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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS OF ARRIVAL.

Fort St. George, December 5, 1925.

No. 430.—The undermentioned officers appointed to the Indian Civil Service reported their arrival on the forenoon of the 30th November 1925 :—

(1) Mr. T. N. S. Raghavan.
(2) Mr. S. Venkateswarna.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 4, 1925.

No. 431.—The following notification of the Government of Burma is republished :—

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Rangoon, the 7th November 1925.

No 331.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 99 A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Excellency, all copies, wherever found, of a pamphlet in English entitled " Massacre of the Chinese People in Canton, China ", prepared by the Euro-American Returned Students Association of Kwangtung Province, China, and printed by the Kwong Sun Printing Company, 24 Chung Wah Lee, Canton, China, and all other documents containing copies or translations of, or extracts from, the said pamphlet, on the ground that it contains seditious matter, the publication of which is punishable under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, as tending to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.

Fort St. George, December 7, 1925
(G. O. No. 1109, Public).

No. 432.—The following telegrams are published :—

From His Excellency the Governor of Madras to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, dated the 21st November 1925

On behalf of the Government and the people of the Madras Presidency I desire to convey to His Majesty the KING EMPEROR an expression of profound sympathy in the grievous loss caused by the death of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

From the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, dated the 28th November 1925.

I am commanded by His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR to express his appreciation of the message sent by Your Excellency on the 21st November on behalf of the Government of Madras and the Madras Presidency.

Fort St. George, December 8, 1925

No. 433.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 20th November 1925.

No. F.-476/23.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held on the 9th day of September 1925, made the following amendments in the rule prescribing the rates of special pay to be attached to certain appointments when held by members of the Indian Civil Service which was made under the said section on the 9th May 1923, as subsequently amended, namely :—

(1) In the schedule to the said rule, in the entries relating to Madras the following shall be inserted and shall have effect from 1st January 1922.—

Secretary to Government, Development Department, Rs. 250.

Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Rs 250.

Agency Commissioner, Rs. 250, up to 15th October 1923.

Registrar, High Court, Rs. 150.

Delhi, the 17th November 1925

No. F.-57/42-25.—The following resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96 B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the approval of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 14th day of October 1925, hereby makes the following amendments to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely :—

In Schedule I to the said Rules, after the entry relating to the Political Department, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"I. An officer qualified to receive language allowance shall be entitled to draw that allowance in addition to his time-scale of pay if his basic pay does not exceed Rs 1,300 a month.

II. An officer who, for purposes of fixation of pay under the above scale, has not completed nine years' Civil Service, shall receive, when posted to an appointment classed as superior, a charge allowance at the rate of Rs 200 per mensem subject to the condition that his pay (excluding overseas pay) *plus* charge allowance shall not exceed Rs. 1,150 per mensem."

and the said Rules shall have effect, and shall be deemed always to have had effect, as if they had been enacted as so amended.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, November 30, 1925.

No. 18.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 17th November 1925.

No. 549-G.—With reference to Notification No. 165-G., dated the 9th November 1925, Mr. W. J. U. Turnbull, Consul for the Netherlands at Madras, resumed charge of his office on the 24th October 1925.

Fort St George, December 4, 1925.

No. 20.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 23rd November 1925.

No. 546-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Eugene Ludwig as Honorary Consul for Hungary at Madras.

The 24th November 1925.

No. 552-G.—Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. R. C. M. Stronts as Acting Consul for Norway at Madras, during the absence of Sir James Simpson, *Kt.*

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1925.

No. 205.—The Rev J. Johnstone Wright, *s.p.*, to officiate as Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Madras, with effect from the 9th November 1925.

Fort St. George, November 30, 1925.

No. 206.—Mr. H. R Bardswell, I.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Bellary, *vice* Mr. S. Burn who has left the station.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1925.

No. 207.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Government sanction the issue of licences to the undermentioned gentlemen of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission in the district of Guntur to grant certificates of marriages between Indian Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras :—

The Reverend Gadde Manikyam residing at Gottipad in the taluk of Guntur.

Mr. Sudarsanam Neelambram residing at Badaperam in the taluk of Guntur

Mr. Pollugoru Bhushanam residing at Ponuru in the taluk of Narasaropet.

Mr. Nada Devadatham residing at Yenamadala in the taluk of Narasaropet

Mr. Kukkemudy Ratnam residing at Tummuscd in the taluk of Palnad

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

POSTING.

Fort St George, December 3, 1925.

No. 211.—Mr. R. H. Hitchcock, O.B.E., M.B.E., Superintendent of Police, Madura district, to be Superintendent of Police, Ramnad district, in addition to his own duties from the afternoon of the 3rd November 1925 until relieved by Mr. A. F. Bulkley.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1925.

No. 212.—Whereas there is reason to believe that that section of the tribe of Yanadis, Irulars or Villes of the North Arcot district is addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act VI of 1924, hereby declares that the said Irulars are a criminal tribe for the purpose of the said Act.

2 Under section 10 of the Act the Governor in Council further directs that every registered member of the said criminal tribe shall, in the prescribed manner, report himself at fixed intervals and notify his place of residence and any change or intended change of residence and any absence or intended absence from his residence.

Fort St. George, November 24, 1925.

No. 213.—Whereas there is reason to believe that that class of persons known in the Guntur district as Yanadies living throughout the district is addicted to the systematic commission of nonbailable offences, the Governor in Council in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act (Act VI of 1924) hereby declares that the said Yanadies are a criminal tribe for the purposes of the said Act.

2. Under section 10 of the Act, the Governor in Council further directs that every registered member of the said criminal tribe shall, in the prescribed manner, report himself at fixed intervals and shall also notify his place of residence and any change or intended change of residence and any absence or intended absence from his residence.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Chief Secretary.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 3, 1925.

No. 233.—The following words occurring in rule 5 of Part III of Annexure II to the Subsidiary Rules to the Fundamental Rules, namely :—

"in envelopes under the private seal of the owner of the register" shall be deleted

---

No. 234.—The following shall be inserted as subsidiary rule 3 under Fundamental Rule 10, the existing subsidiary rules 3 to 7 being renumbered as 4 to 8, respectively

"3. In the case of a Government servant who produced a medical certificate of physical fitness before the Staff Selection Board as a candidate for a clerical post no further medical examination should ordinarily be required before employment or before confirmation. It will, however, be open to the head of a department or office who intends to give a permanent appointment to any selected candidate to send him before a Medical Board for re-examination if he has reason to believe that the candidate's physical fitness has seriously deteriorated since the issue of the certificate produced before the Staff Selection Board. If the head of the department or office does not consider it necessary to insist on the production of a further medical certificate the certificate produced before the Staff Selection Board should be attached to the first pay bill.

Fort St. George, December 8, 1925.

No. 235.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

Delhi, the 12th November 1925.

D. Dis. No. 811 C.E. 25.—In partial modification of notification D. Dis. No. 535-C.E., 25, dated the 8th October 1925, the following transfers of line among the Inspectors of the Madras Customs Department are notified with effect from the 1st October 1925 :—

Name of officer.	From	To
Mr. B. G. Keerand	Inspector, IV grade, Negapatam Customs Circle, doing duty as Inspector, Cuddalore Customs Circle	Inspector, IV grade, Mangalore Customs Circle. He will continue to be in charge of the Cuddalore Customs Circle.
Mr. B. St. J. Brady	Temporary Inspector, IV grade, Pondicherry Frontier, and doing duty as officiating Inspector Negapatam Customs Circle.	Inspector, IV grade, Negapatam Customs Circle.

INCOME-TAX.

The 12th November 1925.

R. Dis. No. 621-I.T./25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 59 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section, namely :—

In the form set forth in rule 19 of the said rules, in schedule A—

(i) after column 6, the following column shall be inserted, namely :—

"6-A. Period during which the property remained vacant"

(ii) after column 13, the following column shall be inserted, namely :—

"13-A. Amount claimed on account of property remaining vacant"

(iii) in column 14 for the figures "13" the figures and letter "13-A." shall be substituted

---

Fort St. George, December 3, 1925
(G.O. No. 234, *Finance).*

No. 236.—Under sections 43 and 85 of the Madras Salt Act, 1889 (Madras Act IV of 1889) the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules governing the export of salt from the Madras Presidency to Calcutta under bond by rail :—

DRAFT RULES FOR EXPORT OF SALT TO CALCUTTA 'UNDER BOND BY RAIL'.

1. Applications for the removal of salt for export to Calcutta under bond by rail shall be made in the first instance to the officer in charge of the factory from which it is intended to remove the salt. The applicant shall specify in his application the quantity he proposes to export and the probable date on which he intends to consign the salt.

2. The application shall, on receipt, be immediately submitted to the Assistant Commissioner for sanction through the Inspector of the Circle with a report as to the state of stocks in the factory.

3. On receipt of sanction from the Assistant Commissioner, the exporter shall be required to execute a bond in the appended form with one sufficient

surety or to deposit Government promissory notes to the value of the duty on the salt to be exported plus such margin to cover depreciation in the value of the promissory notes as the Collector of Salt Revenue may determine

4. The salt shall be bagged in sound and uniform bags of two maunds each and secured at both ends by the departmental seal.

5. The salt bags shall be loaded into the railway wagons under the supervision of the factory officer and each wagon, when fully loaded, shall be sealed by the factory officer personally. The samples of the bag seal and the wagon seal with a report as to the quantity of salt consigned shall be sent by the factory officer to the Inspector in charge, Sulkea Salt Golas, or other officer named by the Calcutta Customs department.

6. The exporter shall incur all expenses incidental to weighment, bagging sealing, removal and loading of salt.

7. On arrival of the wagons at the Sulkea Golas, the Gola officer will verify the wagon seal and if it is found intact, open the wagon and unload the salt and check-weigh 5 per cent of the bags before the salt is bulked into the Gola. If a large number of bags are found to be burst or in any way tampered with, the whole consignment will be reweighed at the cost of the exporter.

8. The exporter shall pay single duty on all shortages ascertained on receipt of the salt consignment at Gola.

9. The bond for export will be discharged and the Government promissory notes deposited, if any, returned on production by the exporter of a certificate from the officer in charge of the bonded warehouse that the salt has been received and that the duty on account of shortage, if any, has been collected.

10. In default of the fulfilment of any of the conditions of the bond, the Collector may order the payment by the exporter of so much of the amount named in the bond as he may consider appropriate and his decision shall be final.

11. The Collector may, at his discretion, withhold the privilege of export under these rules in any case in which he may find sufficient reason for doing so or may cancel any order granting such privilege at any time.

APPENDIX.

FORM OF BOND FOR EXPORT TO CALCUTTA BY RAIL.

Know all men by these presents that we (here enter the name of the exporter) of and (here enter the name of the surety) of are held and firmly bound to The Right Honourable The Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Rs (here enter the duty on the quantity removed from the factory or depot) of lawful money current at Madras to be paid to the Secretary of State for India in Council or to his certain attorney successors or assigns for which payment to be well and truly made we bind ourselves and each of us our and each of our heirs, executors, administrators and legal representatives firmly by these presents sealed with our respective seals dated this day of 192 .

Whereas the Collector of Salt Revenue, Madras Presidency, (hereinafter called the Collector) acting for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council has agreed with the said hereinafter called the exporter to sell him / permit him to remove maunds of salt now stored at the salt factory / depot for export from the factory / depot of to (at the price of Rs. per maund) and upon condition that the exporter shall obtain one respectable person to become surety for him to the extent of (here enter the value of Rs. duty on the quantity removed from the salt factory or depot) deposit Government promissory notes to the

for the due and faithful performance and observance by the exporter of the several acts, duties and obligations hereinafter mentioned and by the exporter to be performed and observed.

And whereas the said name of surety at the request of the exporter has deposited Government promissory notes to the required amount. the exporter has agreed to become such surety for him and to enter into the above written bond or obligation and the Collector has agreed to accept him as such surety.

Now the condition of the above written bond or obligation is such that if the exporter shall pay to the officer in charge of the said factory / depot the cost price of such salt the charges mentioned in section 43-B of the Madras Salt Act IV of 1889 or any substituting statutory modification thereof. And shall receive the salt from the said factory / depot in sound bags of uniform size to be supplied by the exporter into each of which shall have been placed by Government officers appointed for that purpose two maunds of salt and if the exporter shall cause such bags when filled as aforesaid to be properly stitched up to the satisfaction of the said officers and after the same shall have been sealed by such officers shall cause them to be transported from the said factory / depot to the railway yard and there loaded unopened into the wagons between the hours of sunrise and sunset under the supervision of officers or persons appointed on that behalf by the Collector and shall afford and furnish all requisite facilities and labour for counting the bags as they are loaded and shall duly during the period of loading permit such officers or persons to seal every wagon which may contain salt so that there may be no access thereto or egress therefrom between sunset and sunrise (and shall if and when required so to do, pay the daily and travelling allowances of all and every officers or persons who may be specially employed by Government to superintend such loading) and shall, on the completion of the loading of each wagon, cause it to be sealed by such officers or persons so that there may be no ingress or egress throughout the journey and until the arrival of the wagons at and shall show to the officer in charge of the factory / depot the railway receipt in the prescribed form showing the amount of salt booked in such wagons and shall obtain from the factory officer a certificate that the receipt has been so shown and shall pay to the officer in charge of the said factory / depot duty at the rate prevailing at the factory on the day of removal on the quantity if any by which the quantity of salt mentioned in the railway receipt falls short of or exceeds that removed from the salt factory / depot And shall not allow or cause any part of the said consignment to be landed at any station other than that for which the consignment shall have been declared by the exporter and if on arrival at the destination of the said consignment the seals on the said wagons or bags are shown to be unbroken and the bags duly accounted for to the satisfaction of such officers And if the exporter shall duly comply with all the other rules for the export of salt of the Madras Salt Department, and all such rules and regulations as to the removal loading weighment and delivery of salt as the Collector may from

time to time or at any time impose for the safety of the revenue or otherwise and further that if the exporter and the said (surety) or one of them their or one of their heirs executors administrators or legal representatives shall in the event of the exporter failing neglecting or refusing faithfully to perform all and singular the acts duties and obligations hereinbefore mentioned pay to the said Secretary of State for India in Council his successors or assigns the said sum of Rs. (here enter the duty on the quantity of salt removed from the factory or depot) or so much thereof as shall from time to time be demanded of the surety or the exporter or some or one of the surety's or exporter's heirs executors administrators or legal representatives by the Collector whose decision as to the amount or amounts to be so paid shall be final and conclusive and altogether binding on the surety and exporter and their respective heirs executors administrators and legal representatives then the above written bond or obligation shall be void and of no effect and the Government promissory notes deposited, if any, shall be returned but otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

In witness whereof the exporter and the said (surety) have hereunto set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed in the presence of

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed in the presence of

J. B. BROWN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

LAW DEPARTMENT.
(General.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1925.

No. 821.—M.R.Ry Kalathur Rangaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Protector of Emigrants, Dhanushkodi, leave on average pay from 15th November 1925 to the 23rd December 1925 with permission to affix the Christmas and New Year holidays.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 822.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Neil Macmichael, I.C.S., to be President of the Board of Examiners, *vice* Mr. P. L. Moore, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Fort St. George, November 30, 1925.

No. 823.—Under the provisions of section 2 of the Kazis Act, 1880, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mydeen Sahib *alias* Baba Sahib Bahadur to be Kazi for the Omalur town in the Omalur taluk of the district of Salem.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1925.

No. 824.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by section 3 (1) of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint with effect from the 21st November 1925, M.R.Ry. V. Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal, District Labour Officer, Tanjore, to be Protector of Emigrants for the Port of Dhanushkodi.

Under sub section (2) of section (3) the Governor in Council directs that the authority of the officer shall extend throughout the whole Presidency.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1925.

No. 825.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at the place specified opposite to his name conferred on the undermentioned gentleman who has resigned his appointment :—

M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Raju Sitarama Raju Avargal—Tiruppur in the district of Coimbatore.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1925.

No. 826.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers in the districts specified opposite to their names are appointed to be Magistrates of the second class; and, under section 37, they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class except the powers to record statements and confessions under section 164, to authorize the detention of accused persons in the custody of the Police under section 167 and to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.—

M.R.Ry Velugopadi Ramachandra Rao, Deputy Tahsildar and Stationary Sub-Magistrate—Nellore.

Fort St. George, November 30, 1925.

M.R.Ry. Sundaram Ayyar Kappuswami Ayyar, Sarishtadar-Magistrate—Coimbatore.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1925.

M.R.Ry. Manga Veerannayya, Acting Sub-Magistrate and Deputy Tahsildar—East Godavari.

Fort St. George, December 3, 1925.

M.R.Ry. Virappa Pillai Chidambaram Pillai, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate—Salem.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1925.

No. 827.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Ayyangar Rajagopala Ayyangar, Sub-Registrar of Kulagumalai in the district of Tinnevelly, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Kulagumalai, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, section 112 (2) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and section 18 of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899, which may be committed within the limits of the union of Kurvikulam in the district of Tinnevelly.

I. Ordinary powers.—Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Section 1—Items 1 to 9, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II. Additional powers.—Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferrable by the Local Government on a magistrate of the third class.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1925.

No. 828.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers in the districts specified against their names are authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language :—

Mr. A. S. Panchapakesa Ayyar, I.C.S., Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate—South Kanara.

Fort St George, December 4, 1925.

M R Ry M. R. Rajagopala Ayyangar Avargal, Deputy Collector—South Arcot

M R Ry Daud Anbadaiyan Nadar Avargal, Deputy Collector—North Arcot.

M R Ry, Rao Bahadur Kruttiventh Nageswara Rao Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector—West Godavari

Fort St. George, December 1, 1925.

No. 829.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at the place specified opposite to, his name with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No 737, dated the 13th August 1919, published at pages 1340 and 1641 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 26th idem, as amended by Notification No. 209, dated the 23rd October 1919, published at page 1242 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 28th October 1919, and Notification, dated the 24th January 1923, published at page 148 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 30th January 1923, as amended by Notification No. 820, dated the 28th November 1925, published at page 2258 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 1st December 1925 :—

M.R Ry. Tanuj Srinivasa Rao Garu—Adoni in the district of Bellary.

Fort St George, December 3, 1925.

No. 830.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on M.R.Ry. J. Gunnanathu Avargal, B.A., a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Trichinopoly, in the district of Trichinopoly, all the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the second class and further to direct under section 15 (1) of the Code that he shall exercise these powers as a member of the Bench of Magistrates established for that area.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1925.

No. 831.—Notification No 739, Law (General), dated the 19th October 1925, published at page 2026 of Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated the 27th October 1925, is hereby cancelled.

Fort St George, December 3, 1925.

No. 832.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1923, published in the Law Department Notification No. 200 at pages 327 *et seq* in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 20th March 1923 :—

AMENDMENTS.

(1) *Substitute* the following *for* the first sentence in rule 19 A :—

"An application for a driver's licence including one for renewal shall be in Form D and shall contain a full and true statement of the particulars stated therein"

(2) *Add* the following as rule 27 (*c*) :—

"27 (*c*) The driver of a motor vehicle shall promptly report all occurrences of accidents to the nearest police station", and

substitute the following *for* the heading for rules 27 A to C :—

"Drivers to obey directions of police officers and report accidents."

(3) *Substitute* the following *for* rule 30 F :—

"30 F. The driver of a bus shall wear in a conspicuous place on his left breast a numbered badge supplied to him free by the Commissioner of Police, or the District Superintendent of Police, as the case may be, on an application made by the driver accompanied by the order of the proprietor appointing him as driver.

"The driver shall surrender such badge on his ceasing to drive that particular bus, or on his licence being suspended or cancelled, or becoming time expired or on the 'G' permit being cancelled. If the badge is lost or not returned, the driver shall be liable to pay a charge of one rupee to the Commissioner of Police or the District Superintendent of Police as the case may be."

(4) *Add* the following declaration between column 8 and the word 'signature' in Form D :—

"I do hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge."

Fort St George, December 4, 1925.

No. 833.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (i) of sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1911, as amended by Madras Act III of 1924, the Local Government are pleased to extend, with effect from the 1st April 1926, the provisions of the said Act to the roads between Singarayakonda Railway station, Kandukur and Pamalur of Kandukur taluk, Nellore district.

No. 834.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1911, the Local Government are pleased to appoint the Police Subdivisional Officer, Kandukur, to perform the functions of the Commissioner under the said Act.

No. 835.—Under section 4 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, Act III of 1873, as amended by Madras Act III of 1920, the Local Government, after consultation with the High Court, are pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st January 1926 the number of District Munsifs presiding over the District Munsif's Court, Ongole, shall be two.

Fort St. George, November 24, 1925.

No. 816.—The following draft of an amendment which the Local Government, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, propose to make to the rules for regulating the importation, possession and transport of petroleum in the Presidency of Madras published with Notification No. 441, dated the 24th July 1909, published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th July 1909, is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 24 of the said Act for the information of the persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft amendment will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st February 1926 and any objections or suggestions with regard thereto received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered.

DRAFT AMENDMENT TO THE RULES FOR THE IMPORTATION, POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

To the existing ports mentioned in the margin to rule 1, Part III at which petroleum may be imported, the following shall be added :—

"Hangarakatta."

Fort St. George, December 3, 1925.

No. 836.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 78 of the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888, as amended by Madras Act II of 1920, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendment to rule 6-A of the rules framed under the said Act, contained in Notification No 351, Law (General), dated the 19th May 1925, published at page 940 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 2nd June 1925 :—

AMENDMENT.

For rule 6-A of the said rules, the following shall be substituted :—

"6-A. Any member of a union board for the local area over which a Panchayet court exercises criminal jurisdiction shall be disqualified for membership of the court."

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, November 28, 1925.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 3·26 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for provision of house-sites for Adi-Dravidas; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the District Labour Officer, South Arcot, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the South Arcot District Labour Officer, Chidambaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

South Arcot district, Chidambaram taluk, B. Odaiyur village.

	Acs.
Ryotwari, wet, No. 80-1, belonging to G. Rattinasabapathi Pillai, bounded on the north by Nos. 79 and 228, east by No. 78, south by No. 80-2, west by Sayyadi	1·95
Ryotwari, wet, No. 78-1, belonging to S. Ambalavana Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 229, east by No. 77, south by No. 79-2, west by No. 80	1·31
Total ..	3·26

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·14 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a pathway leading to Araiyappakkam shore; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the District Labour Officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the District Labour Officer, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chingleput district, Maduranthakam taluk, No. 217. Kil Valum village.

	Acre.
Dry, S. No. 93-4 A, belonging to Govindaswami Nayudu, bounded on the north by Araiyappakkam village, east by No. 93-4 B; south by No. 94; west by No. 93-3	0·14

Fort St. George, December 1, 1925.

Whereas it appears to Government that the undermentioned lands are needed for public purpose, to wit, for provision of house-sites to the Adi-Andhras; notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, and the Governor in Council hereby authorises the District Labour Officer, Kistna, and his staff and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act. All persons interested in the lands are required to lodge before the above-mentioned officer within thirty days after the issue of the notification a statement in writing of their objections, if any, to the proposed acquisition. Under sections 3 (c) and 5-A of the same Act the Governor in Council appoints the District Labour Officer, Kistna, to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act.

Kistna district, Divi taluk, Vakamuru village.

	Acs.
Ryotwari, dry, bapat wet, R.S. No. 228-10 and corresponding O S No. 440-1, belonging to Dwarapalapayya and Samuel being minors guardian and grandfather Chandrayya, bounded on the north by R S No. 224; east by R.S No. 228-11; south by R.S No. 228-12; west by R S No. 228-16 ..	0·64
Ryotwari dry, bapat wet, R.S. No. 228-11 and corresponding O S No 440-2, belonging to Tungala Gopamma and Narsamma, bounded on the north by R S No 224, east by R S No. 225, south by R S No. 228-12 & 13; west by R.S. No 228-10 ..	0 44
Ryotwari, dry, bapat wet, R S No. 228-12 and corresponding O S No 440-3, belonging to Chatragadda Somayya, Chatragadda Peda Pentayya and Chatragadda China Pentayya, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 228-10 & 11, east by R S. No. 228-13, south by R.S. No. 212, west by R.S. No 228-9	0·52
Ryotwari, dry, bapat wet, R S No 228-13 and corresponding O S No 440-6, belonging to Nerla Easwarayya, Kaladindi Venkatanarasimha Rao and Kaladindi Venkateswara Rao, bounded on the north by R S No 228-11, east by R S No 225; south by R S. No. 242, west by R S. No 228-12..	0·44
Ryotwari, dry, bapat wet, R.S. No. 228-14 and corresponding O S No 435-1 portion, belonging to Garikapati Peda Ramayya, bounded on the north by R S No 228-4; east by R.S No 228-15, south by R.S. No. 228-5; west by R S No 229 ..	0 16
Ryotwari, dry, bapat wet, R S No. 228-15 and corresponding O.S. No. 435-1 portion belonging to Garikapati Venkateswarlu, bounded on the north by R.S. No 228-3; east by R S No. 228-16 & 17, south by R S. No. 228-6, west by R.S No. 228-14	0 22
Ryotwari, dry, bapat wet, R.S No. 228-16 and corresponding O S. No 435-2 B portion, belonging to Arya Potayya, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 228-2; east by R S No 228-17, south by R.S No. 228-17, west by R.S. No. 228-15	0 66
Ryotwari, dry, bapat wet, R S No 228-17 and corresponding O S. No. 435-2 B portion, belonging to (1) Dovari Venkateswarlu, (2) Peda Ramadi, (3) China Yanadi, minor (2) and (3) being minors guardian and uncle Narsamyya and (4) Narsamyya, bounded on the north by R S No 228-16, east by R.S No 228-18, south by R.S. No. 228-7; west by R.S. No 228-5 & 16	0 14
Ryotwari, dry, bapat wet R S. No. 228-18 and corresponding O S No 435-2 A, belonging to Tungala Rakkamyya, bounded on the north by R S. No 228-2; east by R S Nos. 226 and 228-19; south by R.S. No 228-9; west by R.S. No. 228-15 & 17 ..	0 20
Ryotwari, dry, bapat wet, R S No 228-19 and corresponding O S No. 439-2 portion, belonging to Tungala Lingayya, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 228-2, east by R S. No. 226-11, south and west by R S No. 225	0·27
Ryotwari, dry, bapat wet, R.S. No 228-11 and corresponding O S No 439-1 and 2 portion, belonging to Tungala Lakshmayya, bounded on the north by R.S. No 228-7, east by R S No. 228-12; south by R.S. No. 228, west by R S. No. 228-10 ..	0 32
Ryotwari, dry, bapat wet, R.S. No 228-12 and corresponding O S Nos. 439-5 D 1, 439-1 portion and 439-2 portion, belonging to Tungala Ankayya, bounded on the north by R S No 228-9, east by R.S. No. 225; south by R.S. No. 225; west by R.S No. 228-11	1 10
Total ..	3 40

Fort St. George, December 3, 1925.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·16½ acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for provision of house-sites for caste labourers; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the District Labour Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the District Labour Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk,
No. 146. Puloyur village.

	ACRE
Government, dry, S. No. 278-4 A, belonging to 21. Rangaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 282; east by No. 278-4 A; south by No. 278 B E; west by No. 279-2	0·3½
Government, dry, S No. 278 4 A, belonging to 21. Rangaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by No 282, east by No. 278-8, south by No 278-4 E; west by No. 278-9 A	0·1½
Government, dry, S No 278-6 A, belonging to 3d. O Rapu Ayyar, bounded on the north by No 282, east by No. 278-7; south by No. 278-6 E, west by No. 278-20 A	0·1½
Government, dry, S No 278-20 A, belonging to 46 Arumuga Chettiyar, bounded on the north by No. 282; east by No. 278-6 A; south and west by No 278-20 E	0·2½
Jari, S. No 282-1 A-3, belonging to 21 Rangaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by No 282-1 A-1; south by No. 278; west by No. 282-1 A-1	0 3½
Jari, S No 282-1 A-3, belonging to 36 Rajam Ayyar and 15 Arumuga Chettiyar, compar Dharmalingh Padayachi, bounded on the north and east by No 282-1 A-1; south by No 278; west by No. 282-1 A-1	0 4
Total ..	0·16½

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0 21 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose to wit, for provision of a pathway to the Adi-Andhras of Devarahota; and under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the District Labour Officer, Kistna, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the District Labour Officer, Kistna, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kistna district, Divi taluk,
Devarakota village.

	ACRE
Zamindari, pramboke, Nalayak, S No 94-B, belonging to Zamindar of Devarakota estate, Donepudi Chelamayya, Donepudi Venkatarayudu, Donepudi Chandrayya, sons of Sreemanulu and Donepudi Narayudu, bounded on the north and east by No 94-A, south by Nos. 93-B 94 C and D; west by No 94-A	0·21

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 3 14 acres, be the same a little more or less is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing house-sites for caste-labourers; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the District Labour Officer, Guntur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the District Labour Officer, Guntur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Guntur district, Guntur taluk, Guntur village.

	ACR.
Sari, dry, S No. 208-4 A, belonging to Mallela Sivaramakrishnayya and Mallela Seshagiri Rao, bounded on the north by No 206-3 A, east by No 208 A 4-B, south by Nos. 203 and 204, west by Nos 201-A and 203	1 14

Fort St. George, December 2, 1925.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·57 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for provision of house-sites for the Adi-Andhras of Bandalayi Cheruvu, hamlet of Avanigadda; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the District Labour Officer, Kistna, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the District Labour Officer, Kistna, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kistna district, Divi taluk, Avanigadda village.

	ACR.
Government, dry, O S No. 647-1 A and R S. No. 461-2, belonging to Kondaveti Venkayya, Kondaveti Ramayya and Kondaveti Chandrasayya, bounded on the north by No. 460; east by No. 461-3; south by Vekanuru; west by No 461-1 ..	0 28
Government, dry, O S No. 647-2 B and R S. No. 461-3, belonging to Kondaveti Pajayya, bounded on the north by No 460; east by No 461-4, 6 & 7, south by Vekanuru; west by No. 461-2 ..	0 15
Government, dry, O S No 647-3 A and R S. No 461-4, belonging to Simhadri Patnana, son of Kotayya, bounded on the north by No 460 east by No 461-5; south by No. 461-6 & 6; west by No. 461-3	0·15
Government, dry, portion of O S No 647-3 E & 3-C and R.S. No. 461-5, belonging to Simhadri China Seshayya, bounded on the north by No 461-6; east by No. 461-8, south and west by No 461-6 ..	0·04
Government, dry, portion of O S. No. 647-3 B & 3-C and R S No. 461-5, belonging to Simhadri Pedda Seshayya, bounded on the north by No. 461-4 & 6; east by No. 461 5 & 8; south by No. 461-7; west by No. 461-3	0 17
Government, dry, O.S. No 647-6 D and R.S. No 461-7, belonging to Simhadri Mastkyam, wife of Subbayya, bounded on the north by No 461-5; east by No. 461-8, south by Vekanuru, west by No 461 3	0·19
Government, dry, O.S No. 647-4 and R S No 461-8, belonging to Rangisetti Venkayya, being minor guardian brother-in-law Kancherli Pedda Venkayya, bounded on the north by No 460; east by No 461-9; south by Vekanuru, west by No. 461-4 to 7	0·37
Government, dry, O S No. 647-5 & 8 and R S. No. 461-9, belonging to Chintala Sesayya, Chintala Narayya and Chintala Somayya, bounded on the north by No 460; east by No 461-10 & 31; south by Vekanuru; west by No. 461-8	0 32
Total ..	1 57

Fort St. George, December 1, 1925.

Whereas it appears to Government that the undermentioned land is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for house-sites to Madigas, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923 and the Governor in Council hereby authorises the District Labour Officer, Godavari, his staff and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act. All persons interested in the lands are required to lodge before the abovementioned officer within 30 days after the issue of the notification a statement in

writing of their objections, if any, to the proposed acquisition. Under sections 3 (c) and 5 (a) of the same Act, the Governor in Council appoints the District Labour Officer, Godavari, to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act.

Godavari district, Cocanada taluk, Gollapalem village.

	Acre.
S. No 86-2, belonging to Madireddi Ramanadha Rao of Gollapalem	1·0

Whereas it appears to Government that the undermentioned lands are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for provision of house-sites to the Adi-Andhras of Dasari-Malapalli, hamlet of Chodavaram, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, and the Governor in Council hereby authorizes the District Labour Officer, Kistna, and his staff and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act. All persons interested in the lands are required to lodge before the abovementioned Officer within 30 days after the issue of the notification, a statement in writing of their objections, if any, to the proposed acquisition. Under sections 3 (c) and 5 (a) of the same Act, the Governor in Council appoints the District Labour Officer, Kistna, to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act.

Kistna district, Divi taluk, Chodavaram village.

	Acre.
Ryotwari, dry, R.S No. 116-1 and corresponding O S No 38-4 part, belonging to Bhavireddi Rattayya, bounded on the north by R.S. Nos 117 and 105, east by R.S. No 117; south by R.S. Nos 116-2, west by No. 116	0·05
Ryotwari, dry, R.S No 116-2 and corresponding O.S No. 38-4 part, belonging to Sanaka Subbayya, bounded on the north by R.S No 116-1, east by R.S. No 117; south by R.S No 116-4; west by R.S. No. 115	0·35
Ryotwari, dry, R.S No 117-1 and corresponding O S No 35 part, belonging to Ambati Venkatanada Subbarayudu and Venkatappa, bounded on the north by R.S Nos. 116 and 117-2; east by R.S No 117-9; south and west by R.S No 116 ..	0·10
Ryotwari, dry, R.S. No 117-2 and corresponding O S. No 35 part, belonging to Ambati Kotayya, bounded on the north by R.S. Nos 116 and 117-3, east by R.S No. 117-9; south by R.S. No. 117-1; west by R.S No 116	0·09
Ryotwari, dry, R.S No. 117-3 and corresponding O S No. 35 part, belonging to Ambati Sattayya, bounded on the north by R.S Nos. 116 and 117-4, east by R.S No 117-9, south by R.S. No. 117-2; west by R.S No. 116	0·05
Ryotwari, dry, R.S. No. 117-4 and corresponding O S. No 35 part, belonging to Ambati Gangayya, bounded on the north by R.S Nos. 116 and 117-5; east by R.S No. 117-9; south by R.S. No 117-3, west by R.S No 116	0·04
Ryotwari, dry, R.S. No. 117-5 and corresponding O S. No. 35 part, belonging to Nallam Vayyamma, bounded on the north by R S Nos 106 and 117-6; east by R.S. No. 117-8; south by R.S. No. 117-4 & 8, west by R.S No. 116	0·41
Ryotwari, dry, R.S. No. 117-6 and corresponding O.S No 35 part, belonging to Ambati Gangayya, bounded on the north by R.S Nos 105 and 117-7; east by R S No 117-7; south by R.S. No 117-5 & 8 west by R S No. 117-6	0·35
Ryotwari, dry, R.S No 117-13 and corresponding O S No 35 part, belonging to Ambati Pitchayya and Ramayamma, bounded on the north by R S No. 117-1 to 7; east by R.S. Nos 127 and 117-9, south by R S No 127, west by Nos 115 and 117-1 to 7	0·41
Total ..	2·25

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

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(Registration.)

CONFIRMATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 3, 1925.

No. 98.—The following Acting Registrars of Assurances are confirmed as Registrars of Assurances with effect from the dates noted against their names:—

M.R Ry. R. S. Madanappa Avargal—26th April 1925.

G. Abdul Habib Sahib Bahadur—3rd May 1925.

M.R Ry. V. Viswanatha Ayyar Avargal—1st June 1925.

„ S. Lakshminarayana Pillai Avargal—1st July 1925

„ T. S. Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal—10th October 1925.

„ T. S. Viswanatha Sconlin Avargal—15th October 1925.

PROMOTION.

Fort St. George, November 30, 1925.

(With effect from 13th November 1925.)

No 100.—M R Ry T S Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal, Registrar of Assurances on Rs. 500, to be Registrar of Assurances on Rs. 600 a month.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 8, 1925.

No. 101.—Under the provisions of section 5 (1) of the Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908, the Government are pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st January 1926, the village hereinafter mentioned in column (2) which now forms part of the registration sub-district named against it in column (3) be transferred to and form part of the registration sub-district named against it in column (4) in the registration district of Palamcottah. The limits of the village shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes:—

Sriyaikuntam Taluk.

Inam

Serial number.	Name of village	Transferred from sub-district.	Transferred to sub-district.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Sendilampannai ..	Tuticorin.	Pudukottai.

No 102.—Under the provisions of section 5 (1) of the Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908, the Government are pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st January 1926, the village hereinafter mentioned in column (3) which now forms part of the registration sub-district named against it in column (4) be transferred to and form part of the registration sub-district named against it in column (5) in the registration district of North Arcot. The limits of the village shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes:—

Wandiwash Taluk.

Government

Serial number.	Survey number	Name of village	Transferred from sub-district.	Transferred to sub-district.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	60	Sattankulam ..	Tellar ..	Wandiwash.

No. 103.—Under the provisions of section 5 (1) of the Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908, the Government are pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st January 1926, the villages hereinafter mentioned in column (3) which now form part of the registration sub-district named against them in column (4) be transferred to and form part of the registration sub-district named against them in column (5) in the registration district of Madras-Chingleput. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes :—

TIRUVALLUR TALUK.

Zamin.

Serial number. (1)	Survey number. (2)	Name of village (3)	Transferred from sub-district. (4)	Transferred to sub-district. (5)
1	40	Gudiyam	Sattyavedu	Tiruvallur.
2	46	Kannavarpalaiyam	Do.	Do.
3	41	Kojakkiram ..	Do.	Do
4	42	Kanipalaiyam ..	Do	Do
5	53	Ungamarayidupalli	Do	Do.
6	43	Nambakkam ..	Do.	Do.
7	37	Nelvoy ..	Do.	Do
8	47	Kuppalniyam ..	Do.	Do
9	61	Thirumbhupalayam.	Do.	Do.
10	44	Vellattikottai ..	Do.	Do.
11	52	Viraghavapuram.	Do.	Do.

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

(Legislative.)

RESIGNATION

Fort St. George, December 4, 1925.

No. 75.—Under the provisions of section 63 (1) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao Avargal of his office of member of the Madras Legislative Council.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Council.

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort St. George, December 2, 1925
[*G. O. No.* 494, *Law* (*Legislative*)].

No. 75.—Whereas a vacancy has occurred among the elected members of the Madras Legislative Council by reason of the acceptance by His Excellency the Governor of the resignation of his office by M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao Avargal, a member elected to the said Council by the South Kanara Non-Muhammadan Rural Constituency :

Now therefore in pursuance of the provisions of sub rule (1) of rule 70 of the Madras Electoral Rules His Excellency the Governor hereby calls upon the South Kanara Non-Muhammadan Rural Constituency of the Madras Legislative Council to elect, in accordance with the said rules, a duly qualified person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy on or before the 1st February 1926.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1925
[*G. O. No.* 497, *Law* (*Legislative*)].

No. 76.—His Excellency the Governor having by notification called upon the South Kanara Non-Muhammadan Rural Constituency of the Madras Legislative Council to elect a member on or before 1st February 1926 the Local Government are pleased under rule 11 (2) of the Madras Electoral Rules to appoint the following dates for the election :—

Nomination of candidates—not later than 18th December 1925—Friday.
Scrutiny of nominations—19th December 1925—Saturday.
Publication of the final list of candidates—21st December 1925—Monday.
Poll—22nd January 1926—Friday.

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1925.

No. 294.—Under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, M.R.Ry A. Jagannatha Rao Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector, Ganjam, leave on average pay for two months with effect from the date of relief.

No. 295.—Under rule 82 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ullah Khan Sahib Bahader, Deputy Collector, leave on average pay for four months from 23rd September 1925.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

No. 296.—Under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, Khan Sahib Munshi Shaik Hussain Sahib Bahadur, acting Deputy Collector, an extension of leave on average pay for one month.

Fort St. George, December 4, 1925.

No. 297.—Under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, M.R.Ry. C. Lakshminarayana Prasad Garu, Deputy Collector, an extension of leave on half average pay for one month.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1925.

No. 288.—The following postings of deputy collectors are ordered :—

M.R.Ry. Daniel Anbadaiyan Nadar Avargal, on relief from special settlement duty, Trichinopoly, to general duty, North Arcot, *vice* Mr. E. G. Barlor, I.C.S., granted leave.

M.R.Ry. M. R. Rajagopala Ayyangar Avargal, on relief from special duty, Trichinopoly, to general duty, South Arcot, *vice* M.R.Ry. C. Rajam Chetti Avargal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, November 30, 1925.

No. 299.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 (1) (ii) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923, the Governor in Council hereby directs the survey under the provisions of the said Act of the portion of the Dindigul-Pollachi Railway passing through the village of Kamatchipuram of Kannivadi *zamin* of the Dindigul taluk of the Madura district.

Fort St. George, November 25, 1925.

No. 300.—The notification under section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, relating to the acquisition of land required for the diversion of Raja branch channel, Gangadipalem village, Repalle taluk, Guntur district, published on page 560 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th May 1924, is hereby cancelled.

Fort St. George, December 7, 1925
(G.O. No. 1699, Revenue).

No. 301.—In continuation of the notification relating to the constitution of the new West Godavari district, published at page 646 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 31st March 1925, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from 4th January 1926, the divisions of that district shall comprise the following taluks:—

Divisions.	Taluks.
1. Nidadavole ..	Nidadavole.
2. Tadepalligudem.	1. Tadepalligudem. 2. Bhimavaram.
3 Narasapur ..	1. Narasapur. 2. Tanuku.
4. Ellore ..	1 Ellore. 2. Kamavarapukota.

Lists of villages included in each taluk are appended.

2 From the same date all the present taluks and the Deputy Tahsildars' divisions in the district will cease to exist. The headquarters of the taluks of Nidadavole, Tadepalligudem and Kamavarapukota will be located temporarily at Kovur, Pentapadu and Chintalapudi respectively.

APPENDIX.

BHIMAVARAM TALUK.

Government.

1 Ambamavaram.
2. Anakodaru.
3 Anadalur
4. Amaravaram.
5. Arumur.
6. Badumanadi.
7. Betapudi
8. Bhimavaram.
9. Bobbanapalli.
10. Bondada
11. Cherukumilli
12. Cherukuvada.
13 Chilakuru
14. Chinnamiram.
15 Chinnapetera.
16. Dirusumarru.
17. Doddanapudi.
18 Garagaparru
19 Gollalakodaru.
20. Gorugamanadu.
21. Gunnpudi.
22 Jakkaram.
23 Kalavapudi.
24 Killi.
25. Kalakuru.
26 Kalisapudi
27 Kolanapalli.
28 Konamala
29 Kondapadu.
30 Kondapadu.
31. Kapalli
32 Korapadu.
33. Korrbellu.
34 Kovvada.
35 Kumadavilli.
36. Lenngalligadu.
37 Madapuleruvaram.
38 Mahadevapatnam.
39. Mantapadi.
40. Mogalla.
41. Muppa.
42. Nandidaru.
43 Narasimhaparum.
44 Natapuguta
45. Palakodaru.
46 Pedamiram
47. Pedapalleru
48 Pratallameruka.
49 Rayalam.
50 Rayakuduru
51 Sanil
52 Srungavrukshum.
53 Siddhapuram (Inam).
54. Taderu.
55. Tekulapadi.
56. Toleru.
57. Undi
58. Undaru.

PENTAPADU TALUK—*cont.*

Government—cont.

59. Vandrum.
60 Vellavaru.
61 Vallakuru
62 Vemavaram
63 Vempadu
64 Vendra
65 Venkatramiram.
66. Vissakodaru
67 Yelampadu
68. Yenamadurru.
69. Yendagandi.

Zamindari.

1. Ajjamuru.
2. Akavidu
3. Areru.
4. Bavayapalem.
5 Chanakapuvaram.
6 Gummuluru
7. Kaligadda
8 Kolanuru.
9 Kollaparru.
10. Kondivada.
11. Kravvidi
12. Kuppanapalli.
13. Madiruda.
14 Pamulaparru.
15. Pandurru
16 Pandurvakhandrika.
17. Pedakapavaram.
18. Tarakuru.
19 Uppuluru.

Inam.

1. Dhanapuram.
2 Dumpagudipa
3 Kavanugunapuram (Agraharam).
4 Penmada (Agraharam).
5 Vendra (Agraharam)

NIDADAVOLE TALUK.

Government

1 Arikumudu
2. Bardipuram.
3. Chagallu.
4 Chinkulla.
5. Devarapalli.
6 Duddukuru.
7 Doummu
8. Gopalapuram
9 Kaldhari.
10. Kalakuruvaram.
11. Korumamidi.
12 Kovvuru
13. Kummaduruu.
14. Mallavaram.

NIDADAVOLE TALUK—*cont.*

Government—cont.

15 Nandamuru
16. Pallantla
17. Penumadhumma.
18 Penakamamidu.
19. Vadapalli.
20. Vegesvarapuram.
21. Vemuluru
22. Venagadla.

Zamindari

1. Annadevarapeta
2. Allapadu.
3 Bhimole
4. Brahmanagudem.
5. Chidipi
6. Chigakurlanka
7. Chityala
8. Chinnayagudem
9. Chapparamannagudem.
10 Dasavaram
11. Dechanta
12 Ikkurruvaram.
13 Dhanantlanagudem.
14 Gajuram
15. Gangavaragudem
16 Gangavaram.
17 Gopavaram.
18 Gunripadam.
19 Guddigadem.
20. Jalagamvari Khandrika.
21 Jaggamta.
22. Jaggamta Lanka.
23 Jogannagudem.
24. Kajavaheela.
25. Kalavalapalli.
26 Kanakadripuram
27. Kannayagudem.
28 Kanuru.
29 Kanuru Agraharam (Zamindari)
30 Kanukolagudem
31. Kommiganta.
32 Kandagadam.
33 Kotapalli
34 Kovvurupadu
35. Kunkalagudem.
36 Kunchuru
37 Lakkimpuram.
38 Maddiru
39. Maddiru Lanka.
40. Malabapalli
41 Markondapadu
42. Nimmapalli
43 Muppavaram (Dumbarrus).
44 Nadapalli
45. Nallamilipadu
46 Nandigama
47 Nand gampadu.
48. Nandigadem
49 Nelatam
50. Nidadavole.
51. Pachuvella
52 Pandalaparu.
53. Peddevam
54. Pendyala
55 Pongiturru.
56 Prakkiluka.
57. Purnakotinpalli.
58. Ravumetla.
59. Ravurupadu
60. Rayalacrvipeta
61. Sankarapuram.
62 Settipet.
63 Singana Muppavaram.
64. Singavaram
65. Tallapudi.
66 Timmarajeeta.
67 Timmarajupalem.
68. Tirugudamilla.
69. Tyamapudi
70 Undrakavilli.
71 Vadrahanta
72. Vedullakunta.
73 Vellachintalagudem.
74 Velpuruvu.
75. Vinnakli.
76 Vijjheswaram
77. Vadavyu.
78. Yedavadilaya'em.
79. Yerragadem
80. Yermapeta.

KOVVADAPUR TALUK.

Inam

1. Annapalli.
2. Irugapallipagudi,
3 Kukunuru
4. Madipalli.
5. Sangiriparam.
6. Susaparam
7 Togumuni.
8. Virabhadrapuram.
9 Vissakupalem

TADUKU TALUK.

Government.

1. Akuniru.
2. Areulu
3 Alkili
4 Ballipadu.
5 Chekuvada.
6. Daulla Kumadavilli.
7. Duvva.
8 Ingaruu
9. Kakumparru.
10 Kakileru.
11. Kaula Dandalaparru.
12 Kantaru
13. Kannaya Kumadavilli
14. Kattavapadu
15 Kanchumarru.
16 Kavalipuram
17. Khandavilli.
18 Koomaru.
19 Kommaru
20. Kondayapalem
21. Kathalaparru.
22. Mallepudi.
23 Mallevaram.
24. Munudaru.
25 Manchili.
26. Maruteru.
27 Moyyeru
28. Mukkamula.
29 Munnaram.
30. Muppartipadu.
31. Neggipudi.
32 Nelamaru.
33. Pala
34 Paluru.
35 Pehera.
36 Penugonda.
37 Penumantra.
38 Pamvali
39 Pittalavanvaram.
40 Polamuru.
41. Rammanpalem.
42 Rangavaram.
43 Satyavatam
44 Siddhantam
45 Shimanayaram
46 Satyavarapalem
47. Tatuku.
48 Tatali
49 Tirupatipuram
50 Turpa Vipparru.
51 Unikili.
52 Vadali
53. Vadluru.
54 Vadara
55. Vanaripalli.
56. Vatlagaluru
57 Velpuru.
58. Vidara
59. Vissakunaru.

Zamindari.

1. Ayaram.
2. Chavlapa
3 Chilakapadu.
4. Dammanu.
5. Gotaru
6 Gummampadu.
7 Inaparu.
8 Inguvaram.
9 Jalliga
10 Kapavaram
11 Kavvuru Sivaram.
12 Khandrika
13 Kommavaram
14 Koyyalapadu.
15 Mandapaka.
16 Morla.
17 Ogili.

TANJORE TALUK—*cont.*

Zemindari—*cont.*

16. Pudiparru.
17. Palangi
20 Pasalapudi.
21. Kapaka,
22 Kolangi.
23. Satyavadu
24 Semarru Illindlaparru.
25. Surampudi.
26 Tadiparru
27. Tatuku Yemavaram.
28 Tipparru
29. Vetlapalem
30 Vundrajavaram.

Inam.

1. Bhimavaguleru.
2 Gurvugantakandriku.
3. Atampudi
4. Kattapalu
5 Kottapalli (Agrahāram).
6 Podulada.
7 Sajjapuram
8 Tatiparru
9 Venkatramapuram
10. Yelatipadu

ESTONE TALUK

Government.

1. Agadalalanka.
2 Akkayalli Gokavaram.
3. Bhimadole.
4. Burugapadu.
5 Chintaparru
6 Chittoornapadu
7 Dandularu.
8 Dosapadu.
9 Ebore
10. Gudivalalanka.
11 Gundugolanu.
12. Gurramapalli.
13 Jallipadu
14 Kakararu
15 Kalakuru.
16 Kaluvapadu
17 Kolikapudilanka.
18. Komatigadda.
19 Konuripalli.
20 Kollampudi.
21. Kottagudem.
22. Kovvali
23. Madepalli.
24. Mallavaram.
25 Nanuru.
26 Nuppuru.
27 Nuppavaram
28 Pakalapatipadu.
29. Pedapadu.
30 Ponangi.
31 Potaparu
32 Prattikolalanka.
33 Palla
34 Ramalingavaram.
35 Salivapadu
36 Singavaram.
37 Stiparu.
38 Suramavaram
39 Surappagudem.
40 Tallagudem
41. Vatluru.

Zemindari.

1 Allivada
2. Arubarpalu.
3 Amirthalingampeta.
4. Appanavilu, *alias* Vulagulapalli.
5 Bhimavaram
6. Rajarajapuram
7. Bhogapuram
8 Chakravagudem.
9. Challachintalapadi,
10 Challapalli.
11. Chodavella.
12 Dondapadu.
13 Doddepadi.
14. Duggirala
15. Gajayagudem.
16. Gopavaka.
17 Gollavarata (Tal'a).
18 Gorrepalli
19 Gopanapalem.
20 Kalapuru
24 Kokkirapadu.

KELUR TALUK—*cont.*

Zemindari—*cont.*

22 Kondavelu.
23. Kondakravupalem.
24 Kuchi
25. Koppaka.
26 Kottapalli.
27 Krishnapuram
28 Malakacharla.
29 Mallaparaju
30. Medi Iravupalem.
31 Mundaru
32 Mylavaripuvanigudem
33 Nadipalli
34. Naguladuvampadu
35 Narayanapuram.
36 Nyamapalli
37. Pangidigudem.
38 Padavegi
39 Pamidimadivi
40 Punukulla
41 Rajupeta.
42. Rayavaripalem.
43 Sanigudem.
44. Sankarampeta.
45 Satyavolu
46 Singavaram
47 Somavarappadu
48 Tallapudi.
49 Tangellamudi.
50. Tamavaragudem.
51. Veddigudem
52 Vengaru.
53 Vemavaram Part I.
54 Vemavaram Part II.
55. Vegivada,
56 Vempadu S. No 197.
57. Vempadu S. No 198.
58 Vijayavaji.
59. Yeparu.

Inam

1 Akkireddigudem.
2. Dadavilli
3. Gavaravaram
4 Gogulapadu.
5 Gollaguota Khandrika,
6. Gopiguota Khandrika.
7 Gudigunta.
8 Idalakunta,
9 Jagannathapuram
10. Konnaparam (Konnavari)
11. Kuraguota.
12. Kotturu
13 Muttamsetti
14. Nagulapalli (Manchiraju-vari).
15 Nandikuravaparam.
16. Narasimhapuram,
17. Polamarapalli.
18 Polukuchchivarikandrapuram.
19 Rayavaripalem
20 Rumanayagudem.
21 Ravulakunta
22 Sakalakatipalli,
23 Sankhyaparam.
24 Sattala
25 Uppugudem
26 Vegivaram

NARASAPUR TALUK.

Government

1. Ankuta.
2. Agaru.
3 Arakatta.
4. Bellipadu.
5 Bhimalapatnam
6 Burugapilli.
7 Chintamillun.
8. Chintaparru.
9 Chittavaram
10 Chodavaram.
11. Daggularu.
12. Dera.
13 Dugumarri.
14 Doddipatla.
15. Gorrimada.
16. Gummaluru
17 Injakuru.
18. Jagannathaparam.
19 Jillaguru.

NARSAPUR TALUK—*cont.*

Government—*cont.*

20 Kaja
21. Kanuthlutipadu.
22. Kandavalli
23 Kapavaram.
24 Kongorumilli
25 Kavitam.
26 Kodumanchili.
27 Koduru
28 Kommuthitkala.
29. Kontam
30. Kopparu
31 Kummarapurappalem.
32. Lakshmanaswamam.
33 Lankalakoduru.
34 Lakshapudi.
35. Longamboyinacharla
36 Madhavayapalem
37 Mazbothaperi.
38. Mallavaram
39. Mattaparru wet
40 Medapadu.
41. Mogallurru
42. Mulaparru.
43. Muttyalapalli.
44. Nadagudi.
45. Narsapur
46 Pakkella.
47. Sundaravilluru
48 Pedamallam.
49 Penmarajapeltavaram.
50. Penumadam
51 Penumarchilli.
52. Penumarru.
53 Perupalem
54 Peduru
55. Polamur.
56 Polapalli.
57 Rustumbada.
58 Saripalli.
59 Satipalem
60. Singatipalli
61 Sitarampuram.
62 Sivadevunikhola.
63 Tillapudi.
64 Tandurru.
65. Tarputallu
66. Ulhanparru.
67. Vakamuru.
68. Vallaru.
69 Vedangi.
70 Velagaturu.
71 Vemavaram.
72. Vempa.
73. Vemulaivi.
74. Venguvantillanka.

Zemindari.

1. Chandaparru.
2 Chinnavamdipalli
3 Chinthada.
4 Gundi.
5 Gumparru
6 Kalagamudi
7 Navarasaparam.
8 Naradamalli.
9 Sedamamidipalli
10 Ravipadu
11 Vatsalanka
12. Yelamanchili.

Inam

1. Kalipatnam
2. Nathalapuripalem
3. Narasaruhilapadu
4. Utadu
5. Veddiparru.
6 Vulivalu

TADEPALLIGUDEM TALUK.

Government

1. Akuligapadu
2 Allampalem.
3 Anantapalli.
4. Appanapal.
5 Arugolanu.
6. Avapadu.
7. Bachampadi.
8 Bendalapalem.
9. Kommadi.
10 Chebrolu
11. Duvvaparru.
12. Dubachurla.

TADEPALLIGUDEM TALUK—*cont.*

Government—*cont.*

13. Gunaparru
14. Jagannathapuram
15 Kaddayadda
16 Kagupadu
17. Kakaraguudi
18. Kakinada.
19. Kanpadu.
20 Kanuriguddem.
21 Kovela.
22 Kundepadu.
23 Krishnayapalem
24 Madhavaram.
25 Marellaguudi
26. Mirawithuru
27. Muddapuram
28 Nadimeru
29. Nallaparla.
30 Nallimudu.
31. Navakapalem
32 Parimella.
33 Pantapada kuba,
34 Pippara.
35 Rachuru.
36 Rachur.
37 Ravipad.
38 Ravulaparru
39 Tadepalli.
40. Padamara Vipparru
41 Viravalpalu.
42 Unguturu
43 Yerrakapalli.

Zemindari

1 Adavikolanu
2. Anandalapalli.
3 Ardhavaram.
4. Bayyanapalli,
5 Bavvanapalli.
6. Chamamilli
7. Chennayyadrakolanu.
8. Chodavaram East
9 Chodavaram West.
10. Devatapuvaram.
11. Gangavaram.
12 Gundepalli.
13 Jagannathapuram
14 Kakaramilli.
15. Kanavaram.
16 Kanuru
17. Kottapolu
18 Mundalaparru.
19 Narasanagaruru.
20 Nidamaru.
21 Padmendrakolanu
22 Padmanabhapuram.
23 Prakasavupalem.
24 Sangolli.
25. Tehlicharla
26 Tokalapalli.
27. Tummeravagudem.
28 Vakapalli
29 Vallaru
30. Velagapalli
31. Yanakapalli.

Inam.

1 Agrahaveguparam.
2 Avullu Agraharam.
3 Bodapadu
4 Chubbinkhandrika
5 Chenukaganuru
6 Chintamanchandrapuram
7. Chintapalli.
8 Chowpuruguddem
9 Devarachuruvukhandrika.
10. Dontavaram.
11 Gopalathapatnam.
12 Jaggannapeta
13 Jallipalem.
14. Kadukalla
15 Kondepudi
16 Korumilli.
17 Krishnapuram
18 Kunavaram.
19 Kurchanapalli
20. Moggulla
21. Nagamantili.
22. Narasimhakapparapuram
23. Pedula
24. Pentapadu (Agraharam)

TADIPALLIGUDEM TALUK—*cont.*

Inam—*contd.*

24 Pratipadu
25 Siddhapuram.
27. Tadepalligudem.
28 Tallamudunurpadu
29 Tallapuram
30. Umamahesvaram.
31. Vallurupalli
32. Varadarajapuram Agraharam.
33. Venkatadrapparaopuram
34. Venkatarajapuram
35. Venkataramannagudem.
36. Venkatapuram
37. Viswanapuram
38. Vipparthikudrika.
39. Yagatipalli.
40. Yellamilli.

KAMAVARAPUKOTA TALUK.

Government.

1. Atlipalli
2. Bandamukkala.
3. Chintalapudi.
4. Chintapalli.
5. Dharmapuram
6. Ganapavarigudem.
7. Ganjeria.
8. Gokavaram (Kothula).
9 Gopalapuram.
10 Gundugolanugutta.
11 Kalyanampadu.
12. Katampalem
13 Kanuparu
14 Kotavaram (of old Kovvur taluk)
15. Kotavaram (of old Ellore taluk)
16. Kolliparigudem.
17. Kommem Seriu.
18. Kottapalli
19 Krishnarayapalem.
20. Lingapalem.
21. Maddinalikanagadem.
22. Mahimavarigudem.
23. Mallayagudem.
24 Mallampudi.
25 Narayanam
26 Pachchunagaram.
27 Pangidigudem.
28. Pedaveram.
29. Peteveram
30. Prigadavaram.
31 Raghavapuram.
32 Rajavaram
33 Ramannagudem.
34. Rangapuram
35. Ravikampadu
36. Sattivarigudem
37. Tadikalapudi.
38. Tigalavarapu.
39. Tirumalapuram
40 Tirumalapuram
41 Uttagudem
42 Uttamamedam
43 Vakalapudi
44 Vemulapalli.
45. Venkatapuram.
46 Yernagantapalli.
47. Yerrampalli.
48. Yerrapalli.

Zamindari

1. Allamchetla-rajupalem.
2. Annapalem.
3. Annapurnamma.
4. Ankalampadu.
5 Ayyapparajugudem
6 Badavala.
7. Bendivarigudem.
8 Bhogolu
9. Bommapalem.
10. Chikkanivaripatepalli.
11. Devulapalli.
12. Epigunta.
13. Gavaravaram.
14. Gudapallimalmmagudem.
15. Guntapalli
16. Guravayagudem (of old Ellore taluk).

KAMAVARAPUKOTA TALUK—*cont.*

Zamindari—*contd.*

17. Guravayagudem (of old Kovvur taluk).
18. Jagannathapuram.
19. (Ingali-Sagaravaka) Jagannathapuram.
20. Kalavayanagudem.
21 Kallaharava.
22 Kandukhandharamavaram.
23 Kodigudem.
24 Kondegudem.
25 Kunchurla.
26 Kutrapalli.
27 Lakkavaram.
28 Mataraigudem.
29. Muduburla.
30 Mulagintapadu
31 Nagulapalli (Raja)
32. Nunnalagudem.
33. (Ingali Sagaravaka) Raghavapuram.
34. Ramacharlagudem.
35 Rajupolepalli.
36. Singagudem
37. Tammireddipalli.
38. Tirumaladevipeta
39 Tavvabhakayanapalem.
40. Uppalapadu
41. Vadlapatlanthavam.
42 Valampatlu.
43. Vegavaram.
44 Vellagadda.
45 Venkatadrigudem

Inam

1 Arnadabhatlalaka.
2 Appalarajugudem
3 Asamgudem.
4 Chakradevarapalli.
5 Chandramannapalem.
6 Dasaripadu
7 Dwaraka Tirumala.
8 Gadipadu
9. Gadipadu Khandrika.
10 Gunnapalli
11. Gurvabhotlagudem
12 Ilamili Lingapalem.
13. Jajulakuda
14 Kamavarapukota
15 Kannara (North)
16. Kommugudem.
17 Krishnapuram
18 Lakshmiharanambhupuram.
19 Lingagudem.
20. Lingavarapalem.
21 Lingavarapalem Rajanala.
22 Malleswaramta.
23 Mallikarjuna, Mallesa.
24 Mallikwaram (Agraharam).
25. Mankampalli.
26 Nanavaram.
27 Pattiyagudem
28. Polasagudem.
29 Penakamadu.
30. Petukuru
31 Pappulaparigudem.
32 Rachuru.
33. Rallagunta
34. Ramannapalem (of old Ellore taluk).
35 Ramannapalem (of old Kovvur taluk).
36. Rangapuram Khandrika.
37. Seshachalapuram.
38. Sattiragudem
39 Sayanaropalem
40. Silamgaram.
41 Srinivasavaram.
42 Talaripalli.
43 Tallam.
44 Timmapuram.
45 Venkatamapalem.
46. Venkatakrishnapuram.
47 Venkatarayapuram.
48. Yedavalli (S. No. 67)
49. Do. (S. No. 146).

No. 502.—Under the provisions of section 8 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from 4th January 1926, the subdivisions of the West Godavari district shall comprise the following taluks:—

Subdivisions.	Taluks.
1. Nidadavole	Nidadavole.
2. Tadepalligudem	1. Tadepalligudem. 2. Bhimavaram.
3. Narasapur	1. Narasapur. 2. Tanuku.
4. Ellore	1. Ellore. 2. Kamavarapukota.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1925

No. 503.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 (3) (ii) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923, the Governor in Council hereby directs the survey under the provisions of the said Act of the lands to be acquired in Sirutriyam Hazrapuram village, Saidapet taluk, Chingleput district, for the South Indian Railway for improvement from Madras beach to Tambaram.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, December 3, 1925.

Whereas it appears to Government that the undermentioned lands situated in Inam Sengulam village, Trichinopoly taluk, Trichinopoly district, are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the South Indian Railway for remodelling Trichinopoly junction station classification yard, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, as amended by Land Acquisition Amendment Act XXXVIII of 1923, and the Governor in Council hereby authorizes the staff of the said Railway, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, his staff and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act. In view of the urgency of the case the Governor in Council further directs under section 17 (4) of the Act, that the provisions of section 5-A of the Act shall not apply to the case.

Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Inam Sengulam village.

	Acs.
Wet, T S. No. 2477, belonging to Abdul Sukan Sahib, bounded on the north by No. 2477 part; east and south by No. 29, west by No. 2475	1·10
Dry, T S. No. 2479 part belonging to N. M. Khajamian Rawuttar, bounded on the south by No. 2479-1 part; east by No. 2479-2 A, south by No. 2479-2 B, west by No. 2516	0·03

Fort St. George, November 28, 1925.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·13 acres, he the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burial-ground in Edayambatti village; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Tirupattur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Tirupattur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

North Arcot district, Tirupattur taluk, Edayambatti village.

	Acs.
Zamindari, dry, No. 18-8 A 2, belonging to Kalliammal, wife of Kutteri Karandan, Zamindar of Elagiri malwarandar, bounded on the north by No 18 8 A 1, east by Nos 18-8 B 1 and 18-8 B 2, south by Nos. 45, 28-2 A and 2d, west by Nos. 35 and 38	1 13

Fort St. George, November 26, 1925.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 33·56 acres and 417 square links, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the Villupuram-Trichinopoly Railway line; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Ariyalur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Ariyalur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours. Under section 17 (1) of the Act, the Governor in Council directs, that in view of the urgency of the case, possession of the land may be taken after the expiry of fifteen days after the publication of the notice under section 9 (1) of the Act.

Trichinopoly district, Udaiyarpalayam taluk, No. 3, Jeppaiyur village.

	ACS.
Inam, dry, temporary subdivision No. 201-3 B, T D. No. 513, belonging to Periyadanallur Kailasanadeswaran, bounded on the north by No. 205-3 A, east by No. 204-2 B, south by No. 204-3 B, west by No. 201-3 A	0·00276
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 205-4 B, belonging to 604. L. Muthuswami Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No. 205-4 A, east by No. 201-3 B, south by No. 205-1 C & 7 B,	0·15
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 205-4 C, belonging to 605. L. Muthuswami Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 205-1 B, east by No 204-3 D, south by No 205-7 C, west by No 205-4 B	0·07
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 205-5 B, belonging to 606 L. Muthuswami Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 205-5 A; east by No. 205-7 B, south by No 205-5 C; west by Nos. 205-5 B and 205 E	0·13
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 205-5 C, belonging to 606. L. Muthuswami Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 205-5 B, east by No 205-7 C; south by No. 205 C; west by Nos 205 B and 205 B	0 10
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 205-7 B, belonging to 393 R Muthuvelu Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 205-7 A & 5 B, east and south by No 205 7 C, west by No 205-5 B .	0 08
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 205-7 C, belonging to 393 R Muthuvelu Udayan, bounded on the south by No 205-7 B & 4 C; east by Nos. 204-3 D & 3 C, south by No. 205-7 D; west by No. 205-5 C & 7 B	0·32
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 205-7 D, belonging to 393 R. Muthuvelu Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No. 205-7 C, east by Nos. 205-3 E & 7 E; south by No 205 7 C & 205 D	0 16
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 204 1 B, belonging to 198 S. Chinnaswami Udayan, bounded on the north by No 204 1 A & 198-4 E, east by No 204-5 A & 1 C; south by No. 204-2 B, west by No 204-1 A	0 13
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 204-1 C, belonging to 198 S Chinnaswami Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No 204-1 B, east by No 204-2 B; south by No 204-2 C ..	0 08
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 204-2 B, belonging to 206. S Ganapathi Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 204-2 A & 1 B, east by No. 204-2 C, south by No 204 2 C & 3 B; west by Nos. 204-2 A and 205-2 A	0·32
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 204-3 B, belonging to 600 R. Muthuvelu Udayan and R Chinnaswami Udayan, bounded on the north by Nos 204 3 A and 198-3 C & 7 E; east and south by No. 201 h C, west by No 204-1 C & 2 C	0·13
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 204-3 C, belonging to 606 R Muthuvelu Udayan and R Chinnaswami Udayan, bounded on the north by Nos 204-3 B and 198-7 D; east and south by No 204-3 D, west by No. 204-2 D	0 32
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 198-6 E, belonging to 201 S. Swaminatha Udayan, bounded on the north by No 198 5 A; east by No 198-7 B, south by Nos. 198-6 C, 204-5 A and 204-1 E; west by No 198-6 A	0·09

	ACS.
Government dry, temporary subdivision No 198-6 C, belonging to 201 S. Swaminatha Udayan, bounded on the north by No 198-6 D, east by No. 198-7 C, south by No 204-5 B; west by No. 204-5 B	0·014
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 198-7 B, belonging to 588. S Karuppudayan, bounded on the north by No. 198-7 A, east by No. 199-1 B; south by No. 198 7 C; west by No. 198 h E ..	0 38
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 198-7 C, belonging to 588 S. Karuppudayan, bounded on the north by No 198-7 B, east by No. 199 1 C; south by Nos 198-7 D and 204-5 E; west by No. 198 E C	0·02
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 198-7 D, belonging to 588 S Karuppudayan, bounded on the north by No 198-7 C, east by No. 199-1 D; south by Nos. 198-7 E and 204-5 C; west by No. 198-7 C	0·22
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 204-2 C, belonging to 206 S. Ganapathi Udayan, bounded on the north by No 204-2 B & 1 C; east by No. 201-2 D & 3 E; south by No 204-3 C; west by No. 204-2 B	0·22
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 204-2 D, belonging to 206 S. Ganapathi Udayan, bounded on the south and west by No 204-2 C, east by No. 204 h C; south by No. 204-2 E & 2 E	0·07
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 204-3 B, belonging to 599 M Rangaswami Udayan, bounded on the north by Nos 204-3 A & 2 B, and 205-2 E, east by No 204-3 C & 3 D, south by No. 204-3 C & 3 D, west by Nos. 205-4 B ..	0 08
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 204-3 C, belonging to 599 M Rangaswami Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 204-3 C, east by No 204-3 E; south by No. 204 3 E & 3 D; west by No 204-3 B	0·16
Government dry, temporary subdivision No 204-3 D, belonging to 599 M Rangaswami Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 204-3 B & 3 C; east and south by No. 204-3 E; west by No. 204-3 & 7 C	0·18
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 204-3 E, belonging to 599, M. Rangaswami Udayan, bounded on the north by No 204-3 C & 3 D; east and south by No. 204-3 F; west by No. 204-7 D	0·30
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 204-5 A, belonging to 605 R. Muthuvelu Udayan and R. Chinnaswami Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 198 5 B, east and south by No. 204-5 B, west by No 205-1 B	0·00164
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 199-1 B, belonging to 308. M. Sadasiva Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 199-1 A, east by No. 200-1 B & 4 A; south by No 199-1 C; west by No. 198-7 B	0 53
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 199-1 C, belonging to 308 M Sadasiva Udayan, bounded on the north by No 199-1 B, east by No 200-4 B; south by No. 198-1 D; west by No 198-7 C ..	0·09
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 199-1 D, belonging to 308. M Sadasiva Udayan, bounded on the north by No 199-1 C, east by No 200-4 C & 5 A; south by No 199 1 E, west by No 198-7 D	0·18
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 200-1 B, belonging to 114 S. V. Vythilinga Udayan, bounded on the north by Nos 200-1 A and 193 E; east by No 200-1 C; south by No 200-1 C & 4 A; west by No. 198-1 C	0·27
Government dry, temporary subdivision No 200-1 C, belonging to 114 S. V Vythilinga Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 193 C, east by No 200-1 D; south by No 200-1 B, west by No 200-1 B	0·39
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 200-1 D, belonging to 114 S V. Vythilinga Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 193 D; east by No 200-2 A & 1 E; south by No. 200-1 E & 4 D, west by No 200-1 C	0 30
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 200-4 A, belonging to 236 A. M Muthuswami Udayan, bounded on the north by No 200-1 B, east and and south by No. 200-4 B; west by No 199-1 B .	0·01
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 200-4 B, belonging to 230 A M Muthuswami Udayan, bounded on the north by No 200-1 A & 1 C; east and south by No 200-1 C; west by No. 199-1 C	0·20
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 200-4 C, belonging to 230. A. M. Muthuswami Udayan; bounded on the north by No 200-1 B & 1 D; east by No. 200-4 D, south by No 200 4 D & 5 A; west by No. 199-1 D	0 30

Acs.

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 200-5 A, belonging to 876 A. V. Muthusamy Udayan, bounded on the north by No 200-4 C; east and south by No 200-5 B, west by No 199-1 D .. 0 00231

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 190-4 B, belonging to 110 E Kolandavelu Udayan, bounded on the north by No 190-5 B, east by No. 190-4 C, south by No 193 B; west by No 190-4 A 0-17

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 190-4 C, belonging to 146 R Kolandavelu Udayan, bounded on the north by No 190-5 C; east by No. 190-4 D, south by No 193 C, west by No 190-4 B. 0-23

Government dry, temporary subdivision No 190-4 D, belonging to 116 R Kolandavelu Udayan, bounded on the north by No 190-5 D, east by by No 190-4 D & 5 E, south by No. 190-4 E & 5 D, west by No 190-4 C 0 14

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 190-5 B; belonging to 306. M. Sadasiva Udayan, bounded on the north by No 190-7 B, east by No 190-5 C, south by No. 190-4 E; west by No. 190-5 A 0 07

Government dry, temporary subdivision No. 190-5 C, belonging to 306, M. Sadasiva Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 190-7 C; east by No. 190-5 D, south dy No 190-5 D & 4 C; west by No. 190-5 B. 0 28

Government dry, temporary subdivision No 190-5 D, belonging to 306 M Sadasiva Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 190-7 C; east by No. 190-5 C, south by No 190-5 E, west 190-4 D & 5 C . 0 14

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 190-5 E, belonging to 306 M Sadasiva Udayan, bounded on the north by No 190-5 D & 5 C, east by No 190-5 D & 5 B, south by No. 190-5 C, west by No. 190-7 B 0 13

Inam, dry, temporary subdivision No. 190-7 B, T D. No 543, belonging to Poyyadimullur Kallimandaswami (Manager) S Kulandaivelu Udayan, Pichagilli Udayan and T S Kulandaivelu Udayan, bounded on the north by 190-7 A, east by No 190-5 D & 7 C; south by No. 190-6 D; west by No. 190-7 A 0 02

Inam, dry, temporary subdivision No. 190-7 D, and T, D, No 543 belonging to Poyyadimullur Kalimandaswami (Managers) S Kulandaivelu Udayan, Pichagilli Udayan and T S Kulandaivelu Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No 190-7 B, east and south by No 190-5 C .. 0-12

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 190-8 B, belonging to 697, K Subbaraya Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 190-8 A, east by No 190-3d A; south by No. 190-8 C, 8 E & 4 F, west by No 190-3 A 0 12

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 190-8 C, belonging to 697. K. Subbaraya Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No. 190-8 B, east by No. 190-10 D; south by No. 190-9 B 0 0009d

Government dry, temporary subdivision No 190-8 A; belonging to 170 C Chinnaswami Udayan bounded on the north by No 190-8 B; east and south by No. 190-9 B; west by No. 191-4 F .. 0-02

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 190-9 B, belonging to 178. C. Chinnaswami Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 190-8 A, 8-C & 10 B, east by No 190-11 A; south by No 190-9 C, west by No. 190-8 C 0-16

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 190-9 C, belonging to 178 C. Chinnaswami Udayan, bounded on the north dy No 190-9 B; east by No 190-11 B; south by No 190-9 D, west by No 190-8 B 0-13

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 190-10 A, belonging to 298. Valliammal, guardian of Arunachla, bounded on the north by No 189-1 E, east and south by No. 190-10 B, west by No 190-8 B 0-10

Government dry, temporary subdivision No 190 10 B belonging to 298 Valliammal, guardian of Arunachla, bounded on the north by No 190-11 A; east by No. 191 1 A; south by Nos. 191 2 A and 190-11 A, west by Nos 190-8 C & 10 A .. 0 25

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 191-11 A, belonging to 314 S. V. Vythilinga Udayan, bounded on the north by No 190-10 B; east by No. 191-2 A, south by No. 190-11 B, west by No 190-9 B 0-08

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 190-11 B, belonging to 311 S. V Vythilinga Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 190 11 A; east by No 191-3 B; south by No. 190-11 C; west by No 190-9 C 0-14

Acs.

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 191-1 A, belonging to 213 R Chinnaswami Udayan, bounded on the north by No 192-1 C & 3 A, east and south by No. 191-1 B, west by No 190-10 B 0 12

Government dry, temporary subdivision No 191 1 B, belonging to 243. R. Chinnaswami Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No. 191-1 A; east by No. 191 2 A; south by No 191-1 C, & A & 2 B 0-12

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 191-2 A, belonging to 306 M Sadasiva Udayan, bounded on the north by No 190-10 B, east and south by No. 191-2 B; west by No. 190-11 A .. 0 01

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 191 2 B, belonging to 306 M. Sadasiva Udayan, bounded on the north by 191-2 A & 1-E; east by No 191-3 A, south by No 191-2 C; west by No 190-11 B 0-10

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 191-3 A, belonging to 11 S V. Vythilinga Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 191-1 B, east by No. 191-3 E & 1 C, south by No. 191-3 E; west by No 191-2 B 0-03

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 191-3 A, belonging to 749 P. Arumugatha Udayan, bounded on the north by No 189-3 E; east and south by No. 191-3 B, west by No 191 B .. 0 10

Government, dry, temporary subdivision, No. 189-1 B belonging to 304. S. Swaminatha Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No 189-1 A; east by No. 189-1 B, south by Nos. 189-1 C and 189-1d A 0-33

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 189-1 C, belonging to 3 S. Sykasunda Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No 189-1 B; east by No 189-2 C & 3 A, south by No 189-1 A 0-11

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 189-2 B, belonging to 741 P. Arumugatha Udayan, bounded on the north by No 189 2 A; east by No. 189-5 B, south by No 189-2 C, west by No 189-1 B 0-09

Government dry, temporary subdivision No 189-2 C, belonging to 731 P Arumugatha Udayan, bounded on the north by No 189-2 B; east by No. 189-5 C, south by No 189-2 D, 2 E & 4 A; west by No 189-4 C 0 04

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 189-2 D, belonging to 734, P Arumugatha Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No 189-2 C, east dy No 189-4 A; south by No. 189-3 E .. 0-09

Government dry, temporary subdivision, No 189-2 E, belonging to 731 P. Arumugatha Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No 189-2 C; east by No 189-5 D; south by No 189-4 A .. 0 03

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 189-3 A, belonging to 213 R Chinnaswami Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 189-3 C, east by No. 189-3 E, south by No 191-1 A; west by No 189-1 C 0-08

Government, dry, temporary subdivision, No 189-3 B, belonging to 213 R Chinnaswami Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 189-2 D, east by No. 189-3 A; south by Nos 189-3 C and 191-3 A; west by No 189-4 A 0 09

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 189-4 A, belonging to 290 Valliammal, guardian of minor Arunachla, bounded on the north by No 189-2 E & 4 D, east and south dy No. 189-4 B; west by No 189 3 B & 2-D 0-11

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 189-4 B, belonging to 213. R Chinnaswami Udayan, bounded on the north by No 189-4 A; east by No 189-1 E, south dy No 189-5 C, west by No, 189-3 B 0-41

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 189-5 C, belonging to 243 R Chinnaswami Udayan, bounded on the north by No 189-5 B, east by No 223 1 C; south by No. 189-5 D, west by No 189-2 C 0 42

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 189-5 D, belonging to 243 R. Chinnaswami Udayan, bounded on the north by No 189 5 C; east by No 223-1 D; south by No 189-5 E & 4 A; west by No 189-2 E 0-33

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 223-1 B, belonging to 324 C. Ramaswami Udayan, bounded on the north by Nos 223-1 A and 134-5 B & 5 B, east dy No 223-1 C, south by No 223-1 C, west by No. 189-5 B 0-14

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 223-1 C, belonging to 324 C Ramaswami Udayan, bounded on the north dy No 223-1 B; east by Nos. 134-6 C and 223-5 A, south by No. 223-1 D; west by No 189 d C 0 01

acs.

Government, dry temporary subdivision No 323-1 D, belonging to 368 C. Ramaswami Udayan, bounded on the north by No 323-1 C; east by No. 323-6 B; south by No. 322-1 E; west by No 189-5 D .. .. 0·24

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 323-5 A, belonging to 300 C. Chinnaswami Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 134-6 C; east by Nos. 134-6 C and 2, 3-6 E, south by No 323-5 B; west by No 323-1 C .. .. 0·05

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 323-6 B, belonging to 368 C Chinnaswami Udayan, bounded on the north by Nos 323-4 A and 134-6, D & 7 D; east by No 323-5 C & 6 A; south by No. 323-6 C; west by No 323-1 D 0 23

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 323-6 A, belonging to 639 S. Swaminatha Udayan, S Chinnaswami Udayan, S Muthavalu Udayan, (enjoyer S. Swaminatha Udayan), bounded on the north by No 136-7 D east by Nos. 134-7 E and 323-6 B, south by No. 323-6 B; west by No 323-6 B .. .. 0·00016

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 134-3 B, belonging to 368 C. Ramaswami Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No. 134-3 A, east by No. 133 B, south by No 134-3 C & 7 B .. 0·42

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 134-3 C, belonging to 368 C. Ramaswami Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No. 134-3 B; east by Nos 133-C and 134-5 D; south by No 134 7 C 0 36

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 134 6 D, belonging to 368 C. Ramaswami Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No. 134 3 C; east by No 133 D; south by No 134-7 D .. 0 04

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 134-4 B, belonging to 368 C. Chinnaswami Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No. 134-4 A; east by No 134-7 B, south by No 134-5 B .. 0·0326-d

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 134-6 B, belonging to 368. C. Ramaswami Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No. 134-5 A, east by No. 134-6 B; west by No 223-1 E .. 0 07

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 134 6 B, belonging to 368 C Chinnaswami Udayan, bounded on the north by No 134-2 A & 4 B, east by No. 134-7 B; south by No. 134 6 C; west by No. 134-6 B . .. . 0·27

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 131-8 C, belonging to 368 C. Chinnaswami Udayan, bounded on the north by No 134-6 B, east by No. 134-7 C; south by Nos. 134-6 D and 223-1 D & 4 A; west by No. 134-6 C 0 16

Government dry, temporary subdivision No. 134 6 D, belonging to 368 C Chinnaswami Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 134-5 C; east by No. 134 7 D, south by No 223-4 B; west by No. 134-6 C.. .. .. .. 0 00½

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 134-7 A, belonging to 142 O Arunachalathudayan, bounded on the north by No. 134-3 B & 7 A, east and south by No 134-7 C; west by No. 134-4 B & 6-B .. .. 0·17

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 134 7 C, belonging to 142 O Arunachalatha Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 134-7 B & 3 C; east and south by No 134-7 D; west by No 134-6 C 0·46

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 134-7 D, belonging to 142 O Arunachalatha Udayan, bounded on the north by No 134-3 D; east by No. 134-7 E; south by 223-5 B; west by No 134 6 D & 7 C .. .. 0·19

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 131-8 B, belonging to 114 S. V Vythilinga Udayan, bounded on the north by No 131-9 A; east by No. 133-4 B, south by No. 131-8 C; west by No. 132 B .. .. .. 0·28

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 131-8 C, belonging to 114 S. V Vythilinga Udayan, bounded on the north by No 131-8 B, east by No 133-4 C & 8 A, south by No. 131 8 D, west by No 132 C .. .. 0·32

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 131-8 D, belonging to 114. S. V. Vythilinga Udayan, bounded on the north by 131-8 C, east by No. 133 6 E; south by No. 131-9 E; west by No. 132 D .. .. 0·32

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 128-1 E, belonging to 29 P. Swaminatha Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No 128-1 A; east by No. 128-7 B; south by No. 128-1 C & 1 E; .. .. 0·18

acs.

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 128-1 C, belonging to 29 P Swaminatha Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No. 128-1 B; east by No 128-7 C & 1 D; south by No. 128-4 C 0 1d

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 128-1 D, belonging to 29 P. Swaminatha Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No 128-1 C; east by No. 128-7 D; south by No. 128-4 D .. 0 00010

Issue, dry, temporary subdivision No 128-2 E and T.D No 791, belonging to Virambulam Vinayakar, bounded on the north by No 128-8 B; east by No. 128-3 C, south by No 128-7 B, west by No. 128-3 A .. .. .. 0·11

Issue, dry, temporary subdivision No 128-7 C and T D No 791, belonging to Virambulam Vinayakar (Manager) and K N. Nallappudayan, bounded on the north by No 128-2 E & 8 C; east by No. 128-3 A and 127-1 C; south by No. 128-7 C; west by No. 128-2 B .. .. .. 0·10

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 128-3 A, belonging to 29 P Swaminatha Udayan, joint enjoyer A. Sellamutha Udayan, bounded on the north by 127-1 C; east and south by No. 128-3 B; west by No 128-7 C & 3 C 0 04

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 128-3 E, belonging to 29. P Swaminatha Udayan, joint enjoyer A Sellamutha Udayan, bounded on the south by Nos. 128-3 A and 127-1 D, east and south by No 128-3 C; west by No. 128-7 D 0 1h

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 128-4 B; belonging to 48 Sengi, bounded on the north by No. 128-4 A & 1 A, east and south by No 128-4 C; west by No. 131-9 B .. .. 0·13

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 128-4 C, belonging to 48 Sengi, bounded on the north by No 128-4 B & 1 C, east by No 128-1 D, south by No. 128-h D & 8 A, west by No 131-9 C .. 0·12

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 128-4 D, belonging to 48 Sengi, bounded on the north by No 128-4 C & 1 D, east by No. 128-7 D & 4 E, south by No 128-8 B, 9 A & 4 E; west by No. 128-4 C .. .. 0·19

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 128-8 A, belonging to 368 S Sellamutha Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 128-4 C, east by No 128-8 E; south by No 128-8 D, west by No. 131-9 C .. .. .. 0·02

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 128-8 B, belonging to 368 S Sellamutha Udayan, bounded on the north by No 128-8 A and 4 C; east by No 128-8 A and 8 C, south by No. 128-8 C; west by No 131-9 D 0 09

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 128-7 B, belonging to 30 V. Ayyakanna Udayan, bounded on the north by No 128-7 A and 2 B, east and south by No 128-7 C, west by No. 128-1 B & 7 A 0 28

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 128-7 C, belonging to 30 V Ayyakanna Udayan bounded on the north by No. 128-2 B and 3 C; east by No. 128-3 A and 7 D; south by No. 128-7 D; west by No. 128-3 C .. .. .. 0·75

Government, dry temporary subdivision No. 128-7 D; belonging to 30, V. Ayyakanna Udayan, bounded on the north by No 128-7 C, east by No. 128-3 B, south by No. 128-7 E, west by No. 128-1 D and 4 D .. .. 0·46

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 128-8 B, belonging to 779 Virambulam Vinayakar (Manager) and K N Nallappa Udayan, bounded on the north by No 127-1 E, east by No. 128-8 C; south by No 128-2 B & 8 C, west by No. 128-8 A .. .. 0·02

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 128-8 C; belonging to 779 Virambulam Vinayakar (Manager) and K N Nallappa Udayan, bounded on the north and east by No 127 1 C; south by No 128-2 C, west by No. 128-8 B .. .. 0·0½

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 128-9 A, belonging to 780 Ayyanar (Manager) and K N Nallappa Udayar bounded on the north by No 128-4 D, east and south by No. 128-8 B; west by No. 128-8 B 0 0c025

Government dry, temporary subdivision No 127-1 B, belonging to 12 K N Nallappa Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No 127-1 A, east by No. 126-2 B, south by Nos. 127 1 C and 128-8 B. 0 40

Government, dry, temporary sub-division No 127-1 C, belonging to 12 K N Nallappa Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 127-1 B; east by No 128-2 C & 3 A, south by Nos. 127-1 D and 128-3 A; west by Nos. 128-8 C, 2 C and 127-1 E .. 0·48

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 127-1 D, belonging to 12 K N. Nallappa Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No 127-1 C; east by No 126-3 B, south by No. 127-1 E and 128-3 B .. .. .. 0·14

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 126-3 B, belonging to 12 K N Nallappa Udayan, bounded on the north by No 123-2 A & 1 E; east and south by No 126-2 C, west by Nos. 127-1 E and 126-2 A .. .. .. 0·30

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 126-2 C, belonging to 12 K. N Nallappa Udayan, bounded on the north by No 126-1 C; east by Nos. 126-3 B and 123 A; south by No 126-3 A; west by Nos. 127-1 C and 126-2 B .. .. .. 0·85

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 126 2 D, belonging to 12 K. N Nallappa Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No 126-2 C; east by No 123 E, south by No 126-2 E & 3 B. 0·23

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 126 3 A, belonging to 40 K S Sellamuthu Udayan, bounded on the north by No 126-2 C, east and south by No. 126-3 B; west by No 127 1 C .. 0·16

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 126-3 B; belonging to 30 K S Sellamuthu Udayan, bounded on the north by No 126-3 A & 2-D; east and south by No. 126-3 C, west by No 127-1 D .. .. 0·30

Government, dry temporary subdivision No 80-2 B belonging to 101, K. S Nallappa Udayan, bounded on the north by Nos 82-2 A & 1-E, east by No. 80-2 C, south by No 80-2 C & 6-A; west by No 124 B .. .. .. 0·14

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 80-2 C, belonging to 101, K. S Nallappa Udayan, bounded on the north by Nos 80-2 B & 1-C, east by Nos. 80-2 E and 79-C, south by Nos. 6-A & 5-B, west by No. 80-2 E .. .. .. 0·57

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 80-2 D; belonging to 101 K S Nallappa Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No 80-2 C, east by No. 80-4 E; south by No 80-5 D .. .. 0·01½

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 80-2 E, belonging to 101, K. S. Nallappa Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No. 80-2 C, east by No 79-D, south by No 80-2 E .. .. .. 0·51

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 80-3 A, belonging to 103 A Sellamuthu Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No 80-2 C, east by No. 80-3 B, south by No 80-4 A .. .. .. 0·09½

Government, dry temporary subdivision No 80-3 B, belonging to 103 A Sellamuthu Udayan bounded on the north by No 80-2 E, east by No 79-D; south by No 80-3 B, west by No 80-3 A .. 0·09½

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 80-4 A, belonging to 101 S Kanakasabai Udayan, bounded on the north by No 80-3 A; east and south by No. 80-4 B; west by No 80-2 C .. 0·09½

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 80-4 B belonging to 101 S Kanakasabai Udayan, bounded on the north by No 80-4 A & 3 B, east by No 80-6 C; south by No. 80-5 D; west by No. 80-2 D & 4 A .. .. 0·13

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 80-5 A, belonging to 676 S Sirathonde Nayinar, owner and enjoyer A. Sellamuthu Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 80-2 E, east and south by No. 80-5 B, west by No 124 B .. .. .. 0·03

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 80-5 B, belonging to 676 Sirathonde Nayinar, owner and enjoyer A Sellamuthu Udayan, bounded on the north by No 80-5 A & 2-C; east by No. 80-5 C, 5-D & 6-A, south by No 80-5 C & 6-A, west by No 124-C .. .. 0·41

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 80-5 C, belonging to 676 Sirathonde Nayinar, owner and enjoyer, A. Sellamuthu Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No. 80-5 B, east by No 80-6 B; west by No 80-2 B .. .. .. 0·31

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 80-5 D, belonging to 676 Sirathonde Nayinar, owner and enjoyer, A Sellamuthu Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 80-2 D & 4 B; east by No. 80-5 E, south by No. 80-6 B; west by No. 80-2 B .. .. 0·16

Inam, dry, temporary subdivision No 80-6 A and T. D No. 2599, belonging to I Ayyanar (Manager), K N Nallappa Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No 80-4 E; east and south by No 80-6 B .. .. 0·03

Inam, dry, temporary subdivision No 80-6 B and T. D. No. 2599, belonging to I Ayyanar (Manager), K. N Nallappa Udayan, bounded on the north by No 80-6 A & 5-D; east by No. 80-6 D, south by No 80-h C and 6-B, west by No. 6-5 C .. .. 0·20

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 80-6 A, belonging to 9h. K S Chidambaratha Udayar bounded on the north by No. 80-5 B, east and south by No 80-6 B, west by No 80-7 A .. 0·03½

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 80-6 B, belonging to 40 K S Chidambaratha Udayan bounded on the north by Nos. 80-5 A, C C & 6 B, east and south by No 80 h C, west by No 80-7 B. 0·16½

Government dry, temporary subdivision No 78-2 B, belonging to 677 S Sellamuthu Udayan and M Sundarathu Udayan, bounded on the north by No 78-2 A & 1 B; east by No 79 B .. .. .. 0·24

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 78-2 C, belonging to 677 S. Sellamuthu Udayan and M Sundarathu Udayan, bounded on the north by No 78-2 B, east by No 78-7 B; south by No. 78-3 A, west by No. 79 C .. .. .. 0·14

Inam, dry, temporary subdivision No. 78-3 A, T.D. No nil, belonging to Washerman, (owners) P. Raman (½ share), Pachaiyan (¼ share), Venkatachalam (¼ share), bounded on the north by No. 78-2 C, east by No 78-3 B, south by No. 78-3 C; west by No. 79 C .. .. 0·11

Inam, dry, temporary subdivision No 78-3 B, T.D. No. nil, belonging to Washerman, (owners) P. Raman (½ share), Pachaiyan (¼ share), Venkatachalam (¼ share), bounded on the north by No 78-3 A, 3 B & 7 C; east by No 78-10 A, south by No 78-3 D & 14 B, west by No 79 D .. 0·04

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 78-7 A, belonging to 420 A. S. Sellamuthu Udayan, actual enjoyer P S Sellamuthu Udayan, son of Palanisha Sundaratha Udayan bounded on the north by No. 78-1 D; east and south by No 78-7 B; west by No 78-2 B .. .. .. 0·25

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 78-7 B belonging to 420 A S Sellamuthu Udayar, actual enjoyer P S Sellamuthu Udayan, son of Palanisha Sundaratha Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 78-7 A & 1 C, east by No 78-8 A; south by No 78-7 C & 3 B, west by No 78-2 B 0·31

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 78-7 C, belonging to 420 A S Sellamuthu Udayan, actual enjoyer P S Sellamuthu Udayan son of Palanisha Sundaratha Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No 78-7 B; east by No 78-8 B; south by No 78-16 A & 3 C .. .. .. 0·05

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 78-8 A, belonging to 431 S Sundaratha Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 78-1 C; east and south by No 78-8 B; west by No 78-7 B .. 0·15

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 78-8 B, belonging to 431. S. Sundaratha Udayan, bounded on the north by No 78-8 A, east by No 78-8 A, south by No. 78-8 C & 14 A; west by No. 78-7 C .. .. 0·20

Government dry, temporary subdivision No 78-9 A, belonging to 678 S Nallappa Udayan, A. Sellamuthu Udayan and C Sakkpathi Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 78 1 D; east and south by No 78 9 B, west by No 78-8 B .. .. .. 0·08

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 78-10 A, belonging to 677 S Sellamuthu Udayan and M. Sundarathu Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 77-14 E, east and south by No. 78-10 E; west by No 78-1 D .. .. .. 0·91

Government dry, temporary subdivision No. 78-10 A, belonging to 91 K A Sellamuthu Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 78-7 C & 2 B, east and south by No 78-11 C, east by No 78-9 C .. 0·04

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 78-14 B, belonging to 91 K A Sellamuthu Udayan, bounded on the north by No 78-3 C; east and south by No. 78-10 C; west by No 78 D .. 0 01250

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 77-7 E, belonging to 69 C Sundaratha Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No. 77-7 A; east by No 77-9 B, west by No 76-1 B .. .. 0·02

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 77-9 B, belonging to 22 P. S Sellamuthu Udayan, actual owner and occupier C. S. Sundaratha Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 77-h A, east by No 77 10 E; south by No. 77-8 C and 78-3 E, west by No 77-7 B .. .. 0·09

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 77-9 C, belonging to 22 P S. Sellamuthu Udayan, actual owner and occupier C S Sundaratha Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No 77-9 E; east by No 77-10 C, west by No 78-1 C .. 0 0 090

	acs.
Inam, dry, temporary subdivision No 77-10 B, T.D No 792, belonging to Chidambaram Subramyahar, manager Dharmavaram Mutt, cultivators C. Subapathi Udayan and P. Swaminatha Udayan (in the Railway line), bounded on the north by No. 77-10 A, east by No 77-12 B & 13 A; south by No 77-10 C, west by No. 77-9 B	0 37
Inam, dry, temporary subdivision No. 77-10 C, T D, No 792 belonging to Chidambaram Subramyahan, manager Dharmavaram Mutt, cultivators C. Subapathi Udayan and P. Swaminatha Udayan (in the Railway line), bounded on the north by No. 77-10 B, east by No. 77-13 B, south by No. 78-3 C; west by No. 77 9 C & 10 B	0 24
Inam, dry, temporary subdivision No 77-11 D, T D No. 3329, belonging to 1 Viramuthi, swami, manager K N. Nallappa Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No 77-11 A, east by No 77-12 C	0·01
Inam, dry, temporary subdivision No. 77-11 C, T.D. No. 3329, belonging to 1. Viramuthiyaswami, manager K N. Nallappa Udayan, bounded on the north and east by No 77 11 A, south and west by No 77-12 E	0 06
Inam, dry, temporary subdivision No. 77-11 D, T D, No 3329, belonging to 1 Viramuthiyaswami, manager K N Nallappa Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 77-11 A & 11 C; east and south by No 77 12 E; west by No. 77-11 C	0·05
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 77-13 A, belonging to 88 C Sabapathi Udayan, bounded on the north by No 77-13 B, east and south by No 77-13 E, west by No 77-10 B	0 00½
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 77-13 E, belonging to 88 C. Sabapathi Udayan, bounded on the north by No 77-13 A & 13 E; east by No. 77 11 A; south by Nos. 77-13 C and 78-1 C; west by No 77 13 C	0 17
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 77-13 C, belonging to 88 C. Sabapathi Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No. 77-13 E; east by No. 77-14 E, south by No. 78-1 D	0·02½
Inam, dry, temporary subdivision No 77-11 A, T D No 314, belonging to Vettiyan, bounded on the north by No. 77-12 E, east by No 77-17 A; south by No 77 14 B; west by No 77-13 E	0 11
Inam, dry, temporary subdivision No. 77-14 B, T D No 316, belonging to Vettiyan, bounded on the north by No. 77-11 A; east by No. 77-17 E & 16 A; south by Nos. 77-14 C and 78-10 A; west by No. 77-13 C	0 09
Inam, dry, temporary subdivision No. 77-15 A, T D, No 314, belonging to Vettiyan, bounded on the north by No 77 17 E; east by No. 77-15 A, south by No 77-14 B; west by No 77 14 B	0 02
Inam dry, temporary subdivision No. 77-16 A, T.D No 314, belonging to Vettiyan, bounded on the north by No 77-17 E; east and south by No 77-15 B; west by 77-13 A	0 00½
Inam, dry, temporary subdivision No 77-17 A, T D. No 314, belonging to Vettiyan, bounded on the south by No 77-12 B; east by No. 77-16 A; south by No 77-17 B, west by No. 77-14 A ..	0 05
Inam, dry, temporary subdivision No. 77-17 B, T D No 314, belonging to Vettiyan, bounded on the north by No. 77-11 A, east by No 77-13 B; south by No 77-17 C, 16 A & 15 A; west by No. 77-14 B	0 05
Inam, dry temporary subdivision No. 77-18 A, T.D. No. 314, belonging to Vettiyan, bounded on the north by No. 77-12 E, east and south by No. 77-13 B; west by No 77 17 A	0 00½
Inam, dry, temporary subdivision No. 77-19 B, T D, No 311, belonging to Vettiyan, bounded on the north by No. 77-18 A & 12 B, east by No 77-19 A, south by No. 77-19 C, west by No. 77-11 B,	0·34
Inam, dry, temporary subdivision No 77-19 A, T D. No 311, belonging to Vettiyan, bounded on the north by No 77-12 B, east and south by No 77-19 B, west by No 77-18 B	0 01
Government, wet Inamatory subdivision No. 87-1 B, belonging to 36 Alamelu, guardian of minors Govindan and Krishnan, bounded on the south by No 87-1 A & 10 B, east by No. 87 2 A; south by No. 87-1 C, west by Nos 79-2 and 80-2	0 12½
Government, wet, Inamatory subdivision No. 87-1 C, belonging to 36 Alamelu, guardian of minors Govindan and Krishnan. bounded on the north and west by No 87-1 B; east by No 87-2 B; south by No 87-1 D, 10 A & 11 A	0·31
Government, wet, Inamatory subdivision No. 87-1 D, belonging to 36 Alamelu, guardian of minors Govindan and Krishnan, bounded on the north by No 87-1 C; east by No. 87-2 C; south and west by No. 87-10 B	0 01½

	acs.
Government, wet, temporary subdivision No 87-2 A, belonging to 80 V Ayyakannu Udayan, bounded on the north by No 68 11 B, east and south by No 87-3 B; west by No 87-1 B	0·00½
Government, wet, temporary subdivision No 87 2 B, belonging to 80 V Ayyakannu Udayan bounded on the north by Nos 87-2 A, 68-11 C and 61-3 A; east and south by No 87 2 C; west by No. 87-1 C	0 32
Government, wet, temporary subdivision No. 87-2 C, belonging to 80, V Ayyakannu Udayan, bounded on the north by Nos. 87-2 B and 87-3 B; east by No 87-3 A & 7 D; south by No. 87-2 D & 10 B, west by No 87-1 B	0·27
Government, wet, temporary subdivision No 87-3 A, belonging to 72 A Annamalai Udayan, bounded on the north by No 87-3 B, east and south by No. 87-8 B west by No 82-2 C	0 00½
Government, wet, temporary subdivision No. 87-10 A, belonging to 159, A. Sellamutha Udayan, bounded on the north by No 87 1 C; east and south by No 87-10 B, west by No 87 11 A ..	0 02½
Government, wet, temporary subdivision No 87-10 B, belonging to 159, A Sellamutha Udayan, bounded on the north by No 87 10 A, 1 D & 2 C, east by No 87-10 C; south by No. 87-13 A; west by No 87-11 B	0·07½
Government wet, temporary subdivision No. 87-11 A, belonging to 71, V Ramaswami Udayan, bounded on the north by No 87 1 C, east by No 87-10 A & 11 B; south by No 87-12 A; west by No 77-11 E	0·11½
Government, wet, temporary subdivision No. 87-11 B, belonging to 71, V Ramaswami Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No 87-11 A; east by No 87-10 B; south by No 87-12 B ..	0 03½
Government, wet, temporary subdivision No 87-12 A, belonging to 418, A M. Ramaswami Udayan, bounded on the north by No 87 11 A; east and south by No 87-12 B; west by No 77-12 E ..	0·03½
Government, wet, temporary subdivision No. 87-12 B, belonging to 449, A. M. Ramaswami Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 87 12 A & 11 B; east by No 81 13 A; south by No. 87-12 C & 13 A, west by No 77-12 F	0·05½
Government, wet, temporary subdivision No 87-13 A, belonging to 870, Sruthonda Nayinar, manager and adjapt S S Nallappa Udayan, bounded on the north by No 87-10 B, east and south by No 87-13 B, west by No. 87-11 B ..	0 01
Government, wet, temporary subdivision No. 87-15 A belonging to 110, S. Nallappa Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 87-12 B; east and south by No 87-15 B, west by No. 77-12 F ..	0 03
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 68-10 B, belonging to 674 Alamelu, guardian of minors Govindan, Krishnan and M Nallappa Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No. 68-10 A; east by No 68-11 B, south by No 87-1 B ..	0 00½
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 68-11 B belonging to 80, V. Ayyakannu Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 68-11 A; east by No. 87-2 B, south by Nos. 87-11 C & 87-2 A, west by Nos 68-10 B & 11 A	0·27
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 68-11 C, belonging to 80, V Ayyakannu Udayan, bounded on the north and west by No. 68-11 B, east by No 87-2 C & 3 A; south by No 91-2 B ..	0 12
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 87-1 B, belonging to 11, Muthiumal and A Chidambaram Udayan, bounded on the north by No 87-1 A & 83-10 B; east by No. 87-1 C; south by No. 87-1 C & 2 B, west by No 68-1 E ..	0 32
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 87-1 C, belonging to 11, Muthiumal and A Chidambaram Udayan, bounded on the north by No 87-1 B & 83-10 C, east by No 87-1 D, south by No. 87-1 A & 2 C; west by No 87-1 B	0·77½
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 87-1 D, belonging to 11, Muthiumal and A Chidambaram Udayan, bounded on the north by No 87-1 C & 83-10 E, east by No 87 1 E & 4 A, south by No 81-1 E & 4 B; west by No 81-1 C	0·29
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 87-2 B, belonging to 434 S Sundararthudayan, bounded on the north by Nos 87-2 A and 68 6 B, east and south by No. 87-2 C, and west by No 68-11 B ..	0 06
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 87-2 C, belonging to 434 S Sundararthudayan, bounded on the north by No 87-1 C; east by Nos. 87-8 A and 2-D; south by No 87-1 A; west by Nos. 87 2 B and 68-11 C	0·18½
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 87-2 D, belonging to 434 S Sundararthudayan, bounded on the north and west by No 87-2 C; east by No. 87-4 B, south by No 87-3 B	0·03½

Government, wet, temporary subdivision No. 67-3 A, belonging to 29, P. Swaminatha Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 67-2 C, east by No. 67-3 B; south by No. 97-2 B, west by No. 68-11 C .. 0·17

Government, wet, temporary subdivision No. 67-3 B, belonging to 29, P. Swaminatha Udayan, bounded on the north by Nos. 67-3 A and 2-D, east by No. 67-6 E south by Nos. 67-2 C and 97-2 C, west by No. 67-3 A .. 0·16

Inam, dry, temporary subdivision No. 67-4 A, T.D. No. 2890, belonging to 1, Sri Madura Kali Amman, manager and cultivator, Chidambarathodaiyan, son of Alagappudayan, bounded on the north and east by No. 67-1 C; south by No. 67-4 B, west by No. 67-3 C .. .. 0·09½

Inam dry, temporary subdivision No. 67-4 B, T.D. No. 2890, belonging to 1, Sri Madura Kali Amman, manager and cultivator, Chidambarathodaiyan, son of Alagappudayan, bounded on the north by Nos. 67-4 A and 1-C, east by No. 67-1 D, south by No. 67-6 C, west by Nos. 67-2 D and 3 B .. 0·03

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 67-4 A, belonging to 650, A. Ramaswami Udayan, bounded on the north by No. 67-13 D, east by No. 67-5 B; south by No. 67-5 E; west by No. 67-1 D .. 0·32½

Inam, dry, temporary subdivision No. 68-2 B, T.D. No. 314, belonging to Vattiyan, anjuvar Periyan, bounded on the north and west by No. 68-3 A; east by Nos. 68-12 B and 13 A; south by No. 68-1 B .. .. 0·01½

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 68-3 B, belonging to 554, Adi Dravida Marudan, bounded on the north and west by No. 68-4 A; east by No. 68-1 A; south by No. 68-11 B .. 0·01½

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 63-11 E, belonging to 69, Adi-Dravida M. Murugan and Thandavan, bounded on the north by Nos. 63-4 A and 5 B; east by Nos. 63-11 C and 68-1 A; south by No. 63-12 B west by No. 63-11 A .. 0·05

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 63-11 C, belonging to 69, Adi-Dravida M. Murugan and Thandavan, bounded on the north and west by No. 63-11 E, east by Nos. 63-1 B and 4 A, south by No. 63-12 C .. .. 0·02

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 63-12 B, belonging to 661, Adi Dravida Marudan, bounded on the north by No. 63-11 E, east by No. 63-12 C; south by No. 63-13 A; west by Nos. 63-1 A and 2-B .. .. 0·03

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 63-12 C, belonging to 661, Adi-Dravida Marudan, bounded on the north by No. 63-11 C; east by Nos. 63-10 A and 9-A; south by Nos. 63-14 A and 13-B, west by No. 63-11 E .. .. .. 0·16

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 63-13 A, belonging to 554, Adi Dravida Marudan, bounded on the north by No. 63-12 B, east and south by No. 63-13 B, west by No. 63-2 B & 1-B. 0·09½

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 63-13 B, belonging to 668, Adi Dravida Marudan, bounded on the north by No. 63-12 C; east and south by No. 63-14 A; west by No. 63-1 C & 13 A .. .. 0·03½

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 63-14 A, belonging to 63, Adi Dravida M. Murugan and Thandan, bounded on the north by No. 63-12 C; east by No. 63-10 A & 17 A; south by Nos. 63-14 B and 63-10 C; west by No. 63-1 C .. .. 0·11½

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 63-14 B, belonging to 63, Adi-Dravida M. Murugan and Thandan, bounded on the north and west by Nos. 63-14 A, east by No. 63-17 B, south by No. 63-10 D .. .. 0·09½

Government dry temporary subdivision No. 61-d B, belonging to 52, Adi-Dravida S. Thandan, bounded on the north and west by No. 61-4 A; east by No. 61 h B, south by No. 65-1 A & 2-A 0·11½

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 61-5 B, belonging to 97, Adi-Dravida Soppay, bounded on the north by No. 64-5 A; east by No. 64-21 A & 6-B, south by Nos. 61-h C and 65-2 a, west by No. 61 4 B .. .. 0·08½

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 61-5 C, belonging to 97, Adi-Dravida Soppy, bounded on the north and west by No. 64-d B; east by No. 61-21 B; south by No. 65-3 .. .. .. 0·04½

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 61-6 B, belonging to 558 Ada-Dravida Kaliyan, bounded on the north and west by No. 64-d A east by No. 64-20 B, south by No. 64-5 B and 64-21 A 0·00016

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 61-16 B, belonging to 69, Adi-Dravida Murugan, bounded on the north by No. 61-16 A and Pattavali village, east by Pattavali village and No. 64-1d C, south by No. 61-17 B; west by No. 61-18 A.. 0·07½

Government, dry temporary subdivision No. 61-16 C, belonging to 69, Adi Dravida Murugan, bounded on the north and west by No. 61 1d B; east by Pattavali village, south by No. 61-17 C .. 0·03

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 61-17 B, belonging to 665, Adi-Dravida Ayyan, Kulandayan and Kaliyan, bounded on the north by No. 61 16 B, east and south by No. 61-17 C; west by No. 61-17 A, 18-B, 19-A & 20-B .. 0·03½

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 61-17 C, belonging to 665, Adi Dravida Ayyan, Kulandayan and Kaliyan, bounded on the north by No. 64 16 C, east by Pattavali village and No. 61-17 D; south by No. 61 21 A & 25-A, west by No. 64-17 B & 20 C .. .. .. 0·18

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 61-17 D, belonging to 666, Adi-Dravida Ayyan, Kulandayan and Kaliyan, bounded on the north and west by No. 64-17 C, east by Pattavali village, south by No. 64-25 B .. .. 0·00042

Inam, dry temporary subdivision No. 61-18 B and T.D. No. 614, belonging to Vattiyan, anjuvan Mandhari, son of Karuppan, bounded on the north and west by No. 61-18 A; east by No. 61-17 B, south by No. 64-19 B .. .. .. 0·00036

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 61-18 B, belonging to 558, Adi-Dravida Mattayan, bounded on the north by No. 64-18 B, east by No. 64-17 B, south by No. 64-20 B; west by No. 61 18 A .. .. 0·01

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 64-20 B, belonging to 77, Adi-Dravida Vaiyapuri, actual anjuvar Mandhari, son of Karuppan, bounded on the north by No. 64-18 B, east by No. 61-17 B & 20 C; south by No. 61-21 A & 23 A, west by No. 61-d B & 2d A .. .. 0·05

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 61-20 C, belonging to 77, Adi-Dravida Vaiyapuri, actual anjuvar Mandhari, son of Karuppan, bounded on the north and west by No. 61-20 E, east by No. 61-17 C & 24 A; south by No. 61-23 & 22 B .. 0·01

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 61-21 A, belonging to 166, Adi-Dravida Ayyan, bounded on the north by No. 64-d B & 2d B; east by No. 64-22 A, south by No. 64-21 B; west by No. 64 6 B .. .. 0·03

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 64-21 B belonging to 166, Adi Dravida Ayyan bounded on the north by No. 64-21 A, east by No. 64-22 B, south by No. 65-2 & 4 A; west by No. 64-5 C. 0·02

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 61-22 A, belonging to 51, Adi-Dravida Kulandayan, bounded on the north by No. 64-20 B; east and south by No. 61-23 B; west by No. 61-21 A .. 0·09½

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 61-22 B, belonging to 61, Adi-Dravida Kolandayan, bounded on the north by No. 64-22 A, east by No. 64-20, south by No. 65-4 A; west by No. 61-21 B .. .. 0·03½

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 61-20, belonging to 558 Adi-Dravida Kaliyan, bounded on the north by No. 61-20 C; east by No. 64-21 A, south by No. 64-4 A, west by No. 61-22 B .. 0·04

Government dry, temporary subdivision No. 61-24 A, belonging to 559 Ada-Dravida M. Thandan, actual anjuvar S. Thandan (Talayari), bounded on the north by No. 61-17 C, east by No. 64-25 A, south by Nos. 64-21 B & 65-3 A; west by No. 61-23 & 20 C .. .. 0·09½

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 61-24 B, belonging to 559, Adi-Dravida M. Thandan, actual anjuvar S. Thandan (Talayari) bounded on the north and west by No. 64-4 A, east by No. 64-25 B; south by No. 65-3 B & 6 A .. .. 0·09½

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 64-26 A, belonging to 97, Adi-Dravida Soppoy bounded on the north by No. 61 17 C; east by No. 64-25 B; south by No. 61-21 B; west by No. 64-24 A 0·03½

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 61 26 B, belonging to 97, Adi-Dravida Soppoy, bounded on the north by No. 64-24 A & 17 D; east Pattavali village; south by Nos. 64-20 C & 65-6 A, west by No. 61-21 B .. .. 0·06

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 65-1 A, belonging to 559, Adi Dravida M. Thandan (anjuvar (his son) Kandan bounded on the north by No. 64-4 B, east by No. 65-3 A, south by No. 65-1 B; west by No. 63-9 B & 11 E .. .. 0·01½

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 65-1 B, belonging to 669, Adi-Dravida M. Thandan, (anjuvar (his son) Kandan, bounded on the north by No. 65-1 A, east by No. 64-2 B; south by No. 65-3 A; west by No. 63-11 C .. .. 0·01½

	Acs.
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 69-2 A, belonging to 561, Adi-Dravida Ganapathi, bounded on the north by No. 61-4 B & E, east and south by No. 65-2 B, west by No. 66 1 A	0·03½
Government dry, temporary subdivision No. 65-2 B, belonging to 561, Adi Dravida Ganapathi, bounded on the north by No. 65-2 A, east by No. 65-3; south by No. 65-2 A, west by No. 65-1 B	0 02½
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 65-3; belonging to 561, Adi-Dravida Sellan, bounded on the north by No. 61-5 C; east by No. 65-4 A; south by No. 65-9 A; west by No. 65-2 B	0 04
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 65-4 A, belonging to 559, Adi-Dravida M Thandan, anjuyar (hereon) Kandan, bounded on the north by No. 61 21 B, 22 B & 23; east by No. 66-5 A; south by Nos. 65-1 E and 61-6 A, west by No. 65-3..	0·10½
Government dry, temporary subdivision No. 65-1 B, belonging to 559 Adi-Dravida M Thandan, anjuyar (hereon) Kandan, bounded on the north and west by No. 65-1 A, east by No 65-5 B, south by No. 65-3 A & B	0·01½
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 65-5 A, belonging to 561, Adi Dravida Sellan, bounded on the north by No 61-2 A; east and south by No 65-6 B, west by No. 65-4 A	0 01½
Government, dry temporary subdivision No 65-6 B belonging to 561, Adi-Dravida Sellan, bounded on the north by Nos. 65-5 A and 64 24 B; east by No. 65-6 A; south by No 64-5 C & 5 A, west by No. 65-4 B	0 01
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 65-6 A, belonging to 559, Ammanambu, bounded on the north by Nos 65-1 B and 65-5 B; east and south by No 65-3 E; west by No 65-9 B	0·00100
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 65 6 A, belonging to 557, Adi-Dravida Palani Pandaram, bounded on the north by No 65-1 B, 2 B, 2 & 1 A, east by No 65-9 B, south by No 66-10 A, 11 A & 12 A; west by No 63-11 C & 12 C	0·10
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 65-9 B, belonging to 557, Adi-Dravida Palani Pandaram, bounded on the north by No. 65-4 B, east by No. 65-5 A & C; south by No. 65-13 E; west by No 65-9 A	0·05½
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 65-10 A, belonging to 571, Adi-Dravida, Kanda Pandaram, bounded on the north by No. 65-9 A, east by No 65-11 A; south by No 65-10 B & 17 A; west by No. 65-12 C & 14 A	0·02
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 65-10 B belonging to 571, Adi-Dravida Kanda Pandaram, bounded on the north and west by No 65-10 A; east by No 65-11 B; south by No. 65-17 B ..	0·00300
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 65-11 A belonging to 570, Adi-Dravida Chidambara Pandaram, bounded on the north by No. 65-9 A; east by No 65-12 A; south by No. 65-11 B, west by No 65-10 A	0·01½
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 65-11 B belonging to 570, Adi-Dravida Chidambara Pandaram, bounded on the north by No. 65-11 A; east by No. 65-12 B, south by No 65-17 B, west by No. 65-10 B	0·00½
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 65-12 A, belonging to 533, Adi-Dravida Kanna Pandaram alias Muruga Pandaram, bounded on the north by No 65-9 A; east and south by No. 65-12 B; west by No. 65-11 A	0 00½
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 65-12 B, belonging to 533, Adi-Dravida Kanna Pandaram alias Muruga Pandaram, bounded on the north by No. 65 9 B, east by No 65-13 C; south by No. 65-17 B, west by No 65-11 B & 12-A ..	0 04½
Inam, dry, temporary subdivision No 65-17 A, T D. No 311, belonging to Vuttiyan, anjuyar Ayyan, guardian of Kandan, son of Murugan, bounded on the north by No. 65-10 A; east by No 65-17 B; south by No 65-17 E; west by No. 65-14 A ..	0 01
Inam, dry, temporary subdivision No 65-17 B, T D No 314 belonging to Vuttiyan, anjuyar Ayyan, guardian of Kandan, son of Murugan bounded on the north by Nos, 65 10 B, 11 B & 12-B, east by No 65-17 C; south by No 65-18 A; west by Nos 65-17 A & 65-14 B	0 05
Total ..	13 65 acres & 317 sq. links.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1925.

Under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor in Council directs that in view of the urgency of the case the provisions of section 5-A of the Act shall not apply to the acquisition of the land mentioned below. Under section 6 of the Act the Governor in Council hereby further declares that the said land measuring 5 82 acres 20 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Vellupuram Trichinopoly Railway and under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly, is appointed perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said land. Under sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Act, the Governor in Council further directs that the possession of the said land may be taken on the expiry of fifteen days from the publication of the notice mentioned in section 9 (1) of the Act. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk; No. 50, Devadanam village third part.

	Acs.
Government, wet, new T S No 3334, temporary subdivision No 1618-4, old T S. No 1618 and old R S. No 127-1 part, belonging to Lakshmi Ammal, wife of vakil Ganapathi Ayyar, Andar street (owner) Kupputhayi Ammal (patadar), bounded on the north and east by No 1618-3; south by No. 1582-2; west by No 3330 ..	0 29
Government, wet, new T S No 3333, temporary subdivision No 1632-3, old T S. No 1632 and old R S. No 127-3 part, belonging to Sadasiva Pillai (owner), annara Srinivasa Rao, Venkatasam Rao and Ramachandra Rao, mother and guardian Sarthirbai Ammal (mortgagee), bounded on the north by No 1618-4; east by No. 1632-1; south and west by No 1618-6	0 05
Government, wet, new T S No. 3332, temporary subdivision No. 1611-4, old T S No 1614 and old R S. No. 128-1 part, belonging to G Chinnayya Pillai, bounded on the north by No 1614-3, east by No 1597-1; south by No. 3333, west by No 3330	0·12
Inam, wet, new T S No 3332, temporary subdivision No. 1596-4, old T S No 1596 and old R S No 53-1 A part, belonging to Sahya Sahib, annara Gulam Rasool, Gulam Nabi, guardian and sant Sahyabai (indianamdar) Priest of Arcot (mulavaradar), bounded on the north and east by No. 1597-1, south by No. 3333; west by No 1597-1	0·02
Government wet, new T S No. 3332, temporary subdivision No. 1582-2, old T S. No. 1582 and old R S No 53-1 C part, belonging to Ganapathi Ayyar, vakil, bounded on the north and east by No 1582-3; south by No. 1597 1; west by No. 1533-2	0 03
Government, wet, new T S No 3332, temporary subdivision No 1618-3, old T S No 1618 and old R S No. 127-1 part, belonging to Lakshmi Ammal, wife of vakil Ganapathi Ayyar, Andar street (owner), Kupputhayi Ammal (patadar), bounded on the north and east by No. 1618-5; south by No 1582 2; west by No. 1618-4 ..	0·13
Government, dry, new T S. No 3332, temporary subdivision No 1631-2, old T.S. No 1631 and old R.S. No. 129 1 part, belonging to Muthuvelu Moopan, bounded on the north by No 1618 3, east by No 1631-1; south by No 1632-1; west by No 1618-1	0·02
Government, wet, new T S No 3332, temporary subdivision No 1632-1, old T S No. 1632 and old R S. No 127-3 part, belonging to Sadasiva Pillai (owner), annara Srinivasa Rao, Venkatasam Rao and Ramachandra Rao, mother and guardian Sarthirbai Ammal (mortgagee), bounded on the north by No 1631-2; east by No 1631-1; south by No 1632-2; west by No. 1633-2	0·07
Government wet, new T S No, 3332, temporary subdivision No 1582-2, old T S No 1582 and old R S No 53-1 C part, belonging to Ganapathi Ayyar, vakil, bounded on the north and east by No 1582-3; south by No. 1597-1; west by No 1582-1	0·07

Government, wet, new T S. No. 4439, temporary subdivision No. 1614-5, old T S. No. 1614 and old R S No 129-1 part, belonging to G. Chinnayya Pillai, bounded on the north by No 3372; east and south by No. 1597-1, west by No. 3331 .. 0·01

Inam, wet, new T S No 3332, temporary subdivision No. 1596-5, old T.S. No 1596 and old R S. No. 53-1 A part, belonging to Saiu Sahib, minors Gulam Rasool, Gulam Nabi, guardian and next Sayabib (Andivamadar), Prince of Arcot endowment (melvaramdar) bounded on the north by No. 3305, east by No 1596-8, south by No. 1595-7, west by No 1597-1 .. .. .. 0·47

Inam, wet, new T S No. 3333, temporary subdivision No. 1596-6, old T S No 1596 and old R S No 53-1 A part, belonging to Saiu Sahib, minors Gulam Rasool, Gulam Nabi guardian and next Sayabib(Andivamadar) Prince of Arcot endowment (melvaramdar), bounded on the north and east by No 1596-13, south by No 1596-5, west by No 1596-5 .. .. .. 0·09

Inam, wet, new T S. No 3329, temporary subdivision No. 1596-7, old T S No. 1596 and old R S. No. 53-1 A part, belonging to Vethavalli Ammal (Andivamadar) G Chinnayya Pillai (mortgagee) Prince of Arcot endowment (melvaramdar), bounded on the north by No 1596-4, east by No 1596-8, south by No 1596-9; west by No 3331 .. .. 1·22

Inam, wet new T.S No 3328, temporary subdivision No 1596-8, old T S. No 1596 and old R S No. 53-1 A part, belonging to Vethavalli Ammal (Andivamadar G. Chinnayya Pillai (mortgagee), Prince of Arcot endowment (melvaramdar), bounded on the north by No 1596-6, east by No 1596-14; south by No. 1596 11; west by No 1596-7 .. 0·06

Government, wet, new T S No 3338, temporary subdivision No. 1596-10 old T S No 1596 and old R S. No. 53 1 A part, belonging to Muthuswami Kathan (Wesiyar), bounded on the north by No. 1596-7, east by No. 1596-11, south by No 1596-2; west by No 1596-7 .. .. .. 0·05

Government, wet, new T S No 3339, temporary subdivision No 1596-11, old T S. No. 1596 and old R S No. 53-1 A part, belonging to Muthuswami Kathan (Wesiyar), bounded on the north by No 1596-8, east by No 1596-15; south by No. 1596-12; west by No 1596-10 .. .. .. 0·08

Government, wet, new T.S. No. 3337, temporary subdivision No 1596-9, old T.S. No 1596 and old R.S. No. 53-1 A part, belonging to Meenakshi Ammal, bounded on the north by No 1596-6, east by No 1596-12; west by No 1596-7 .. 0 45

Government, wet, new T S. No. 3343, temporary subdivision No 1596-12, old T S. No. 1596 and old R S No 53-1 A part, belonging to Meenakshi Ammal, bounded on the north by No 1596-11; east and south by No 1596-15, west by No. 1596-7 .. 0·09½

Government wet, new T S No. 3334, temporary subdivision No 161-2, old T S No 1614 and old R S No 129-2 part, belonging to M.R.Ry Rathnasabapathi Pillai, Tahsildar, Bhavani, bounded on the north by No 1614-1, east by No. 3330, south by No. 1614 2; west by No. 1615-1 .. .. 0 21

Government wet, new T S No. 3344 temporary subdivision No 1614-2, old T S No. 1614 and old R S No 129-1 part belonging to G Chinnayya Pillai, bounded on the north by No 1614-3, east by No 3333; south by No. 1612-3; west by No. 1614-1 .. .. .. 0·12

Government, wet, new T S No. 3331, temporary subdivision No 1612-1, old T S. No 1612 and old R S No 130-2 part, belonging to Muthayya Pillai and others (pattadars), Arumugam Serval (owner), V. Varhilingam Pillai (mortgagee), bounded on the north and east by No 1612-2, south by No. 1612-3, west by No 1612-3 .. .. .. 0 02

Government, wet, new T S. No. 3335, temporary subdivision No 1614-3, old T S. No 1614 and old R S No 129-1 part, belonging to G. Chinnayya Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 3334; east by No. 3331, south and west by No. 1612-1 .. 0·02

Government, wet, new T S. No. 3336, temporary subdivision No. 1612-1, old T S No 1612 and old R S No 130-2 part, belonging to Muthayya Pillai and others (pattadars), Arumugam Serval (owner), V. Varhilingam Pillai (mortgagee), bounded on the north by No. 3334, east by No. 3331, south by No. 1614-3, west by No. 1612-2 .. .. 0·56

Government, dry, new T S No 3336, temporary subdivision No 1613-1, old T S No 1613 and old R S No 130-1 part, belonging to Muthayya Pillai and others (pattadars), Arumugam Serval (owner), V. Varhilingam Pillai (mortgagee), bounded on the north by No 1612 1, east by No. 3331; south by No 1614-3, west by No. 1614-1 .. .. 0·59

Government, wet, new T.S. No 3340, temporary subdivision No 1614-8, old T S. No 1614 and old R S No 129 1 part, belonging to G. Chinnayya Pillai, bounded on the north by No 1612-1, east by No 3331, south by No. 1612-2, west by No 1612-1 .. .. 0·21

Government, wet, new T S No 3345, temporary subdivision No 1629-1, old T S No. 1629 and old R S No. 129-1 part, belonging to Gopalkrishna Kesur (owner), Arulanandha Pillai (mortgagee, bounded on the north by No 1629-2, east and south by No 1629-2, west by No. 1629 2 .. 0·12

Inam, wet new T S No 3338 temporary subdivision No 1596-2, old T S. No 1596 and old R S No. 53-1 A part, belonging to Vethavalli Ammal (Andivaramdar), G Chinnayya Pillai (mortgagee), Prince of Arcot endowment (melvaramdar), bounded on the north by No. 1587-3, east by No 3331, south by No 1596-3; west by No 1587-2 .. .. 20 sq. ft.

Government, wet, new T.S. No. 3335, temporary subdivision No 1596-3, old T S No 1596 and old R S No 53-1 A part, belonging to Meenakshisundara Ayyar, bounded on the north by No 1596-2, east by No. 3331, south by No 1596-1; west by No 1602-2 .. .. 0 25

Inam, wet, new T S. No 3326, temporary subdivision No 1600-7, old T.S. No 1600 and old R S No. 53-1 C part belonging to Singaravelu Kothan and Rajaraja Kothan (Andivaramdar), Prince of Arcot (melvaramdar), bounded on the north and east by No. 1600-3; south and west by No 1600-2 .. .. 0 01

Inam, wet, new T S. No 3326, temporary subdivision No 1600-2, old T S No 1600 and old R S No 53-1 C part, belonging to Singaravelu Kothan and Rajaraja Kothan (Andivaramdar), Prince of Arcot (melvaramdar) bounded on the north by No. 1600-7, east by No 1598-1, south and west by No 1602-2 .. .. 0 09

Government, wet, new T S No 3330, temporary subdivision No 1602-1, old T.S. No. 1602 and old R.S No 63 A part, belonging to Meenakshisundaram Ayyar, bounded on the north by No 1602-2; east by No 3331, south by No 1600-3; west by No. 1600-2 .. .. 0·03½

Mosque inam, wet, new T.S No. 3345, temporary subdivision No 1600-1, old T S No. 1596 and old R S No 53-1 A part, belonging to Sankaran Pillai (Chinnakadai street), bounded on the north and east by No. 1601-2; south and west by No 1601-3 .. .. 0 00½

Government, wet, new T S. No. 3335, temporary subdivision No 1602-3, old T.S No 1602 and old R S No 63-1 A part, belonging to Gopalkrishna Kesur (owner), Arulanandha Pillai (mortgagee), bounded on the north by No 1603-1; east by No 1602-4, south by No. 1600-2; west by No. 1602-1. 0 09

Inam, wet, new R S No 161, temporary subdivision No 39 1 S-1, and old T S No 38-1, belonging to Singaravelu Kothan and Rajaraja Kothan (Andivaramdar), Prince of Arcot endowment (melvaramdar), bounded on the north by No 133; east and south by No 39-1 T; west by No 39-1 P .. 0·03

Inam, wet, new R S. No 161, temporary subdivision No 39-1 T and old T S No 38-1, belonging to Gopalasadas Narayanadas, trustee for Gopalden Dwarkadas family trust estate for charities (Andivaramdar) Prince of Arcot endowment (melvaramdar), bounded on the north by No. 39-1 S-1, and land south by No. 39-1 T-1, west by No. 39-1 P. 0 05

Inam, wet, new R.S. No. 161, temporary subdivision No 39-3 A and old T S No 38-5 belonging to Vasu Ayyangar and Rajambal (Andivaramdar), Prince of Arcot endowment (melvaramdar) bounded on the north by No 39-3 A, east by No. 39-3 B, south by No 39-1 A, west by No. 39-3 C .. .. 0·14

Inam, dry, new R.S No. 154, temporary subdivision No 39-1 V and old T S. No 39-1, belonging to P Sambantam Pillai (Andivaramdar) Prince of Arcot endowment (melvaramdar), bounded on the north and east by No. 39 1 T; south by No. 39-1 T-1; west by No 39-1 S .. .. 0·00½

Total .. 2 82
20
sq. ft.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1925.

Under sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor in Council directs that in view of the urgency of the case the provisions of section 5-A of the Act shall not apply in the acquisition of the land mentioned below. Under section 6 of the Act, the Governor in Council hereby further declares that the said land measuring 52·4 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Dindigul-Pollachi Railway; and under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Pollachi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said land. Under sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Act the Governor in Council further directs that the possession of the said land may be taken on the expiry of fifteen days from the publication of the notice mentioned in section 9 (1) of the Act. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Pollachi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Coimbatore district, Pollachi taluk, No. 105. Kolarpatti village.

A Class.

New field No. 372

	ACS.
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 216-3 belonging to patta No 24 K Komara Kavandan, Sellakkal, Ramai Kavandan, Kandi Kavandan alias Kutti Kavandan, C Subbai Kavandan, Kuppanda Kavanda, Palani Kavandan and Thamba Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 215-3; east by No. 214-3, south by No 215-1, west by No 215 and No 63 Thippampatti village ..	0·73
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 216-1, belonging to patta No. 186. K Komara Kavandan, Sellakkal, Ramai Kavandan, Kandi Kavandan alias Kutti Kavandan, Thamba Kavandan, C Subbai Kavandan Kuppanda Kavandan, Palani Kavandan and Pappa Kelappa Kavandan, bounded on the north and east by No 215-3; south by No 216-2, west by No 63 Thippampatti village	0·01

New field No 373

Government, dry temporary subdivision No 214-3, belonging to Kandi Kavandan alias Kutti Kavandan Kandiamma Kavandan and Komara Kavandan, bounded on the north by No 214-2; east by No. 213-2, south by No. 214-4, west by No. 215-3	0·34
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 213-2, belonging to patta No 24 K Komara Kavandan, Sellakkal, Ramai Kavandan, Kandi Kavandan alias Kutti Kavandan, C. Subbai Kavandan, Kuppanda Kavandan, Palani Kavandan and Tamba Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 213-1, east by No 205-3, south by No. 213-3; west by No. 214-3	0·23

New field No. 374

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 205-3, belonging to patta No 171 N. Kuppamuthu Kavandan, K. Nanjappa Kavandan, R Palani Kavandan and Kandi Kavandan alias Kutti Kavandan, bounded on the north by Nos 205-2, 202-1 and 205-1; east by No. 205-2; south by No. 205-4; west by No 213-2	1·03
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 205 3, belonging to patta No 171. N Kuppamuthu Kavandan, K Nanjappa Kavandan, R Palani Kavandan and Kandi Kavandan alias Kutti Kavandan, bounded on the north by No 205-2, east, south and west by No 205-3	0·64
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 205-2, belonging to patta No 171. N Kuppamuthu Kavandan, K. Nanjappa Kavandan, R Palani Kavandan and Kandi Kavandan alias Kutti Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 205-1, east by No. 205-7 ; south by No. 205-4; west by No 205-3	0·44
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 205-7, belonging to patta No 171. N. Kuppamuthu Kavandan, K Nanjappa Kavandan, R Palani Kavandan and Kandi Kavandan alias Kutti Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 205-8; east by No 207-3; south by No. 205-3; west by No. 205-4	0·20

New field No 376.

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 207-3, belonging to patta No 2, M. Muttya Kavandan and Kuppamuthu Kavandan, enjoyers M Nachimuthu Kavandan, Kandiamal Kavandan and Kuppamuthu Kavandan, bounded on the south by No. 207 2; east by No 199-2, south by No. 207 4; west by No 206-7	1·75

New field No 375

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 201-1, belonging to patta No. 58, Nachakkal, bounded on the north by No 159-3, east by No 158-3, south by No 201-2, west by No 207 3	0·02
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 158-3, belonging to patta No 147, Palani Kavandan and Subbai Kavandan, enjoyers Palani Kavandan, bounded on the north by No 158-2, east by No. 182-3, south by No. 159-4; west by Nos 159-3 and 201-1	1·27
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 182-3, belonging to patta No 24 M. Karuppa Kavandan, N. Palani Kavandan and Subbai Kavandan, enjoyers Nachakkal and Palani Kavandan, bounded on the north by No 182-2; east by No. 161-3, south by No 152-4, west by No. 158-3 ..	0 37

New field No. 377

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 161-3, belonging to patta No. 24, M Karuppa Kavandan, N. Palani Kavandan and Subbai Kavandan, enjoyers Palani Kavandan and Nachakkal, bounded on the north by No 161 4; east by No 160-3; south by No. 161 2, west by No 162-3	1·08
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 161-6, belonging to patta No 58 Nachakkal, enjoyer K Nagammal, bounded on the north by No. 160-3, east by No. 191-3; south by No 161-2; west by No. 160-3	0·02

New field No. 378

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 161-3, belonging to patta No 58 Nachakka, enjoyer K Nagammal, bounded on the north by No 161-4, east by No 179-3; south by No. 161-2; west by No 161-6	2·42
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 160-3, belonging to patta No 58 Nachakkal, enjoyer K. Nagammal, bounded on the north by No 160-4, east by No 179-3; south by No. 161-3; west by No. 162-4	*

* Area included in temporary subdivision No. 161-6.

New field No. 379.

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 179-3, belonging to patta No 58, Nachakkal, enjoyer K Nagammal, bounded on the north by No 179-2, east by No 183-3, south by No 179-4, west by No. 161-3	0·52

New field No 380.

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 183-3, belonging to patta No. 85, V Ramaswami Chetti, Komara Kavandan, K. Nachiamthu Kavandan, and Vaitai Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 183-2, east by No 184-3, south by No. 184-4, west by No. 179-3.	1·61

New field No 381

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 114 3, belonging to patta No 114, S Marappa Kavandan and Kandaswami Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 114-2, east by No. 101-4, south by Nos 185-1 and 114 4; west by No. 183-3	0·2
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 185-1, belonging to patta No 18 V Ramaswami Chetti and K Nachimuthu Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 114-3; east by No. 101-4, south by No 185-2, west by No 114-3	0·10
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 114-4, belonging to patta No 7, Murakkal, bounded on the north by No. 114-2; east by No 101-3, south by No. 185-2, west by Nos 114-3 and 185-1 ..	0 02

New field No. 382.

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 101-3, belonging to patta No. 7, Murakkal, bounded on the north by No. 101-2; east by No. 99 3, south by No 101-5; west by No 101-4	0·99

	Acs.
New field No. 383.	
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 98-3, belonging to patta No. 1. S. Manappa Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 99-2; east by No. 98-3, south by No 98-4, west by No 101-3	4 71
New field No 384.	
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 98-3, belonging to patta No. 3. S Manappa Kavandan, bounded on the north by No 98-2, east by No. 98-3, south by No. 98-4, west by No. 99 3 ..	4 70
New field No. 385.	
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 98-3, belonging to patta No 7. Murakkal, bounded on the north by No 98 2; east by No. 98-3, south by No. 98-4, west by No 98-3	0 65
New field No. 386.	
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 98-3, belonging to patta No 151 S. Nathumatha Kavandan, bounded on the north by No 83-3; east by No. 98-2, south by No. 98-4, west by No. 98-3	2 48
Total, A Class ..	15 18

B Class.

Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 215-2, belonging to patta No 26 K Komara Kavandan, Sellakkal, Kamal Kavandan, Kandi Kavandan alias Kutti Kavandan, Thamba Kavandan, S Subbai Kavandan, Kuppanda Kavandan and Palani Kavandan, bounded on the north by No 215-1; east by No. 214 2; south by No 215-3; west by No 93 Thippampatti village	0 34
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 215-4, belonging to patta No 26 K Komara Kavandan, Sellakkal, Kamal Kavandan, Kandi Kavandan alias Kutti Kavandan, Thamba Kavandan, S Subbai Kavandan, Kuppanda Kavandan and Palani Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 215-3; east by No. 214-1, south by No. 215-5, west by No. 214-2	0 41
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 214-2, belonging to patta No 166 K Komara Kavandan, Sellakkal, Kamal Kavandan, Kandi Kavandan alias Kutti Kavandan, Thamba Kavandan, S. Subbai Kavandan, Kuppanda Kavandan, Palani Kavandan and Periya Kaliyappa Kavandan, bounded on the north by No 214-1, east by No. 215-4, south by No 215-3; west by No. 93 Thippampatti village	0 10
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 214-2, belonging to Kandi Kavandan alias Kutti Kavandan, M Kandiswami Kavandan and Komara Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 214 1; east by Nos 213-1 and 204 2; south by No. 215-3, west by No 215 2	0 27
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 214-3, belonging to Kandi Kavandan alias Kutti Kavandan, M Kandiswami Kavandan and Komara Kavandan bounded on the north by No 214-3; east by No 213-3; south by No. 214-5; west by No. 215-4	0 66
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 215 1, belonging to patta No. 26. K Komara Kavandan, Sellakkal, Kamal Kavandan and Kutti Kavandan, Thamba Kavandan, S Subbai Kavandan, Kuppanda Kavandan and Palani Kavandan, bounded on the north by No 214 2; east by No 205-2; south by No. 215-3, west by No 214-3	0 61
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 215-3, belonging to patta No 26. K Komara Kavandan, Sellakkal, Kamal Kavandan, Kandi Kavandan alias Kutti Kavandan, Thamba Kavandan, S Subbai Kavandan, Kuppanda Kavandan and Palani Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 215-2; east by No 205-5, south by No 215-4, west by No. 214-4	0 24
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 205-2, belonging to patta No 171 N Kuppamatha Kavandan, K Nanjappa Kavandan, K Palani Kavandan and Kandi Kavandan alias Kutti Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 206-1, east by No 206-2; south by No. 205-3, west by Nos. 215-1 and 214-2	0 41
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 205-3, belonging to patta No 171 N Kuppamatha Kavandan, K Nanjappa Kavandan, K Palani Kavandan and Kandi Kavandan alias Kutti Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 205-2; east by No 205-4, south by No 215-2; west by No 215-3	0 66
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 203-2, belonging to patta No 171. N. Kuppamatha Kavandan, K. Nanjappa Kavandan, K Palani Kavandan and Kandi Kavandan alias Kutti Kavandan, bounded on the north by No 204-1; east by No 205-4; south by No 205-3; west by No 206-2	0 12
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 205-4, belonging to patta No 171. N Kuppamatha Kavandan, K. Nanjappa Kavandan, K Palani Kavandan and Kandi Kavandan alias Kutti Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 204-2; east by No 205-5; south by No 205-3, west by No 206-2	0 06
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 206-2, belonging to patta No 171 N Kuppamatha Kavandan, K Nanjappa Kavandan, K Palani Kavandan and Kandi Kavandan alias Kutti Kavandan, bounded on the north by No 206-1; east by No. 207-2; south by No 206-3; west by No 205-1	0 38
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 206-4, belonging to patta No 171 N. Kuppamatha Kavandan, K. Nanjappa Kavandan, K Palani Kavandan and Kandi Kavandan alias Kutti Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 206-3; east by No 205-4, south by No. 206-5; west by No 205-3	0 11
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 206-6, belonging to patta No 171 N. Kuppamatha Kavandan, K Nanjappa Kavandan, K Palani Kavandan and Kandi Kavandan alias Kutti Kavandan, bounded on the north and east by No. 207 2, south by No 206-7; west by No 206-2 ..	0 01
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 206-8, belonging to patta No 171 N Kuppamatha Kavandan, K Nanjappa Kavandan, K Palani Kavandan and Kandi Kavandan alias Kutti Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 206-7, east by No. 207-4; south by No. 206-9; west by No 206-4	0 23
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 207-3, belonging to patta No 6 M Malaya Kavandan and Kuppamuthu Kavandan, enjoyers M Nachimuthu Kavandan, Kandaswami Kavandan and Kuppamuthu Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 207 1; east by No 155-3; south by No 207-3; west by Nos. 205-1 and 205-6	1 00
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 207-4, belonging to patta No 6. M Malaya Kavandan and Kuppamuthu Kavandan, enjoyers M Nachimuthu Kavandan, Kandaswami Kavandan and Kuppamuthu Kavandan, bounded on the north by No 207 3, east by No 201-2; south by No 207-5; west by No 205-6	0 92
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 201-2, belonging to patta No 29 Nachakkal, bounded on the north by No 204-1; east by No 158-4; south by No 201-3; west by No. 207-4	0 08
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 157-2, belonging to patta No 21. M. Karuppa Kavandan, N Palani Kavandan and Subbai Kavandan, enjoyers Nachakkal and Palani Kavandan, bounded on the north by No 157-1, east and south by No 156-2; west by No. 155 3	0 05
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 156-2, belonging to patta No 157. Palani Kavandan and Subbai Kavandan, enjoyer Palani Kavandan, bounded on the south by No 156-1, east by Nos. 152-2; south by No. 156-3, west by Nos. 157-2 and 155-2	0 72
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 154-4, belonging to patta No 157 Palani Kavandan and Subbai Kavandan, enjoyer Palani Kavandan, bounded on the south by No. 156 3, east by Nos 154-4 and 152; south by No 156-5, west by No. 201-2	1 02
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 162-2, belonging to patta No. 24 M. Karuppa Kavandan, N Palani Kavandan and Subbai Kavandan, enjoyers Nachakkal and Palani Kavandan, bounded on the north by No 162-1, east by No. 161-4, south by No 162-3, west by No. 156-2 ..	0 69
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 162-4, belonging to patta No 24 M Karuppa Kavandan, N. Palani Kavandan and Subbaiya Kavandan, enjoyers Nachakkal and Palani Kavandan, bounded on the north by No 162-3, east by No. 161-2; south by No. 156-2, west by No 156-1 ..	0 07

	Acs.
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 159-3, belonging to patta No 58 Nachakkal, bounded on the north by Nos. 164-2 and 162-4, east by No. 161-2; south by No 159-1, west by No 156 4	0·98
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 161-3, belonging to patta No 24 M Karuppa Kavandan, N Palani Kavandan and Subbai Kavandan, enjoyers Nachakkal and Palani Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 162-5, east by No 160-4, south by No. 161-3, west by No. 162 2	0·90
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 161-2, belonging to patta No 24 M Karuppa Kavandan, N. Palani Kavandan and Subbai Kavandan enjoyers Nachakkal and Palana Kavandan, bounded on the north by No 161-3, east by No. 160-3; south by Nos. 161-1 and 159-2, west by Nos 162-4 and 159-2	0 42
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 162-1, belonging to patta No. 58, Nachakkal, enjoyer K. Nagamal, bounded on the north by No 160-2, east by No 161-2, south by No. 162-2; west by No 160-3	0·63
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 161-1, belonging to patta No 58 Nachakkal, enjoyer K Nagamal, bounded on the north by No 161-b, east by No. 160-2, south by No 161-3, west by No. 160-4	0 85
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 161-3, belonging to patta No 58 Nachakkal enjoyer K Nagamal, bounded on the north by No. 161-2, east by No 179-4; south by No. 161-1; west by Nos. 162-1 and 160-2	0 92
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 160-2, belonging to patta No 58 Nachakkal, enjoyer K Nagamal, bounded on the north by No 160-1; east by No. 179-2, south by Nos. 161-3 and 160-3; west by No. 161-4	0·96
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 179-2, belonging to patta No 58 Nachakkal, enjoyer K Nagamal, bounded on the north by No. 179-1; east by Nos. 178-2 and 183-2, south by No. 179-3; west by Nos 160-2 and 160-3	0 39
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 179-4, belonging to patta No 58. Nachakkal, enjoyer K. Nagamal, bounded on the north by No 179-3; east by No. 183-4, south by No. 179-5; west by No 161-3	0·12
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 178-2, belonging to patta No. 33 Pasha Kavandan, bounded on the north by No 178-1, east and south by No 183-2, west by No. 179-2 ..	0 81
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 183-2, belonging to patta No 46 V. Ramaswami Chetti Kesava Kavandan K. Nachiamthu Kavandan and Vellai Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 183-1, east by No 114-2; south by No. 183-3, west by Nos 178-2 and 179-2 ..	0 33
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 183-3 belonging to patta No 46 V Ramaswami Chetti, Kesava Kavandan K. Nachiamthu Kavandan and Vellai Kavandan bounded on the north by No. 183-2; east by No 114-4; south by No. 183-4; west by No 179-1	0·75
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 114-3, belonging to patta No. 114 S. Mirappa Kavandan and Kandaswami Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 114-1, east by No. 101-2, south by No 114-3, west by No 183-2	0·34
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 114-1, belonging to patta No. 114 S. Mirappa Kavandan and Kandaswami Kavandan, bounded on the north by No 114-3; east by No 185-2, south by No. 111-1; west by No 183-4	0·09
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 185-2, belonging to patta No 13 V Ramaswami Chetti and K Nachiamthu Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 184; east by No. 101-6; south by No 186-3, west by No. 114-4	0·13
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 101-2, belonging to patta No. 7 Marakkal, bounded on the north by No. 101-1, east by No. 99-2, south by No 101-3; west by No. 111-2	0·38
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 101-3, belonging to patta No. 7. Marakkal, bounded on the north by No 101-2, east by No 99-4; south by No 101-4; west by No 185-2	0·43
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 99-3, belonging to patta No 3 S Mirappa Kavandan, bounded on the north by No 99 1, east by No 98-2; south by No 99-3, west by No. 101-2 ..	0·30
Government dry, temporary subdivision No. 99-4, belonging to patta No. 3 S. Mirappa Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 99-2, east by No. 98 4; south by No. 99-5, west by No. 101-3 ..	0 36

	Acs.
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 98-2, belonging to patta No 3 S Mirappa Kavandan, bounded on the north by No 101, east by No. 98-2, south by No 98-3; west by No. 99 2 ..	0 30
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 98-4, belonging to patta No 3 S Mirappa Kavandan, bounded on the north by No 98-3, east by No. 98-4; south by No 98 b; west by No. 99-4 ..	0 31
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 96-3, belonging to patta No 7. Marakkal, bounded on the north by No 96-1, east by No. 96-2; south by No. 96-3, west by No 96 2	0·38
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 96-4, belonging to patta No 7. Marakkal, bounded on the north by No. 96-3, east by No 93-4; south by No 96-5, west by No 98-4	0 20
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No. 93-2, belonging to patta No. 153, S. Nachiamthu Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 93-1; east by Nos 91-2 and 92-1; south by No. 93 3; west by No. 96-2	0·21
Government, dry, temporary subdivision No 93-4, belonging to patta No. 153 S. Nachiamthu Kavandan, bounded on the north by No 93-3, east by No 92-3; south by No. 93-5, west by No. 98-4	0 22
Total ..	14 97
Total, A Class ..	15 19
Total, B Class ..	16 97
Grand total ..	32 16

Fort St. George, November 30, 1925.

Under section 3, Land Acquisition Act I of 1924, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·28 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the South Indian Railway Company for the construction of staff quarters, etc., Goldee Rock; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours. Under section 17 (1) of the Act, the Governor in Council directs that possession of these lands may be taken on the expiry of fifteen days from the publication of the notice under section 9 (1) of the Act.

Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Varagooor village.

	Acs
Dry, No 71 B-2 A, belonging to T Antoni Udayan, bounded on the north by No 205, east and south by No 71 B-2 E, west by No 71 B-1 A ..	0·03
Dry, No 71 B-1 A, belonging to S Pannayyagiahwamal and Pannai Patti Thevar Udayan, bounded on the north by No 205, east by No 71 B-2 A; south by No. 71 B-1 B; west by No 84 C ..	0 15
Inam, No 84 B-2 A, belonging to St. Doraiswami Pillai, bounded on the north by No 84 B-1, east by No. 84-2 B; south by No. 204; west by No. 84 A	1 28
Inam, No. 84 C-1 B, belonging to S Savarimuthu Udayan, K S Savarimuthu Udayan, Innamuthu Udayan and I Arokia Udayan, bounded on the north by No 204, east by No. 84 C-1 A; south by No. 84 C-1 C; west by No. 83	1 44
Inam, No. 84 C-1 A, belonging to S. Savarimuthu Udayan, K S. Savarimuthu Udayan, Innamuthu Udayan, I Arokia Udayan and M Doraiswami Pillai, bounded on the north by No 204, east by No 71 B, south by No. 84 C-1 C; west by No. 84 C-1 A	5 07
Total ..	9 28

Fort St. George, November 30, 1925.

Under section 3, Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 10 78 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public

purpose, to wit, for staff quarters, South Indian Railway, in connexion with remodelling Trichinopoly Junction; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours. Under section 17 (1) of the Act, the Governor in Council directs that in view of the urgency of the case possession of the land may be taken on the expiry of fifteen days after the publication of the notice mentioned in section 9 (1) of the Act.

Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Inam Sengolam village.

	Acs.
Miner inam dry, T S No. 2617-1, belonging to S. M. Kajamian Rowther, Kardawutti Servai, Ghulam Qadir Sahib and Inamdar Khwajah Murad Sahib, bounded on the north by T S. No. 2613; east by Nos. 2618 and 2617-2, south by Nos. 2620 and 2231, west by No. 2616	10 78

Fort St. George, December 1, 1925.

Whereas it appears to Government that the land mentioned below is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the South Indian Railway for the extension of the Railway station at Varinjipettam, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, and the Governor in Council hereby authorizes the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, his staff and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act. Under section 3 (c) of the same Act, the Governor in Council appoints the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, to perform the functions of a Collector under section 5-A of the Act. All persons interested in the lands are requested to lodge before the aforementioned officer within thirty days after the issue of the notification, a statement in writing of their objections, if any, to the proposed acquisition.

South Arcot district, Cuddalore taluk, Pundi village.

	Acres
Railway poramboke, portion of S No. 388, belonging to Srinivasa Kavandan and Govinda Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 388, east by Nos 211 and 212, south and west by No. 388.	0·08

Fort St. George, November 30, 1925.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·08 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a field bothie channel in Nereduballe; and, under section 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Ongole, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land S. Nos. 31-3 B and 32-2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub Collector, Ongole, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Guntur district, Bapatla taluk, Nereduballe village.

	Acres.
Wet, sirkasi patta lands, S No. 31-3 B, belonging to Nallam Rangamarja of Bapatla, bounded on the north by No 30, east by No. 31-3 B, south by No 29, west by No. 31-2	0·01
Wet, sirkasi patta lands, S. No 32-2, belonging to Mutchumalli Venkatarmiah (pattadar) and Vangala Hanumayya (shekadar), bounded on the north by No 32-1; east by No. 33; south by No. 31-3; west by No. 30	0·04
Total ..	0·05

Fort St. George, December 1, 1925

Whereas it appears to Government that the undermentioned land is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the excavation of a tank surplus odai, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor in Council hereby authorizes the Sub-Collector, Tindivanam, and his subordinates to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act. In view of the urgency of the case, the Governor in Council directs under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act that the provisions of section 5-A shall not apply to this case.

South Arcot district, Gingee taluk, Jayankondan village.

	Acres.
Ryotwari, dry R S. No 68-2 E, belonging to Muhammad Baharuddin Sahib, bounded on the north by R S No 67; east by R.S No 68-3 & 5, south by R.S No. 70, west by R.S. No 68-2 A	0 66

Fort St. George, November 28, 1925.

Under section 6, Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2·01 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for South Indian Railway for the Electrification of Madras suburban area from Madras Beach to Tambaram; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours. Under section 17 (1) of the Act, the Governor in Council directs that the possession of these lands may be taken on the expiry of fifteen days after the date of publication of the notice under section 9 (1) of the Act.

Chingleput district, Saidapet taluk, Velachcheri village

	Acs.
Dry, S. No 81 A-1, belonging to A. Ranga Reddi, bounded on the north by S. No. 83A, east by S. No 87 A-2, south by S. No 84 B 1, west by S No 711	1·00
Dry S No. 84 B-1, belonging to Trustees of Narasinga Perumal temple, bounded on the north by S Nos 87 A-1 and 711, east by S. Nos 94 E-2 and 87 A-1, south by S. No. 94 A-1, west by S. No. 712	0·11
Inam, dry, S. No. 104 A-1, belonging to Lakshmana Nayakan and others, bounded on the north by S. No. 94 A-1, east by S No 101 A 2, south by S. No. 105 B-1 A; east by S. No. 713 ..	0 16
Dry S No. 105 B-1 A, belonging to Ranga Pillai, bounded on the north by S No. 104 A-1, east by S. No. 105 B-1 B, south by S. No 105 B 2 A; west by S No 713	0 03
Dry, S No. 105 B-2 A, belonging to Kadirabadi Pillai, bounded on the north by S No 105 B-1 A; east by S No 105 B P B, south by S. No. 105B; west by S. No. 713	0 10
Dry, S. No. 87 B-2, belonging to A. Ranga Reddi, bounded on the north by S. No. 88 E, east by S. No 711, south by S. No. 84 A-1 B, west by S. No. 87 B-1	0 62
Dry, S No 84 A-1 B, belonging to Trustees of Narasinga Perumal temple bounded on the north by S No. 87 B-2, east by S No 712; south by S. Nos 84 A-2 B and 95 B-1, west by S Nos. 84 A 1 A and 84 A 2 B	0 41
Dry, S No 94 A-2 E, belonging to Mahadeva Pandu, bounded on the north by S. No 94 A-1 E, east by S No. 94 A-1 E; south by S No 95 B-1, west by S No 94 A-2 A	0·02
Inam, dry S No. 104 B-2, belonging to Lakshmana Nayakan and others, bounded on the north by S No 95-B 2, east by S No. 712, south by S. No 713, west by S. No. 104 B-1	0·03
Total ..	2·01

Fort St. George, November 30, 1925.

Under section 6, Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 12 grounds, 1,598 sq. ft., be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose to wit, for the South Indian Railway for the electrification of Madras suburban area; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madras district, Madras taluk, Vepery village.

	Gs.	Sq. ft.
R S No 56-2, belonging to Mr. Rumsey Unger, bounded on the north and east by R.S. No. 56-1; south by R S No 57, west by R S No 55	1	18
R S. No 55-2, belonging to Honorary Secretary of Friends-in-need Society, bounded on the north by R S No. 55-1, east by R S No. 56-2; south by R S No. 61; west by R S. No. 56	0	2,184

Egmore village.

R.S No. 371-2, belonging to V. Damodara Nayudu and V. Arunachalam Nayudu, bounded on the north by R S. No 373, east by R S No 377, south by R S No 370-3, west by R S. No 374-B	1	875
R.S No. 392-2 A, belonging to N. Selvaperumal Mudaliyar bounded on the north by R S No 380, east by R S. No. 392-1 A; south by R.S No. 392-2 B, west by R S No 393-1 A ..	0	1,210
R.S. No 392-4 A, belonging to M Rahiam Nayudu, bounded on the north by R S No 389; east by R.S No 392-5 A, south by R S. No 393-4 B; west by R S No 392 2 A	0	1,322
R S. No. 392-5 A, belonging to Venkatachala Nayak, Munuswami Reddi, Munuswami Reddi and Venkataramana Naudu, bounded on the north by R S No 388, east by R S No. 392-17 A; south by R.S. No 392-5 B, west by R S. No. 392-4 A ..	0	960
R.S. No 392-11 A belonging to M Rahiam Nayuna, bounded on the north by R S No 402 1, east by R S. No 418, south by R S No 392-11 B; west by R S. No. 392-10 A	1	1,123
R S No. 394-17 A, belonging to P. K Rajagopaul Nayudu bounded on the north by R S No 394, east by R S No 392-7 A; south by R S No 392-17 B, west by R S. No. 392-h A ..	0	1,176
R S. No 761-1 & 2, belonging to M Safiuddin Sahib bounded on the north by R S Nos. 812 and 762-1; east by R S. No 812, south by R S No 761-3; west by R S No 763-1 & 2	0	893
R S No 763-1 & 2, belonging to M Rahiam Nayudu, bounded on the north by R S 763-1 & 2; east by R S Nos. 812 and 761-1 & 2; south by R S No 763-3; west by R S Nos. 764-1 A and 765-3	2	1,278
R S No 764-1 A, belonging to M Rahiam Nayudu, bounded on the north by R S No 763-1; east by R S No 763-3; south by R S No 764 1 B, west by R S No. 764-2 A	0	1,054
R S No. 761-7 A, belonging to M Rahiam Nayudu, Nayudu, bounded on the north by R S No 763 1; east by R S. No. 761-1 A; south by R S No 761-2 B; west by R S No 761-3	0	1,120
R.S No 763 1, belonging to M. Rahiam Nayudu, bounded on the north by R S No. 764 1, east by R S No. 764-2 A, south by R S No 765-2, west by R S No 764-1	0	1,104
R.S No. 766-1, belonging to Gopalaratnam Nayudu, bounded on the north by R S No 769-1; east by R S No 766-1; south by R.S. No 765-2; west by R S. No 767-1 A	1	611
R.S. No 767 1 A, belonging to N. Subramania Nayudu, bounded on the north by R S No 767-2, east by R S No 768 1; south by R S. Nos. 759-1 and 767-1 B; west by R S No 7 9 1 ..	0	1,011
R S No 769-2 A, belonging to M Rahiam Nayudu, bounded on the north by R S Nos 769-1 and 769-1; east by R.S. No 770-1, south by R.S. No 769-2 B, west by R S No 771-1 B ..	0	88
R S No. 771 1 A, belonging to Govindarajula Nayudu, bounded on the north by R S No 769-1; east by R S No 769-2 A; south by R.S No 771-1 B, west by R S Nos. 772 and 771-1 B ..	0	442
Total ..	12	1,598

Under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor in Council directs that in view of the urgency of the case the provisions of section 5-A of the Act shall not apply to the acquisition of the land mentioned below. Under section 6 of the Act the Governor in Council hereby further declares that the said land measuring 10·20 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Dindigul Pollachy Railway; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Dindigul, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said land. Under sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Act the Governor in Council farther directs that the possession of the said land may be taken on the expiry of fifteen days from the publication of the notice mentioned in section 9 (1) of the Act. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Dindigul, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madura district, Dindigul taluk, No. 25 Silvarpatti village, Kennivadi Zamindari.

	Acs.
Ayyankulam tank, poramboke, S No. 630, belonging to Kanniyala zamindar, bounded on the north by No. 630 part; east by Nos 629 and 629; south by No. 630 part; west by Kattapatti village ..	3·61
Dry, garden, S No. 629, belonging to N. K. Karuppana Kavandan, bounded on the north by No 626-1 & 6, east by No. 629-3; south by No 629 part, west by No 630	3·21
Dry, garden, S. No. 628-1, belonging to N Pala Kudumban, bounded on the north and east by No 628-6; south by No 629, west by No. 630 ..	0·33
Dry, garden, S. No. 628-3, belonging to N Pala Kudumban, bounded on the north, east and south by No 628-6; west by Nos 628-6 and 629 ..	0·18
Dry, garden S. No 628-4, belonging to N. Pala Kudumban, bounded on the north by No 625-4; east by Nos 628-4 part and 628-5, south and west by No 628-6	0·37
Dry, garden, S No 628-5 belonging to A Pala Kudumban and N Pala Kudumban, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No 628-4 part .	1·23
Zamindari, dry, S. No 625, belonging to Paramu Palaniappa Kavandan, bounded on the north by No 624 part; east by Nos. 705 and 705; south by No. 628 part, west by No. 628-6 ..	1·87
Zamindari, dry, S. No 705-1, belonging to V. Ramaswami Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 705; east by No. 705-2, south by No 705-1 part; west by No. 628	1·18
Zamindari, dry, S No 705-2, belonging to Paramu Palaniappa Kavandan, bounded on the north by No 705-2 part, east by No 709; south by No. 705-2 part, west by No. 704-1	1·19
Zamindari, dry, S. No 708, belonging to C Maniara Kavandan, Ramaswami Kavandan, Palaniappa Kavandan, C Karuppana Kavandan and Muthu Kavandan, bounded on the north and east by No 708 part, south by No. 705-1; west by No 628 .	8·17
Zamindari, dry, S No 709, belonging to V. Palaniappa Kavandan and R. Kani Kudumban, bounded on the north by No. 708 part; east by No. 710-1, south by No 709 part; west by No. 705-2 ..	1·94
Zamindari, dry, S No 710-1, belonging to V Ramaswami Kavandan bounded on the north by No 710-2 part, east by Nos. 710-2 and 711, south by Nos 710-1 part and 711, west by No 709 ..	0·83
Zamindari, dry, S. No 710-2, belonging to V. Ramaswami Kavandan and Palaniappa Kavandan, bounded on the north by No 710-2 part, east by No 713; south by No 711; west by No 710-1 ..	3·69
Zamindari, dry, S No 711, belonging to Veera Kudumban, Palanikuppan and Kanni, bounded on the north by No 710-1 & 7; east by Nos. 712 and 713; south by No 711 part; west by No. 710-1 .	0·60
Zamindari dry, S. No. 712, belonging to Palaniveln Kudumban, Ilamban, Arumugam and Mayandi, bounded on the north by Nos. 712 part and 713, east by No 713; south by No. 712 part; west by No. 711	1·49
Zamindari, dry, S. No. 713, belonging to Veera Kudumban, Palanikuppan and Kanni bounded on the north and east by No 713 part; south by No. 712; west by Nos 710-2 and 711	3·54

	acs
Zamindari, dry, S. No 752 belonging to Idumban Kaiady, bounded on the north by No. 735 part; east by No 753, south by Nos. 752 part and 756-3; west by No. 712	1 79
Zamindari, dry, S. No 756-3, belonging to Karuppa Kudumban, bounded on the north by No 751, east by No 753, south and west by No. 756-3 part	0·17
Zamindari, dry S No. 753, belonging to 1 Perumal Naick, 2 Venkatarama Naick, 3. Ganapathy Naick, 4 A Krishnaswami Naick, 5 Sethu Naick, 6 Saami Naick, 7 Alagumami, 8 Sannaya Naick, 9, 8, 7 and 8 minors, guardian No 4, bounded on the north by No 753 part, east by No 752, south by No 753 part; west by Nos 756 and 756-3 ..	1·01
Zamindari, dry, S No. 752, belonging to Thirumalmal Kottandan, engayer Raza Kudumban bounded on the north by No 752 part, east by No 745-3; south by Nos 751 and 753 part; west by No. 753	1 01
Zamindari, dry, S. No. 751-1, belonging to Sangili Kudumban, bounded on the north by No. 752; east by No 717-1; south and west by No 751-1 part .	0·25
Zamindari, dry, S. No. 717-1, belonging to Suppa Kudumban, Nallappan and Kulasekaravalan, bounded on the north by No 748-2, east by No. 745-3; south by No 717-1 part; west by No. 751-1 ..	0 45
Zamindari dry S No 747-3, belonging to Ushale Kudumban, bounded on the north by No. 745-3; east by No 747-2 ; south and west by No 747-2 part	0·68
Zamindari, dry S No 747-3, belonging to Thiruppathi Naick, bounded on the north by No 745-3, east by Nos 747-3 part and 748-2; south by No 717-3 part; west by No 747-2	0 86
Zamindari, dry, S. No 715-2, belonging to Duraisami Naick, bounded on the north and east by No 748-3 part; south by Nos. 748-3 and 747-2; west by No. 762	0·48
Zamindari, dry S, No 748-3, belonging to V. Lingammal, bounded on the north by Nos 748-2 and 748-3 part, east by No 748-3 part, south by Nos 747-2 & 3 and 745-3 part; west by No 717 1 ..	1 84
Zamindari, dry, S No 799-3 belonging to Kondappa Naick and Thirupathi Naick, bounded on the north by Nos. 799-1 and 798-2 part; east by No 799-3, south by No. 799 2 part, west by No 799-1	0 95
Zamindari, dry, S No 799 3, belonging to Kondappa Naick, bounded on the north by No. 799-2 part; east by Nos 798-3 part and 798, south by No 799-3 part; west by Nos 799-2 and 799-3 part ..	1·18
Dry, garden, S No 798, belonging to Andi Kudumban and Alagiya Kudumban, bounded on the north by Nos. 799-3, east by No 798 part; south by No. 797; west by No 798 part	0 48
Total ..	24 20

Fort St. George, November 25, 1925.

Whereas it appears to Government that the undermentioned land is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of Kalasapakkam Railway station of the South Indian Railway, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, and the Governor in Council hereby authorises the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvonamalai, to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act. In view of the urgency of the case, the Government direct, under subsection 4 of section 17 of the Act, that the provisions of section 5-A of the Act shall not apply to the case.

North Arcot district, Polur taluk,
Kalur village.

	ACRE.
S No. 186-2 B, belonging to Maistri Ramaswami Nayudu, bounded on the north by S. No 186-2 A, east by S. No 190-A, south by Salayanur village, west by Thenpallipattu	0·62

Fort St. George, November 28, 1925.

Under section 6, Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 3 46 acres, 800 sq. links, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, the South Indian Railway Company, Ltd., for the electrification of the Madras suburban area from Madras Beach to Tambaram; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madras district, Madras taluk, Puliyur shrotriyam village.

	ACI
Wet, S No. 2-1 A, adangal No 511 part, belonging to Reverend Sowthier, bounded on the north by S. No 1, east by S No. 2-1 B, south by S. No. 2-2 A; west by railway line	0 65
Inam, wet S. No 2-1 A, (patnam) P Nos 707, 708 part, adangal, No. 510 part, belonging to Reverend Sowthier, bounded on the north by S No 2-1 A, east by S. No 2-2 B, south by S No. 2-1, west by railway line	0 19
Wet, S No 2-1 A, adangal No 511 part, belonging to Reverend Sowthier, bounded on the north by S. No. 3-1, east by S No 2-1 B; south by S No 3-1; west by railway line ..	0 35
Wet, S. No 3 1, adangal No 509 part, belonging to Reverend Sowthier, bounded on the north by S. No. 2-2 A; east by S. No. 3-2, south by S No. 2-4 A; west by railway line ..	0 05
Wet, S No 6-1, adangal No. 515 part, belonging to M L M Pannandan Chetti, bounded on the north by S No. 2-1 A; east by S. No. 6-2, south S No 7 1; west by railway line ..	0·33
Wet, S No 7 1, adangal No 518 part, belonging to Messrs Best & Co., bounded on the north by S No 6-1, east by S No 7-2; south by S. No 8-1 (road); west by railway line	0 53
Wet, S. No. 13, adangal No 603 part, belonging to Venkatanarayana Rao bounded on the north by Mambalam and S. No. 2 1 & 2, east by Puliyur shrotriyam, south by S No 14-2, west by road ..	0 05
Wet, S No 14-1 & 2, adangal No 604 part, belonging to minors Murugesan and Varadarajan by guardian Danakoti Ammal, bounded on the north by S No 13, east by Puliyur shrotriyam, south by S No 14-3 & 4, west by road ..	0·17
Wet, S. No 14-3 & 4, adangal No. 601 part, belonging to Shanmuga Gramani, Vadivelu Gramani, Kuppuswami Gramani and Pattu Gramani, bounded on the north by S No 14-1 & 2, east by Puliyur shrotriyam; south by S. No 15-1 & 2; west by road	0 79
Wet, S No 15-1 & 2, adangal No 576 part, belonging to Nagammal and Ambujammal bounded on the north by S No. 14-3 & 4; east by Puliyur shrotriyam, south by S No 16-1 & 2; west by road	0·39
Wet, S No 16-1 & 2, adangal No 604-3 part, belonging to minor Alavandar Gramani by guardian Danakoti Ammal, bounded on the north by S No. 15-1 & 2, east by Puliyur shrotriyam; south by S No. 17, west by road	0 25
Wet, S No. 17, adangal No 604 part, belonging to Ganga Kesava Reddi, bounded on the north by S. No. 16-1 & 2, east by Puliyur shrotriyam, south by S No 18; west by road	0·13
Inam, wet, S. No 18 (old S. No 7-1) part, patnam No 1134 part belonging to minor Alavandar Gramani by guardian Danakoti Ammal, bounded on the north by S. No. 17; east and south by Puliyur shrotriyam; west by road	0 12
Wet, S No 19, adangal No 620-1 part, belonging to Chinna Radha Sahib, bounded on the north by road and Puliyur shrotriyam; east by Puliyur shrotriyam; south and west by road	0 01
Wet, S. No 20-1, adangal No 622 part, belonging to Govinda Rao, bounded on the northand east by Puliyur shrotriyam, south by S. No 20-3, west by railway line	200 sq. links.
Wet, S. No. 20-2, adangal No 623 part, belonging to Sechadri Ayyangar and Sons, bounded on the north by S. No. 20-1, east by Puliyur shrotriyam; south by Mambalam S. No 3-1; west by railway line	600 sq. links.
Total .	3 46
	800 sq. links.

N.B.—The shrotriyamdar is the Gumasta for enjoyment rights in all the above lands except S Nos. 2-1 A and 13.

Fort St. George, December 4, 1925.

Under section 6, Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 3·31 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the alteration to main line between Vysarpadi and Villivakkam and for overline road bridge at the west end of existing workshops at Perambur M. & S. M. Railway; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chingleput district, Saidapet taluk, No. 70. Shrotriyam Ayanavaram village.

	Acre.
Wet new, S. No. 67-1, belonging to Rajambal and Shotriyandars, bounded on the north by Shotriyam Ayanavaram; east, south and west by No. 67-2	0·41
Tank poramboke, new, S. No. 67-2, belonging to Shotriyandars, bounded on the north by Shotriyam Ayanavaram and No. 67-1; east by No. 68-1 & 2; south by M. & S. M. Railway line; west by Shotriyam Ayanavaram	1·60
Wet, new, S. No. 68-1, belonging to Vadivadai Ammal and Shotriyandars, bounded on the north by Shotriyam Ayanavaram; east by No. 68-2; south by No. 68-2; west by No. 67-2	0·21
Wet, new S. No. 68-2, belonging to Narasimha Reddi and Shotriyandars, bounded on the north by No. 68-1; east by No. 68-3; south by M. & S. M. Railway line; west by No. 67-2 ..	0·43
Wet, new, S. No. 68-3, belonging to Narasimha Reddi and Shotriyandars, bounded on the north and east by Shotriyam Ayanavaram; south by Paleveyal road and M. & S. M. Railway line; west by No. 68-3	0·86
Total ..	3·31

Whereas it appears to the Government that the undermentioned lands (within the limits of Shrotriyam Hasanapuram village of Saidapet taluk, Chingleput district) are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the South Indian Railway for improvements from Madras Beach to Tambaram, and notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923 and the Governor in Council hereby authorizes the Chief Engineer of the said Railway Company and his subordinates as well as the Special Deputy Collector, Madras, and his subordinates to enter upon, survey and take levels and do any other act as provided by section 4 (2) of the said Act. Under section 5 (*a*) of the same Act, the Governor in Council appoints the Special Deputy Collector and Land Acquisition Officer, Madras, to perform the functions of a Collector under section 5 A of the Act. All persons interested in the land are required to lodge before the abovementioned officer within thirty days after the issue of the notification a statement in writing of their objections, if any, to the proposed acquisition.

Chingleput district, Saidapet taluk, Shotriyam Hasanapuram village.

	Acre.
Dry, P. No. 225, belonging to Subbarava Pillai, bounded on the south and west by Zamin Pallavaram; east part of P. No. 226	0·01

E. W. LEGH,
Second Secretary to Government.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, December 5, 1925.

No. 383.—Mr. G. R. Hilson, M.A., Officiating Director of Agriculture, leave for eight months on average pay from the date on which his period of foreign service under the Government of Ceylon terminates.

RESIGNATION.

Fort St. George, December 3, 1925.

No. 384.—The Government accept the resignation by M.R.Ry. Narasimhadevaru Satyanarayana Garu of his appointment of Honorary Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the East Godavari district.

2. The powers of a Registrar conferred upon him in Notification, dated 17th October 1925, published on pages 2015–2018 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th October 1925, are hereby withdrawn.

ERRATA.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1925.

To notification No. 308, dated 21st October 1925, published on page 2084 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th October 1925, relating to the disforestation of a portion of Naduvattam reserved forest, the Nilgiris:—

(*a*) *For* 'Kakuchihulla' occurring in the second line relating to northern boundary, *read* 'Mukeechihulla'.

(*b*) *Insert* the words 'for a distance of 1,230 links' after survey No. 100, occurring in the seventh line, relating to northern boundary.

(*c*) *Delete* the words 'of that field to its westernmost point on the boundary' occurring in the second and third lines relating to southern boundary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1925.

No. 368.—The Governor in Council hereby declares under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882 that the area specified below which was declared to be reserved forest under section 16 of the Act in Notification No. 117, dated 23rd March 1886, published at page 339 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th April 1886, shall cease to be reserved forest with effect from 15th January 1926:—

The Nilgiri district, Coonoor taluk, Melur village.

Name of reserve forest or portion of reserve forest disforested.—Commanda reserve forest area—5·38 acres.

Boundaries.—Comprises the whole of survey Nos. 366 A, 371 A and 372 A of Melur village.

Brief description of growth.—The area is mainly grass land with no growth of any value. It is proposed to assign it for blue gum plantation.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1925.

No. 386.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

Delhi, the 14*th November* 1925.

No. 1493-Agri.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914),

hereinafter referred to as the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following order for the purpose of regulating the import into British India of American cotton :—

1. In this order—

(i) "Cotton" includes all ginned cotton, whether baled or loose, but does not include cotton seed or unginned cotton.

(ii) "American cotton" means all cotton produced in any part of America.

2. On or after the 1st December 1925, American cotton shall not be imported into British India by means of the letter or sample post and shall not be imported by any other means save through the port of Bombay between the 1st of November and the 31st of May in any year and subject to the following conditions :—

(a) On or before the departure of a ship carrying a consignment of American cotton for Bombay from the port from which the cotton is consigned the consignee shall ascertain the name of the ship, the probable date of its arrival in Bombay and the number of bales of American cotton contained in the consignment and shall furnish this information to the Collector of Customs, Bombay, as soon as possible and in any case not less than three weeks before the arrival of the ship ;

(b) on arrival at Bombay, the cotton shall be disinfected in such manner as shall be prescribed in rules made by the Government of Bombay under section 5 of the said Act ;

(c) prior to landing the cotton the importer shall pay or agree to pay a sum at a rate fixed by the Governor-General in Council sufficient to cover the cost of fumigation.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1925.

REVISED SANDALWOOD TRANSIT RULES FOR THE CHITTOOR AND NORTH ARCOT DISTRICTS.

No. 367.—In supersession of the rules published in Notification No. 513 at pages 1208 to 1216, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd December 1912 and Notification No. 512, dated 14th November 1912, at pages 1201 to 1208, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd December 1912, and in supersession of such portions of Notification No. 41, dated 30th January 1919, published on pages 195 to 200 of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 4th February 1919, as relate to the transit of sandalwood in the Chittoor district, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules under sections 35 and 36 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) to regulate the transit of sandalwood in the Chittoor and North Arcot districts

1. In these rules, the term 'sandalwood' includes sandalwood, dust and chips.

Definition.

2. No person shall import sandalwood into or export sandalwood from the Chittoor and North Arcot revenue districts except by the routes specified in schedule A.

Import and export of sandalwood.

3. No person shall import sandalwood into or export sandalwood from or move sandalwood within the revenue districts of Chittoor and North Arcot unless accompanied by the pass prescribed by rule 5 or the way pass prescribed by rule 7.

Transit of sandalwood within specified areas.

4. No person shall move sandalwood into any of the towns or stations specified in schedule B unless accompanied by a pass prescribed by rule 5, a way pass prescribed by rule 7 and without reporting in for examination at the appropriate checking stations specified in that schedule

5. (i) In the case of sandalwood from Government lands in Chittoor and North Arcot revenue districts the pass shall be a printed one in Form I appended

Form of passes.

(ii) In the case of sandalwood purchased at the Government sales in Mysore, Travancore, Coorg and British territory, and imported into the Chittoor or North Arcot districts, the pass shall be that issued by the Government or administration responsible for the sales and such pass shall be valid only for transport to the destination shown therein.

(iii) In the case of imported sandalwood other than that referred to in rule 5 (ii) the pass shall be a printed one in Form II and will be supplied free of cost by the District Forest Officer having jurisdiction,

(iv) In the case of subsequent movement of imported sandalwood and of the transport of all local sandalwood other than that for which Form I is prescribed a printed pass in Form II appended shall be used and will be supplied free of cost on application to the District Forest Officer having jurisdiction.

6. (i) Passes, in Form I, shall be in triplicate and shall have all parts filled up by a duly authorized officer who shall hand over the original to the purchaser, send the duplicate to the Range Officer and keep the triplicate as counterfoil for record in his office

Issue of passes.

(ii) Passes in Form II shall be in triplicate and shall have all parts filled up by the person disposing of the sandalwood or his authorized agent ; the original shall be handed over to the person authorized to remove the sandalwood, the duplicate shall be forwarded by post or messenger, to the District Forest Officer having jurisdiction by the person issuing the pass who shall retain custody of the sandalwood in his store or on his land for purposes of check for a period not exceeding fifteen days from the date on which the duplicate was posted or delivered to the District Forest Officer having jurisdiction. The triplicate of the pass shall be returned by the issuer for not less than six months from the date of issue of the original of the pass and shall be produced for inspection at any time within that period on the application of any Forest Officer not below the rank of a Forester

7. All sandalwood in transit shall be produced for examination at the first checking station on the authorized route between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. only, and if such sandalwood arrive at the first checking station after 6 p.m. it shall be lawful for the officer in charge of the checking station to detain it till 6 a.m. for examination. The officer in charge of the checking station shall retain the foreign Government pass or the pass in Form I or II and shall grant instead a way pass in Form III after satisfying himself that the sandalwood actually comes from the locality stated in the pass and agrees in kind and quantity with that shown therein. The quantity of sandalwood under transit must not be greater than that entered in the pass, and if it is less, the same pass shall not be used again to cover the deficiency The way pass in Form III shall be in duplicate, the original being given in exchange for the foreign Government pass or the pass in Form I or II and the duplicate retained by the officer in charge of the checking station. This way pass shall protect such sandalwood along the route to its destination and shall be produced and endorsed at all subsequent checking stations on that route. If the officer in charge of the checking station refuses to grant a way pass in Form III, he shall detain the sandalwood and the foreign Government pass or pass in Form I or II and shall report the

Check of passes.

sale for the orders of the District Forest Officer having jurisdiction.

8. The foreign Government pass or the passes in Form I or II or the way passes in Form III shall in the case of imported sandalwood and sandalwood for export be produced with the sandalwood for examination at any station which may be notified from time to time by the Collector in the District Gazette as a checking station and past which the sandalwood may be taken and in the case of sandalwood in transit, the pass shall be produced anywhere within the limits of the Chittoor and North Arcot Revenue districts when demanded by any Revenue, Forest or Police Officer and at the checking station nearest to the locality of felling and at all subsequent stations notified from time to time by the Collector in the aforementioned districts and past which the sandalwood is taken and no person shall take any sandalwood off or pass it from any road on which a checking station has been placed with intention to evade the production of the sandalwood at a checking station.

Use and registration of property marks.

9. All sandalwood imported from Mysore, Travancore and Coorg and all Government sandalwood disposed of locally shall bear the mark of the Government of origin in the following manner :—

Every piece of sandalwood shall bear its own Government mark and in the case of chips and saw dust carried in bags, the latter shall be closed and the fastening sealed with the above mark.

The ownership of all other sandalwood imported or exported for trade purposes or moved within the protected area, shall be similarly indicated by a property mark affixed in the aforesaid manner.

All such property marks shall be registered at the District Forest Office. It shall be lawful for the District Forest Officer to require from any person either when presenting a property mark for registration, or at any subsequent time, information as to source of origin and the quantity of sandalwood available, period of felling, agency, routes, depots of destination and such other details regarding his method of felling, trading or working as the District Forest Officer may require. He may refuse registration and may cancel the registration of any property mark if the information required is not given, or if he considers that such property mark cannot easily be distinguished from a Government mark, or from a property mark used by another person, or if he has reason to believe that the person using the property mark is or has been concerned in any illegal practice with regard to the sandalwood or for other good and sufficient reasons which shall in every case be placed upon record by the District Forest Officer and submitted for the approval of the Collector. A certificate of registration in Form IV appended shall be granted by the District Forest Officer to the person registering.

The date up to which registration of property marks has effect.

10. Registration and each renewal of registration shall hold good from the date thereof until the 1st day of April following the date of registration unless otherwise stated.

Exemption of small quantities of sandalwood carried by *bona fide* travellers for their own use.

11. Nothing contained in any of these rules shall apply to sandalwood not exceeding 5 lb in weight carried by *bona fide* travellers or under their authority for *their* own use.

Nothing contained in these rules shall apply to sandalwood cut and carried by a ryot for his own use from trees growing on the patta lands of the said ryot or of any neighbouring ryot from whom title to such sandalwood is derived provided that he obtains a certificate of title from the village munsif and that the quantity cut and carried on each occasion does not exceed 15 lb.

12. Any person who moves or exports or imports sandalwood in contravention of rules 2, 3, 4 or 6 or refuses to deliver up a pass or to produce a way pass when demanded or fails to submit sandalwood for examination in accordance with the provisions of rules 7 and 8 or transports a greater quantity of sandalwood than that entered in the pass, or uses the same pass more than once in contravention of rule 7, or when disposing of any sandalwood within the Chittoor and North Arcot revenue districts either as principal or as agent refuses to give or refuses to cause to be given a pass to cover the removal of such sandalwood or gives or causes to be given a pass not containing the prescribed particulars or one not in the form prescribed or who fails to retain custody of sandalwood as provided for in rule 6 or refuses to produce for inspection on the application of a Forest Officer not below the rank of a Forester the triplicate of a pass issued in accordance with rule 8, or neglects in contravention of rule 9 either to mark his sandalwood with a property mark duly registered at the District Forest Office or to furnish such information as may be required by the District Forest Officer or otherwise infringes any provision of these rules shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or to fine which may extend to rupees two hundred or both.

13. These rules shall come into force on the expiry of the 30 days from the date of their publication in the District Gazette.

SCHEDULE A—Showing the authorized routes along which sandalwood may be exported from or imported into Chittoor and North Arcot Revenue districts.

Chittoor Revenue district

1. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line from Katpadi to Renigunta.
2. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line from Pakala to Dharmavaram.
3. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line from Renigunta to Settigunta.
4. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line from Renigunta to Gudur.
5. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line from Renigunta to Arkonam.
6. Mysore-Madanapalle road.
7. Royachuti-Vellore road via Pilur, Dandikhasara and Chittoor.
8. Road from Balapalle Mamandur to Renigunta.
9. Road from Balapalle to Tirupati via Karakambadi.
10. Kalahasti-Pakala road via Renigunta.
11. Road from Renigunta to Arkonam.
12. Road from Pudi to Tirupati.
13. Road from Kotrikpalle to Chittoor.
14. Road from Gollayatam to Chittoor via Parasarami.
15. Road from Chittoor to Bangalore via Palamner and Pathikonda.
16. Road from Gudiyattam to Palamner via Ernigunta.
17. Road from Palamner to Madanapalle via Punganur.
18. Road from Kanakapuram to Ambur via Poddur.
19. Road from Coregaum to Palamner.
20. Ferrumchati-Venkatagirikota road.
21. Madanapalle-Gurramkonda-Koyasheti road.

North Arcot Revenue district

1. South Indian Railway.
2. Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.
3. Singarapet to Tirupattur.
4. Uttangarai to Tirupattur.
5. Singarapet to Chengam.
6. Krishnagiri to Palmanar via Kappam and Venkatagirikota.
7. Krishnagiri to Vaniyambadi.
8. Mamlurpettai to Tiruvannamalai.
9. Kangar to Tirupattur.
10. Dharmapuri to Tirupattur.

SCHEDULE B.

Chittoor Revenue district.

Forest district—Chittoor

Taluk.	Town.	Checking station.
Vayalpad.	Palliharla ..	Palliharla Railway station.
Chandragiri.	Renigunpet.	Kagapatla Forest bungalow
Do.	Tirupati .	Karakambadi road toll-gate.
Do	Renigunta ..	Near the junction of the roads from Cuddapah to Madras and Kalahasti to Renigunta.
Chittoor ..	Chittoor ..	Range office
Palmaner.	Palmaner ..	Do.
Do.	Venkatagirikota.	Venkatagirikota toll-gate
Madanapalle	Madanapalle	(a) At junction of Madanapalle-Mysore and Madanapalle-Kurubalakota roads (b) At junction of the Madanapalle - Chinnathippasamudram and Madanapalle-Punganur road.
Do.	Punganur ..	Palmaner-Punganur road.

North Arcot Revenue District

Forest district—West Vellore.

1	Chengam.	Range office, Deputy Tahsildar's office, Chengam.
2.	Tirupattur	Range office Sandalwood depot
3	Alangayam	Range office
4	Vaniyambadi.	Deputy Tahsildar's office.

Forest district—North Vellore

Gudiyattam.	Range office. Taluk office
Vellore ..	Range office. Taluk office
Wallajah ..	Do

Forest district—South Vellore

Tiruvannamalai	Range office Taluk office.
Polur ..	Range office. Taluk office
Arni ..	Santhavasal Range office. Taluk office, Arni.

[Counterfoil to be retained by the issuing officer.]

FORM I

Pass No.

(Under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act.)

1. Name and residence of the person to whom the pass is granted
2. Quantity.
3. Description of sandalwood.
4. Fees paid if any
5. Marks, if any, on the sandalwood.
6. From what forest or depot removed.
7. To what place removed.
8. Route
9. Time allowed.
10. Remarks

Date

Camp

Signature of the Issuing Officer.

Designation

[Duplicate to be sent to the officer in charge of the forest.]

FORM I

Pass No

(Under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act.)

1. Name and residence of the person to whom the pass is granted.
2. Quantity
3. Description of sandalwood.
4. Fees paid, if any
5. Marks, if any, on the sandalwood.
6. From what forest or depot removed
7. To what place removed
8. Route
9. Time allowed
10. Remarks.

Date

Camp

Signature of the Issuing Officer.

Designation

No

FORM I

Pass No

Pass for the export transport of sandalwood from Government forests

(Under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act.)

Name and residence of the person to whom the pass is granted	Quantity	Description of sandalwood	Fees paid, if any.	Marks, if any, on the sandalwood	From what forest or depot removed.	To what place removed.	Route	Time allowed.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Date

Camp

Signature of the Issuing Officer

Designation

[*Reverse.*]

(To be filled in by the tannadar.)

Date and number of way-pass (Form III) in exchange for the pass.

Date	Number.	Quantity.
(1)	(2)	(3)

Date

Signature of Tannadar.

[Counterfoil to be retained by the person issuing the pass.]

FORM II.

Pass No

(Under section 38 of the Madras Forest Act.)

1 Name and residence of the person to whom the pass is granted.
2 Quantity
3 Description of sandalwood
4 Marks, if any, on the sandalwood
5. Where obtained
6 To what place removed.
7. Route.
8. Time allowed.
9 Remarks.

Date

Station

Signature of the person granting the pass

Note.—The time to be entered in column 8 should not exceed the period calculated at 15 miles per day except with the special permission of the District Forest Officer.

[Duplicate to be sent to the District Forest Officer.]

FORM II

Pass No.

(Under section 38 of the Madras Forest Act.)

1 Name and residence of the person to whom the pass is granted.
2. Quantity
3 Description of sandalwood.
4 Marks, if any, on the sandalwood.
5. Where obtained
6. To what place removed.
7 Route.
8. Time allowed.
9. Remarks.

Date

Station

Signature of the person granting the pass.

Note.—The time to be entered in column 8 should not exceed the period calculated at 15 miles per day except with the special permission of the District Forest Officer

No

FORM II.

Pass No.

Pass for the import / export / of sandalwood from private transport lands or from foreign territory.

(Under section 38 of the Madras Forest Act.)

Name and residence of the person to whom the pass is granted (1)	Quantity. (2)	Description of sandalwood. (3)	Marks, if any, on the sandalwood (4)	Where obtained. (5)	To what place removed. (6)	Route (7)	Time allowed (8)	Remarks (9)

Date

Station

Signature of the person granting the pass.

Note.—The time to be entered in column 8 should not exceed the period calculated at 15 miles per day except with the special permission of the District Forest Officer.

[*Reverse.*]

(To be filled in by the tannahdar.)

Date and number of way-pass (Form III) in exchange for the pass.

Date. (1)	Number (2)	Quantity (3)

Date

Signature of Tannahdar.

[Counterfoil to be retained by the issuing officer in duplicate digest.]

FORM III.

WAY-PASS.

(Under section 38, Madras Forest Act.)

No,

Pass for the transport of sandalwood from checking station brought on permit No. , dated 192 .

1. Quantity.
2. Description
3. Marks,
4. Route to be followed within the scheduled area.
5 Time allowed
6. Remarks,

Date

Station

Signature of Tannahdar.

Note.—This way-pass is granted subject to the rules under section 38 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) and must be produced on demand by any Revenue, Forest or Police officer.

FORM III.

WAY-PASS.

(Under section 38, Madras Forest Act.)

Pass for the transport of sandalwood from checking station brought on permit No. , dated 192 .

Quantity. (1)	Description. (2)	Marks. (3)	Route to be followed within the scheduled area. (4)	Time allowed. (5)	Remarks. (6)

Date

Station

Signature of Tannahdar.

Note.—This way pass is granted subject to the rules under section 38 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) and must be produced on demand by any Revenue, Forest or Police officer.

[Counterfoil to be retained by the issuing officer in duplicate digest.]

FORM IV

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

(*Under section 36, Madras Forest Act*)

1. Name of person registering.
2. Description of device or property mark
3. Date of registration or renewal.
4. Remarks

Certified that———residing at———has registered/renewed the above device or property mark for the official year ending 31st March 192

DISTRICT FOREST OFFICE,
192 .

District Forest Officer.

FORM IV

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

(*Under section 36, Madras Forest Act*)

Name of person registering (1)	Description of device or property mark (2)	Date of registration or renewal. (3)	Remarks. (4)

Certified that———residing at———has registered/renewed the above device or property mark for the official year ending 31st March 192

DISTRICT FOREST OFFICE,
192 .

District Forest Officer.

Fort St. George, December 3, 1925.

No 388.—The Governor in Council hereby notifies, under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, that the area specified below, which was declared to be reserved forest under section 14 of the Act in Notification No. 455, dated 16th November 1901, published on page 2001 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th November 1901, shall cease to be reserved forest with effect from 15th January 1926:—

Kistna district, Bezwada taluk, Vellaturu and Changireddipadu villages.

Name of reserve disforested—Kottur Reserve Extension 3—Area—218 acres.

Boundaries—Vide Notification No 455, dated 16th November 1901, published on page 2004 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th November 1901

Brief description and reasons for disforestation—The land is fit for cultivation and is applied for by Protestant Christians

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1925.

Whereas it appears to Government that the lands mentioned below, situated in the Nettirimangalam and Kotalur villages in the Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district, are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a paddy breeding station, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, and the Government Ministry of Development hereby authorise the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, and his subordinates to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) and under section 5 appoint the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act.

Malabar district, Walluvanad taluk, Nathirimangalam village.

		acs.
Eyotvari, occupied, dry, S No. 174-1, belonging to Kotakkal Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri (owner), Alangottil Balakrishnan Nambiyar (karnandar), Kizhapat Narayanan Nayar (occupant), bounded on the north by S Nos. 102-4, 5 & 6, east by S No 75-3, south by S No 174-2, west by S. No. 174-3	.. ..	3·79
Unoccupied, dry, S No. 174-2, belonging to Kotakkat Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri (owner), Alangottil Balakrishnan Nambiyar (karnandar), Kizhapat Narayanan Nayar (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No. 174-1; east by S. No 75-3, south by S. No. 74-3; west by S. No. 174-3 ..	..	0·12
Unoccupied, dry, S No 174-3, belonging to Kotakkat Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri (owner), Alangottil Balakrishnan Nambiyar (karnandar), Kizhapat Narayanan Nayar (occupant), bounded on the north by S No 174-4; east by S. No 174-1; south by S. No. 75-3, west by S No 174-4	..	0·63
Occupied, dry, S No. 174-4, belonging to Kotakkat Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri (owner), Alangottil Balakrishnan Nambiyar (karnandar), Alakkal Kopki Umma, Thavalampurnachil Avathala and Cherumma Chetta (occupants), bounded on the north by S. No 102-7 & 5, east by S No. 102-6, south by S. No 75-3; west by S No 174-6 & 7, 5 & 6	.. ..	4·85
Unoccupied, dry, S No 174-5, belonging to Kotakkat Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri (owner), Alangottil Balakrishnan Nambiyar (karnandar), Thavalampurnachil Avathala (occupant), bounded on the north by S Nos. 102-1 and 102-4, east by S No 174-4, south by S No 174-4, west by Nos. 4 & and 174-6	..	0·13
Unoccupied, dry, S No 102-3, belonging to Kotakkat Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri (owner) Peeyilumpath Ahamed (occupant), bounded on the north by S. Nos 102-1 and 102-4, east by S No. 75-3; south by S No 102-3 & 6, west by No 102-7	..	1·24
Unoccupied, dry, S No 102-6 belonging to Kotakkal Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri (owner), Alangottil Balakrishnan Nambiyar (karnandar), Kizhapat Narayanan Nayar (occupant), bounded on the north by S No. 102-3 & 6, east by S. 75-3; south by S. No. 102-5, west by S No 102-5	..	6·07
Occupied, dry, S No 102-4, belonging to Kotakkal Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri (owner), Paryam Chukkan, Chakkan, Kotha and Chirutti (occupants), bounded on the north by S Nos 102-5 and 75-3; east by S No. 75-3, south by S No. 174-4, west by S No. 102-5 & 6	..	5·56
Unoccupied, dry, S No 102-5, belonging to Kotakkat Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri (owner), Alangottil Balakrishnan Nambiyar (karnandar), Kizhapat Narayanan Nayar (occupant), bounded on the north by S No 102-6, east by S No 102-4; south by S. No 174-1; west by S. No 102-6	..	0·13

	Acs.
Cropped, dry, S No 132-6, belonging to Kotakkal Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri (owner), Alangottil Balakrishna Nambiyar (kanamdar), Kizhapat Narayanan Nayar (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No 102-2 & 7, east by S Nos 102-5 & 4 and 76-5, south by S. No 174-1, west by S. Nos. 102-7 and 174-7	1·10
Occupied, dry, S. No 102-7, belonging to Kotakkal Mangkkal Narayanan Nambudiri (owner), Alangottil Balakrishna Nambiyar (kanamdar) and Thavittamparamkil Kuhalavi (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No. 102-3, east by S No 102-6; south by S. No. 174-1, west by S. No. 102-4 ..	0·72
Unoccupied, dry, S. No 102-6, belonging to Kotakkal Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri (owner) Alangottil Balakrishna Nambiyar (kanamdar) and Attharisal Kader (occupant), bounded on the north by S No. 102-5; east by S No 102-7, south by S No 102-4 & 7, west by S. No. 101	0·12
Unoccupied, dry, S. No 102-5, belonging to Kotakkal Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri (owner), Kotakkal Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri and Puyikunnath Ahamed (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No 103-3, east by S. No 103-1 & 2, south by S. No. 102-6 7 & 8, west by S No 107	2·80
Wet single crop, S No 75-1, belonging to Kotakkat Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri (owner), Alakkal Thanuppi and Alakkal Palliyannan (karanadsman and occupants), bounded on the north by S No. 103-7, east by S No 46-3; south by S No. 76-2 & 3; west by S. Nos. 103-4 & 5 and 76-5	1·10
Wet, single crop, S. No. 75-2, belonging to Kotakkal Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri (owner), Alakkal Thacuppa (kanamdar), Thangottil Kunhi Krishnan Nayar and Puttanmuthodi Kuhali (occupants), bounded on the north by S No. 75-1; east by S. No. 75-1 & 2, south by S. No. 75-3; west by S. No. 103-4 & 7	1·14
Wet, single crop, S. No. 75-3, belonging to Kotakkat Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri (owner), Alangottil Balakrishnan Nambiyar (kanamdar), Kizhappal Narayanan Nayar and Pazhukanath Ahamed (occupants), bounded on the north by S No 75-1 & 4, east by S No 75-2, 4 & 7, south by S No. 76-5; west by S. Nos 103-4 & 2 and 174-1, 2, 3 & 4	3·80
Unoccupied, dry, S. No. 76-4 belonging to Kotakkal Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri (owner), Alangottil Balakrishnan Nambiyar (kanamdar) and Kizhapat Narayanan Nayar (occupant), bounded on the north by S No 75-3; east by S. No 76-7; south and west by S. No 76-5	0·15
Unoccupied, dry, S No 76-5, belonging to Kotakkal Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri (owner), Alakkal Thacuppa (kanamdar and occupant), bounded on the north and east by S No 75-3; south by S No 76-3, west by S. No. 103-3 .	0·29
Unenumerated and unassessed, S No. 75-5, belonging to Kotakkal Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri, Kuthiyedath Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri, Pandarathil Gouridat Nayar and Pandarathil Pathiyare Vittil Gopalan Nayar (reputed owners), bounded on the north by S No 75-3, east by S. No 73-6; south by S. No. 76-6, 7 & 8; west by S No 78	0·30
Wet, single crop, S No. 74-1, belonging to Kunhikoreen Manakkal Jadarekka Nambudiri (owner) and Chettampara Ittiakkan (kanamdar and occupant), bounded on the north by S. No 74-2, east by S Nos 29-1 A & 1 B; south by S No 76-1; west by S No 74-4 & 2	1·93
Wet, single crop, S No 74-2, belonging to Kunnath Kizhakkedath Manakkal Trivikraman Nambudiri (owner), Alakkal Thanuppa (panayeedar), Cheruman Chelli and Alakkal Thanuppa (occupants), bounded on the north by S No 37-3; east by S. No 29-1 A & 1 B; south by S No. 74-1, west by S No 74-1 & 4	0·70
Wet, double crop, S. No 73-1, belonging to Ongallur Thaliyil Ganapathi Devaswom (owner), Chettikayil Padmanabha Menon (kanamdar) and Cheruhandathodi Ayyadi (occupant), bounded on the north by S Nos 73-2 and 25-8, east by S Nos. 25-8 and 71-3; south by S Nos. 26-4 and 73-8; west by S Nos. 26-8 and 73-6	0·76
Wet, single crop S No 73-2, belonging to Kuthiyedath Manakkal Kempanna Nambudiri (owner) and Chettampara Unnunnu (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No. 38-2, east by S. No 26-2 south by S. No 73-1 & 4, west by S. No. 73-1 & 4	2·43
Wet, single crop, S. No 73-3, belonging to Ongallur Thaliyil Ganapathi Devaswom (owner), Chithayil Padmanabha Menon (kanamdar), Cherukandathodi Syedalikutti (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No 26-2 & 1; east by S. No. 73-2, south by S No 73 4 & 5; west by S No 73-4	1·77
Wet, double crop, S. No. 73-4, belonging to Karanavar Manakkal Vasudevan Nambudiri (owner), Attikunnu Unoff (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No. 73-2, east by S. No. 73-6, south by S. No 73-5; west by S No 73-6	6·17
Wet double crop, S No. 73-5, belonging to Kunnath Kizhakkedath Manakkal Trivikraman Nambudiri (owner), Alakkal Thacuppa (kanamadar), Vayanabathodi Aihan Haji and Alakkal Thacuppa (occupants), bounded on the north by S No 73-2 & 3; east by S. No 73-1, south by S No. 73 6, west by S No 73-4	0·64
Wet, single crop, S No 73-6, belonging to Pandarathil Pathiarathil Gopalan Nayar (owner), Thruvazhiyot Ravunni Menon, Kalabhithodi Aihathan Nayar, Karavan Kunnan, Attikaricel Kannan and Attikunnu Kunhaetumma (occupants) bounded on the north by S Nos 37-6, 7 & 8 and 73-1; east by S Nos 73-3 & 4, south by S. No. 73-5; west by S No 73-7	1·21
Wet, double crop, S No. 73-7, belonging to Karthiyadath Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri (owner), Paduvathola Kunhi Saidu (occupant), bounded on the north by S No. 73-2, east by S No 73-6; south by S No 73-8; west by S No 73-3 & 4 ..	0·93
Unassessed and unregistered S No. 73-8, belonging to Ongallur Thali Devaswom, Kariyammur Manakkal Vasudevan Nambudiri Kunnath Kizhakkeath Thekkiloopath Nambudiri, Pandarathil Padmanabhil Gopalan Nayar, Kuthiyedath Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri, Vallikavil Kuhaneer Perumbra Nayar, Alangottil Balakrishnan Nambiyar of Mathangot Subramanian Bhattathirippad (reputed owners), bounded on the north by S No. 73-1, 4, 6, 8 & 7, east by S. No. 26-4; south by S Nos 103-1 & 2 and 72-7, 8, 3 & 4, west by S Nos. 71-8 and 71-6	6·61
Wet, double crop, S No 76-3 belonging to Ullathodi Mammad Kutti (owner), Paduvathola Kunhi Saida (occupant), bounded on the north by S No 76-2 & 3; east by S. No. 73-1; south by S. No. 77-3 & 6; west by No 75 6	1·24
Wet double crop, S. No 75-2, belonging to Kuthiyedath Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri (owner), Paduvathola Kunhi Saida (occupant), bounded on the north by S No. 73-8; east by S. No 73-1; south by S No 76-1; west by S. No 76-3	0·13
Wet, double crop, S No 76-3, belonging to Kuthiyedath Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri (owner), Thiruvazhiot Ravunni Menon (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No 73-6; east by S. No. 76-2, south by S No 75-1 & 4, west by S No. 76-5 ..	0·58
Wet, double crop, S. No. 76-4, belonging to Thiruvalu Panikot Narayana Aranno (owner), Thiruvazhiyot Ravunni Menon (occupant), bounded on the north by S No 76-3 & 5, east by S. No 76-1, south by S No 77-2 & 3; west by S. No. 77-2	1·22
Wet, double crop, S. No 76-5, belonging to Kuthiyedath Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri (owner), Alakkal Kanchan (occupant), bounded on the north by S No. 73-6; east by S. No 76-3; south by S No 76-6; west by S No 76-4	1·76
Wet, double crop, S No 76-6, belonging to Kuthiyedath Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri (owner), Munnan Velo (occupant), bounded on the north by S Nos 73-8 and 74-2, east by S. No 76-5, south by S No. 77-2; west by S. No. 76-7 & 8	2·28
Wet, double crop, S. No 76-7, belonging to Pandarathil Gouridan Nayar (owner and occupant), bounded on the north by S No. 76-5, east by S No 76-8, south by S No. 76-6; west by S. No. 76-8	0·65
Wet, double crop, S No 76-8, belonging to Kuthiyedath Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri (owner), Munnan Velo (occupant), bounded on the north by S No 76-7, east by S No. 76 6; south by S. No. 77-1; west by S No. 76-9	0·77
Wet, double crop, S No. 76-9, belonging to Pandarathil Pathiarc Vettil Gopalan Nayar (owner), Karavan Manon, Cherukuliyath Valappil Ayadra and Cherukandathil Ayyappan (occupants), bounded on the north by S No 75-6, east by S No 76-7 & 8; south by S. No. 77-1 and 76-10, west by S Nos 78 and 26	3·54
Wet, single crop, S No 76-10, belonging to Kuttamarthodiyil Theyyan alias Kattan Nayar (owner), Alakkal Kanchan (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No 76-8; east by S No 77-1; south and west by S. No. 161-7	0·32

	Acs.
Wet, double crop, S. No. 72-1, ownership is in dispute between Vattakkavil Kuchanna Parambat Nayar and Attikurissi Ennup, Attikurissi Ennup (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No. 73-5; east by S. Nos 72-2 & 3, south by S. Nos 77-6; west by S. Nos 73-1 & 2 ..	0·61
Wet, double crop, S. No. 72-2, belonging to Kariyannur Manakkal Vasudevan Nambudiri (owner), Attikurissi Ennup (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No 72-1; east by S. No 72-3; south by S. No 72-3; west by S. No. 72-1 ..	0·29
Wet, double crop, S. No. 72-3, belonging to Ongallur Thali Ganapathi Devaswom (owner), Chenhayil Padmanabha Menon (hereditary), Cherukandathil Sankal Kutti (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No. 72-2, east by S. No. 72-1, south by S. Nos 183-7 and 77-5; west by S. Nos 72-1 & 2 ..	1·09
Wet, double crop, S. No. 72-4, belonging to Mathamangat Manakkal Subramanian Bhattathirpad (owner), Vayambathodi Athan Haji and Chittangara Unnuman (occupants), bounded on the north by S. No 73-5, east by S. Nos 183-2 and 72-5; south by S. No 183 d & 7 west by S. No 72-3 ..	1·07
Wet, double crop, S. No. 183-1, belonging to Vallankavil Kunchanna Parambat Nayar (owner), Ullathodi Mammad Kutti (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No 73-4; east by S. No. 73-2, south by S. No. 183-2, west by S. Nos. 183-3 and 73-1 ..	0·29
Wet, double crop, S. No. 183-2, belonging to Alangottil Balakrishnan Nambiyar (owner), Althurissi Ayssun (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No 73-5, east by S. No. 183-1, south by S. No 183-3 & d, west by S. Nos 183 d and 72-4 ..	0·38
Wet, double crop, S. No. 183-3, belonging to Kannath Kizhakkedath Trivikraman Namboodri (owner), Vayamberhodi Ayamad Kutti Haji (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No. 183-1 & 2, east by S. No 71-6, south by S. No. 183-4; west by S. No 183-5 ..	0·41
Wet, double crop, S. No. 183-4, belonging to Kirthiyeth Manakkal Narayanan Namboodri (owner), Alukkal Unnian (occupant), bounded on the north by S. Nos 71-1 & 6, east by S. No. 183-4 & 5, south by S. No. 183-1 & 2, west by S. No, 70-4 & 6 ..	2·05
Wet double crop, S. No. 183-5, belonging to Kannath Kizhakkedath Manakkal Trivikraman Namboodiri (owner), Vayambathodi Ahamed Kutti Haji (occupant) bounded on the north by S. No. 183-2, east by S No 183-3; south by S No 183-4, west by S No. 183-6 ..	0·61
Wet, double crop, S. No 183-6, belonging to Ongallur Ganapathi Devaswom (owner), Cheehalil Padmanabha Menon (hereditary), Cherukandathodi Sankal Kutti (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No 7 -4; east by S. Nos 183-2 & 5, south by S. No 183-4, west by S. No 183-7 ..	0·66
Wet, double crop, S. No. 183-7, belonging to Ongallur Ganapathi Devaswam (owner) Cheelhayil Padmanabhan Menon (hereditary), Chilamparn Unniman (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No, 72-4 & 6, east by S No. 183-4; south by S. No. 183 4; west by S No 77-7 ..	1·00
Wet, double crop, S No 71-1, belonging to Pandarathil Pattikarathil Gopalan Nayar (owner), Vayambathodi Athan Haji (occupant) bounded on the north by S. No. 26-6; east by S. No 26-6; south by S. No 71-2 A, west by S No 71-2 B ..	0·55
Wet, double crop, S No. 71-2 A, belonging to Kannath Kizhakkedath Manakkal Trivikraman Namboodiri (owner, Alukkal Unnuyanna (occupant), bounded on the north by S No 26-6; east by S. Nos 71-1 and 25-18; south by S No 25-18; west by S No. 71-2 B ..	0·57
Wet, double crop S No 71-2 B, belonging to Karionnur Manakkal Vasudevan Nambudiri (owner), Chittangara Unnuman (occupant), bounded on the north by S No 26-6; east by S. No. 71-2 A, south by S. Nos. 182-d and 25-18; west by S. Nos 182-3, 4 & 5 ..	1·69
Wet, double crop, S No 71-3, belonging to Kuthuvattath Kongassen Puthukkingalpara Asaan Nithiyar (owner), Alukkal Thanuppa (hereditary), Alukkal Unniyanna (occupant), bounded on the south and east by S. No. 71-2 B, south and west by S No. 71-4 ..	0·30
Wet, double crop, S No. 71-4, belonging to Moothiranget Manakkal Subramanian Bhattathirpad (owner), Chirukandathodi Sankal (occupant), bounded on the south by S No 71-2 B-5, east by S No. 71-2 B-3, south by S. No 183-4; west by S. No 71-6 B ..	0·63

	Acs.
Wet, double crop, S. No 71-5 belonging to Kannath Kizhakkedath Manakkal Trivikraman Namboodiri (owner), Alukkal Unniman (occupant), bounded on the north by S No 73-6 east by S. No 71-2 B-4; south by S. No. 71-6, west by S No. 183-1	0·43
Wet, double crop, S. No 71-6, belonging to Pandarathil Pattikara Veettil Gopalan Nayar (owner), Attikurissi Ennupp (occupant), bounded on the north by S No 71-5; east by S. No 71-4, south by S No. 183 6; west by S No 183-1 & 2 ..	0·47
Garden, S No 182-1, belonging to Pandarathil Pattikara Veettil Gopalan Nayar (owner), Parayan Kandan, Palan, Kandikkal Kandhan and Pratt (occupants), bounded on the north by S. No. 182-4; east and south by S No. 182-2, west by S No. 70-d ..	1·02
Unoccupied, dry, S No 182-2, belonging to Pandarathil Pattikara Veettil Gopalan Nayar (owner), Alukkal Unniman (occupant), bounded on the north by S No 182-1, east by S. Nos 182 3 & 4 and 69-3, south by S. No 180; west by S. No 70-d ..	2 17
Unoccupied, dry, S. No. 70-5, belonging to Kannanur Kannath Damodaran Nambudiri (owner), Vattakavil Vasudevan Perumbra Nayar (hereditary), Ullathodi Mammad Kutti and Koyamu Musliar (occupants), bounded on the north by S. No 70-4 & d, east by S. No 183-1; south by S No 180, west by S. No 70-3 ..	2·13
Unoccupied, dry, S No. 70-1, belonging to Vattakavil Kunhunni Perumbra Nayar (owner and occupier), bounded on the north by S No. 70-5, east by S No. 70-5; south by S. No 70-d; west by S No 70-2 ..	0 60
Unoccupied, dry, S. No. 70-6, belonging to Anthalathodi Lakshmi Amma (owner) Alukal Thanuppa (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No. 183-4, east by S No 70-5; south by S. No 70-4, west by S. No. 70-1 & 2 ..	0 93
Occupied, dry, S. No. 70-5, belonging to Pandarathil Pattikara Veettil Gopalan Nayar (owner), Parayan Karan (occupant), bounded on the north by S No 183-4; east by S. No 182-1; south by S. No. 70-3; west by S. No 70-4 & 5 ..	0 44

Kotalur village.

Ryotwari, wet, single crop S No 26-1 belonging to Kotalur Devaswam (owner), Athurissi Unnit (hereditary and occupant), bounded on the north by S. Nos. 26-7, 26-10 and 26-2 C, east by S. No. 26-7 & 3, south by S. No 26-3, west by S No. 73-2 ..	2·30
Wet, double crop, S. No 26-2, belonging to Vayambathodi Athan Haji (owner and occupant), bounded on the north by S Nos. 26-7, 26-2 A and 26-3; east by S No 27-10 & 11; south by S No 26-8, 5 & 3; west by S. No 26-5 & 7 ..	1 10
Wet, double crop, S No 26-3, belonging to Kariyannur Varudevan Nambudiri (owner), Chittangara Unniman (occupant bounded on the north by S. No 26-1 & 2, east by S. No. 26-2, 5 & 4; south by S No. 26-6, west by S. No 73-1 ..	1·03
Wet, double crop, S No. 26-4, belonging to Ongallur Thali Ganapathi Devaswam (owner), Kallanarthodiyil Kuttan Nayar (hereditary) Alukkal Unniman (occupant), bounded on the north and east by S. No. 26-6, south by S. No. 26-17 & 1d, west by S No 71-1 ..	0 29
Wet, double crop, S. No 26-5, belonging to Vayambathodi Athan Haji (owner and occupant), bounded on the north by S No 26-2, east by S. No 26-8, south by S Nos. 27-9 and 26-4, west by S No. 26-2 & 3 ..	1·11
Unregistered and unassessed, S No. 26-6, belonging to Kariannur Varudevan Nambudiri, Vayambathodi Athan Haji, Kottur Devaswam, Karthodath Vasudevan Namboodiri, Kannath Kizhakkedath Manakkal Trivikraman Namboodiri and Pandarathil Pattikara Veettil Gopalan Nair are the reputed owners, bounded on the north by S No 26-3 & 5, east by S No 27 3 & 4; south by S Nos. 71-1, 2 A & 2 B; west by S. Nos. 73-d	0·35
Unregistered and unassessed, S. No. 26-7, belonging to Kotalur Devaswam is the reputed owner, bounded on the north by S No 26-2 A & 2 C; east by S. No 26-3, south by S. No. 26-5 & 3, west by S No 26-1 ..	0·08
Wet, double crop, S No 26-8, belonging to Kotalur Devaswam (owner), Kallanarthodiyil Kuttan Nair (hereditary) and Kalingalthodi Mammi (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No 26-5; east by S. No. 27-3, south and west by S. No. 26-6 ..	0·06
Wet, double crop, S. No 27-3, belonging to Kotalur Devaswam (owner), Kallanarthodiyil Kuttan Nair (hereditary), Koppan Ennpp and Kalingalthodi Mammi (occupant), bounded on the north by S.	

	Acs.
Nos. 27-31 & 2 and 26-6 & 5, east by S. No. 27-4 & 3, south by S. No. 27-4; west by S. Nos. 27-4 and 26-6 & 5.	2·20
Unapportioned and unassessed, S. No. 27-4, Kotalur Devaswam, Anthimahankalur Devaswam and Kallammarthodiyil Kuttan Nair are the reputed pannis, bounded on the north by S. No. 27-3; east by S. No. 27-3 & 7, south by S. No. 27-3, west by S. Nos. 27-3 and 26-6	0·20
Wet double crop, S. No. 27-5, belonging to Kallammarthodiyil Kuttan Nair (owner) and Kuriyathodi Moideen (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No. 27-10, east by S. No. 27-3, south by S. No. 27-3 & 11; west by S. No. 27-11 ..	0·50
Wet, double crop, S. No. 27-10, belonging to Kallammarthodiyil Kuttan Nair (owner) and Kuriyathodi Moideen (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No. 28-3 & 4; east by S. No. 29-7, south by S. No. 27-9, west by S. Nos. 27-16 and 26-2	0·30
Wet, double crop, S. No. 27-11, belonging to Vyandathodi Ahmu Haji (owner and occupant), bounded on the north by S. No. 29-9, east by S. No. 27-3 & 3, south by S. No. 27-3, west by S. No. 26-2	1·06
Wet, single crop, S. No. 36-1, belonging to Ongallur Thali Ganapathi Devaswam (owner) Cherthayil Padmanabhan Menon (karanadar) and Cheruvandathodi Sankaki Kutti (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No. 36-3, east by S. No. 36-4; south by S. No. 73-3 & 4; west by S. No. 36-1 ..	0·11
Unoccupied, dry, S. No. 36-2, belonging to Ongallur Thali Ganapathi Devaswam (owner), Vengallur Manakkal Madhavan Nambudiri (karanadar) and Kolathithodi Achuthan Nair (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No. 27-5 & 4; east by S. No. 36-3 & 1; south by S. No. 73-3, west by S. No. 73-6..	0·30
Occupied, dry, S. No. 36-3, belonging to Ongallur Thali Ganapathi Devaswam (owner) and Cherthayil Padmanabha Menon (karanadar and occupant), bounded on the north by S. No. 27-9, east by S. No. 36-5; south by S. No. 36-1; west by S. No. 36-2	0·43
Wet, single crop, S. No. 36-4, belonging to Kanthathiyath Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiri (owner) and Chettampara Unnuman (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No. 36-5 & 6; east by S. No. 34-7; south by S. No. 73-3, west by S. No. 36-1	0·26
Wet, single crop, S. No. 36-5 belonging to Alukkal Thanuppa (owner) and Chettampara Unnuman (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No. 27-10 & 3, east by S. No. 36-6, south by S. No. 36-4; west by S. No. 36-4	0·26
Wet, single crop, S. No. 36-6, belonging to Karathadath Manakkal Varadevan Nambudiri (owner) and Chettampara Unnuman (karanadar and occupant), bounded on the north by S. No. 27-3, east by S. No. 31-2, south by S. No. 36-7 & 4; west by S. No. 36-5	0·22
Occupied, dry, S. No. 36-7, belonging to Kotalur Devaswam (owner) and Attikurissi Ezhuppu (karanadar and occupant), bounded on the north by S. Nos. 36-3 and 27-2 & 1; east by S. No. 29-10, south by S. Nos. 36-1 and 73-4; west by S. Nos. 36-4 and 36-2 & 1	0·49
Garden, S. No. 37-1, belonging to Kotalur Devaswam (owner) Attikurissi Ezhuppu (karanadar) and Attikurissi Pathikal Cheria Kothu (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No. 36-8; east by S. No. 36-7, south by S. Nos. 36-2 and 37-2; west by S. Nos. 37-2 and 36-2	0·32
Occupied, dry, S. No. 37-2, belonging to Karathadath Manakkal Varadevan Nambudiri (owner) and Chettampara Unnuman (karanadar and occupant), bounded on the north by S. Nos. 36-2 and 37-1; east by S. Nos. 27-1 and 36-7, south by S. No. 36-7; west by S. Nos. 36-6 and 37-3 ..	0·86
Occupied, dry, S. No. 37-3, belonging to Karathadath Manakkal Vasudevan Nambudiri (owner) Attikurissi Ezhuppu (karanadar) and Karakkavan Ittanna (occupant), bounded on the north by S. Nos. 37-12 & 11; east by S. No. 37-9, south by S. No. 36 2 & 3, west by S. No. 37 6 ..	0·72
Unoccupied, dry, S. No. 37-5, belonging to Karathadath Manakkal Vasudevan Nambudiri (owner) and Attikurissi Ezhuppu (karanadar and occupant), bounded on the north by S. No. 37-8 & 12, east by S. Nos. 37-12 & 4; south by S. No. 36-2; west by S. No. 37-6	0·61
Occupied dry, S. No. 37-6, belonging to Karathadath Manakkal Vasudevan Nambudiri (owner) and Attikurissi Ezhuppu (karanadar and occupant), bounded on the north by S. No. 37-5, east by S. No. 37 5; south by S. Nos. 73-6; west by S. No. 37-7 & 6	0·38
Unoccupied, dry, S. No. 37-7, belonging to Pandarathil Gopalan Nayar (owner) and Karuvan Raman (occupant), bounded on the north by S. No. 37-3, east by S. No. 37-5, south and west by S. No. 73-6.	0·33
Unoccupied, dry, S. No. 37-8 belonging to Kothakotavan Manakkal Jadavedan Nambudiri (owner and occupant), bounded on the north by S. No. 39-1-A & 1-B; east by S. Nos. 37-12 and 39-1-A & 1-B; south by S. Nos. 37-6, 6 & 7, west by S. No. 74-1.	2·43
Unoccupied, dry, S. No. 37-11, belonging to Karathadath Manakkal Vasudevan Nambudiri (owner) and Attikurissi Ezhuppu (karanadar and occupant), bounded on the north by S. No. 39-1-A & 1-B, east by S. No. 37-11, south by S. No. 37-4; west by S. No. 37-12	0·35
Occupied, dry, S. No. 37-12, belonging to Karathadath Manakkal Vasudevan Nambudiri (owner) and Attikurissi Ezhuppu (karanadar and occupant), bounded on the north by S. No. 39-1-A & 1-B; east by S. No. 37-11; south by S. No. 37-4 & 5; west by S. No. 37-5 & 6	0·35
Unoccupied dry, S. No. 39-1-A & 1-B belonging to Pandarathil Padmanabhan Nayar (owner and occupant), bounded on the north by S. Nos. 39-2 and 39-1-A & 1-B (portion), east by S. No. 39-1-A & 1-B (portion), south by S. No. 37-11 & 12; west by S. Nos. 74-2 and 37-8	3·59

V. PANDRANG ROW,
Secretary to Government

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1925.

M.R.By. A. S. Rajagopala Ayyangar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, leave on average pay without medical certificate for one month and fifteen days from the 1st December 1925 or date of relief.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, December 5, 1925.

Mr. S. D. Shroff, B.SC., M.E.S.I., Officiating Executive Engineer, extension of leave on average pay without medical certificate for twelve days from the 30th November 1925.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, December 4, 1925.

Mr. N. J. Joseph, B.E, Assistant, Executive Engineer, Berhampur subdivision, officiated as Executive Engineer, Ganjam division, in addition to his own duties from the 12th to the 28th June 1925 inclusive.

TRANSFERS AND POSTING.

Fort St. George, December 3, 1925.

M.R.By. Rao Sahib N. Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Officiating Superintending Engineer, Madras circle, on relief, to the charge of the Kistna Western division, Bezwada circle.

Mr. M. O'Brien, B.E., A.M.I., C.E., Executive Engineer, on return from leave, to the charge of the Cauvery division, Trichinopaly circle.

Mr. S. D. Shroff, B.SC., M.E.S.I., Officiating Executive Engineer, Cauvery division, on relief, to the charge of the Tanjore subdivision in the Cauvery division.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, November 10, 1925.

[Closure of Canals, 1926—Kistna Western Delta—Guntur district.]

The canals will be closed on 15th March 1926 and re-opened on 1st June 1926.

NOTE.—Hour of closing, 6 a.m.
Hour of re-opening, 6 p.m.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1925.

[Godavari Western Delta—West Godavari district].

The canals will be closed on 1st May 1926 and re-opened on 31st May 1926.

NOTE.—(1) Hour of closing—6 a m.

Hour of re-opening—6 p m.

(2) The canals do not become thoroughly navigable for about 48 hours after re-opening.

(3) The Ellore canal will be cross-bunded below the 39th mile for carrying out repairs from 1st March 1926.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1925
(G.O. No. 1361 *F.).*

The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

Delhi, the 13*th November* 1925.

No G (Elec.)-1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Electricity Rules, 1922, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 38, namely :—

In rule 107 of the said rules after the words "commits a breach of the rules", the following words shall be inserted, namely :—

"or being a person specified in rule 62 (3) (a), commits a breach of that rule".

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

Fort St. George, December 3, 1925.

Whereas it appears to Government that the lands mentioned below and measuring 0·23 acre, be the same a little more or less, in Ramanayyapeta village of Peddapur taluk in the Godavari district is needed for a public purpose, to wit, repairs to No. 18 Seetampeta bank of Ramanayyapeta, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 (as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act XXXVIII of 1923) and the Governor in Council hereby authorizes the Tahsildar, Peddapur taluk, and his subordinates to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act. Under section 3 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Peddapur taluk, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act. All persons interested in the lands are required to lodge before the said officer within thirty days after the issue of this notification, a statement in writing of their objections.

Godavari district, Peddapur taluk,
Ramanayyapeta village.

	Acre.
Ryotwari, dry, S No 10, belonging to Sidagam Kamayya of Yeleswaram, Vallam Subba Rao and Yarlagedda Veeranna of Samalkota, bounded on the north by S No 10, east by S No 34, south by S No 18, west by S No 18	0·12
Ryotwari, dry, S No 34, belonging to Sidagam Kamayya of Yeleswaram, Vallam Subba Rao and Yarlagedda Veeranna of Samalkota, bounded on the north by S No 34; east by S No 33; south by S No. 10; west by S. No. 10	0·11
Total ..	0·23

Whereas it appears to Government that the undermentioned lands are needed for a public purpose, to wit, excavating a drainage channel from the outlet in the Kerlakota tank supply channel to Gaudlern river in Rajampet taluk, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, and the Governor in Council hereby authorizes the Revenue Divisional Officer, Rajampet, and his staff and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act. All persons interested in the lands are required to lodge before the above mentioned officer within thirty days after the issue of the notification, a statement in writing of their objections, if any, to the proposed acquisition. Under sections 3 (c) and 5 of the same Act, the Governor in Council appoints the Revenue Divisional Officer, Rajampet, to perform the functions of the Collector under the Act.

Cuddapah district, Rajampet taluk,
Yerraguntlakota village.

	Acre.
Government, dry, S No 388-2 A, belonging to Kapilayyagari Venkatayya, bounded on the north by No 388-1, east by No. 389-1 A, south by No 388-2 B, west by No 393-1	0·43
Government, dry, No 389-4 A, belonging to Kapilayyagari Venkatayya, bounded on the north by No. 389-1, east by No 389-5 A & 3-E, south by No 389-5 B; west by No. 388-2 A .	0·21
Government, dry, S. No. 389-5 A, belonging to Kapilayyagari Papayya, bounded on the north by No 389-5 B; east by No. 394-3 E, south by No 389-5 E, west by No 393 4 B .	0·17
Government, dry, S No 389-3 E, belonging to Kapilayyagari Venkatayya, Subbayya and Neljeda, anjaya Kapilayyagari Papayya, bounded on the north by No 389-3 A, east by No 394 3 B, south by No 389-5 A, west by No. 389-4 A	0·03
Government, dry, S No. 394 3 E, belonging to Kapilayyagari Nagayyagari Subbayya, bounded on the north by No 390-3 A; east by No 394-3; south by No 394-1; west by No. 389-3 E & 5-E	0·30
Total ..	1·14

Fort St. George, November 26, 1925.

Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring acre 0·38, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for protective works to the Gowtami Left Bank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Peddapuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Peddapuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

Godavari district, Ramachandrapuram taluk,
Kotipalli village.

	Acre.
Zamindari sab, lanka, dry, S No 77B-2, belonging to Maharaja of Vizianagram, bounded on the north, east, south and west by S No. 77 E-1	0·38

Fort St. George, December 3, 1925.

Whereas it appears to Government that the lands specified below are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the canal system of the Cauvery Metur Project, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern, in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act XXXVIII of 1923, and the Governor in Council hereby authorizes the Special Deputy Collector now stationed at Puttukottai and his subordinates to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the said Act. Under section 3 (c) of the same Act, the Governor in Council appoints the Special Deputy Collector now stationed at Puttukottai to perform the functions of a Collector under

section 5-A of the Act All persons interested in the lands are required to lodge before the above-mentioned officer, within thirty days after the issue of this notification, a statement in writing of their objections, if any, to the proposed acquisition

Pattukkottai taluk, No. 63. Kurichi village (Chattram Ellaka man), Resurvey 1924.

Resurvey number.	Extent. Acs.	Resurvey number.	Extent. acs
52-1 Wet waste ..	0 60	91-5 Wet	0 10
2 Channel ..	0 75	6 ,, ...	0 75
31 Dry, waste ..	1 60	83-1 Channel ..	0 02
34 ,, ..	1 80	2 Wet	1 02
37-4 Wet	0 31	67-1 Channel ..	0 14
5 ,, ...	0 29	4 Wet ..	0 6
6 ,, ...	0 07	5 ,, ..	0 03
41-4 ,, ...	0 33	6 ,, ..	0 03
8 ,, ..	0 17	7 ,, ..	0 48
9 ,, ...	0 17	8 ,, ..	0 35
50-1 ,, ...	0 19	9 ,, ..	0 20
45-4 ,, ...	0 78	10 ,, ...	0 02
49-1 ,, ...	0 28	66 Kuli ..	0 55
2 ,, ...	0 15	61-1 Wet	0 25
3 ,, ...	0 18	2 ,,	0 41
4 ,, ...	0 09	3 ,,	0 23
5 ,, ...	0 30	4 ,, ..	1 01
6 ,, ...	0 02	5 ,, ..	1 45
7 ,, ..	1 00	6 ,, ..	0 10
50-1 Tank	0 38	7 ,, ..	0 10
2 Wet	0 12	70-3 ,, ..	2 00
3 ,, ...	0 25	3 Channel ..	0 10
4 Channel	0 04	71-3 Wet	0 66
5 Wet ..	0 15	1 Channel ..	0 01
6 ,, ...	0 34	73-1 Wet	2 00
7 ,, ...	0 01	2 Channel ..	0 08
8 ,, ...	0 16	71 Tank	1 00
9 ,, ...	0 28		

Fort St. George, November 26, 1926.

Whereas it appears to Government that the lands mentioned below and measuring acre 0·03, be the same a little more or less in Palugartha village of Ramachandrapuram taluk in the Godavari district, are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavation of a field bodi, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act XXXVIII of 1923, and the Governor in Council hereby authorizes the Revenue Divisional Officer, Peddapuram, and his subordinates to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act. Under sections 3 (c) and 5 (a) of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Peddapuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act. All persons interested in the lands are required to lodge before the said officer within thirty days after the issue of the notification a statement in writing of their objections, if any, to the proposed acquisition

Godavari district, Ramachandrapuram taluk, Palugartha village

	Acs.
Inam, wet, No 182 A-1, belonging to Chinta Krishnamurti, Venkayya and Jogayya, bounded on the north by No 182 B-1; east by No 182 A-3, south by No 197; west by No. 181	0·04
Inam, dry No. 182 B-1, belonging to Chinta Krishnamurti, Venkayya and Jogayya, bounded on the north by No 190; east by No. 182 B-2; south by No. 182 A-1, west by No 191 .	0·03
Total ..	0·08

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·07 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for construction of Police lines in Gidangal village, Tindivanam taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tindivanam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tindivanam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours. Under section 17 (1) of the Act, the Governor in Council directs that, in view of the urgency of the case, possession of the land may be taken on the expiry of fifteen days after the publication of the notice mentioned in section 9 (1) of the Act.

South Arcot district, Tindivanam taluk, No. 49. Gidangal village.

	Acs
Government, puthan poramboke, R S. No 229-3, parcel situ of Mukkal, bounded on the north and east by No 229-4; south by No. 228 2; west by No 229-3	0·07

Whereas it appears to Government that the undermentioned lands are needed for public purpose, to wit, for a drainage bodhi in the village of Vanapilli, Rajole taluk, East Godavari district, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, and the Governor in Council hereby authorizes the Revenue Divisional Officer, Rajahmundry, his staff and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act All persons interested in the lands are required to lodge before the above-mentioned officer, within thirty days after the issue of the notification, a statement in writing of their objections, if any, to the proper acquisition. Under sections 3 (c) and 5-A of the same Act, the Governor in Council appoints the Revenue Divisional Officer, Rajahmundry, to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act

East Godavari district, Rajole taluk, Vanapilli village.

	Acs
No. 475/1-2, belonging to Adivikolanu Venkat Rao of Rajahmundry and Adivikolanu Kesava Rao of Cocanada	0·03
No 475/1-2, belonging to Vakkalanka Suryanarayana and Eachiraju, being minor, mother and guardian Seshamma of Amalapur	0·04

Under section 6 of Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 3·01 acre, and 37 account lees, be the same a little more or less, are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for formation of a drainage channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Shiyali taluk, Kaikkur village.

	Acs.
Government, wet, No 49-2, belonging to M R.Ry. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar Avargal, bounded on the north by No 49-1; east by Nos. 309 and 311; south by No. 309; west by No. 49-1. ..	0·01
Poramboke, wet, No 307 1 belonging to M R.Ry. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar Avargal ..	57 account lees

Fort St. George, November 25, 1926.

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2·83

acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the diversion bank of the Coleroon at Vinayakantheru ; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk,
Vinayakantern village.

	Acs.
R S No 41-2 part, belonging to Ramaswami Padayachi and Ramaswami Padayachi, guardian of minor Pichai, bounded on the north by No 42-2 part, east by No 41-3 part; south by Nos. 31 and 41-2 part, west by No. 41-2 part ..	0·05
R S. No 41-3 part, belonging to Soma Padayachi, bounded on the north by No. 41-3 part; east by No. 41-6 part; south by No 41-3 part; west by No. 41-2 part	0·05
R S. No 41-7 part, belonging to Karuppa Padayachi, bounded on the north by No. 41-7 part, east by No 42-8 part, south by No. 41-7 part; west by Nos 41-7 part and 41-8 part	0·13
R S No. 41-8 part, belonging to Narayana Padayachi, bounded on the north by No 41-8 part, east by No 41-7 part, south by No 41-8 part; west by No. 42-3 part	0·12
R S No 42-4 part, belonging to Ramaswami Padayachi and Ramaswami Padayachi, guardian of minor Pichai, bounded on the north by No. 42-4 part, east by No. 42-5 part, south by No 42-10 part, west by No 42-5	0·01
R S No. 42-5 part, belonging to Appavu Padayachi, bounded on the north by No 42-5 part, east by No 42-6 part, south by No. 42-10 part; west by No 42-6 part	0·01
R S No 42-6 part, belonging to Vadamalai Padayachi, bounded on the north by No 42-6 part, east by No 42-7 part, south by No. 42-10 part, west by No 42-5 part	0·05
R S No 42-7 part, belonging to Vidamalai Padayachi and Rapa Ammal, bounded on the north by No 42-7 part, east by Nos 42-12 part and 14 part; south by No 42 7 part, west by No. 42-8 part ..	0·07
R S No 42-8 part, belonging to Kalimuthu Vandayar, bounded on the north by No. 42-8 part, east by No 42-8 part; south by No 42-8 part; west by No 41-7 part	0·09
R S No 42-9 part, belonging to Krishna Padayachi, bounded on the north by No 42-9 part; east by No 42-10 part, south by No 42-8 part, west by No 42-8 part	0·08
R S No 42-10 part, belonging to Ponnammal and Rapa Ammal, bounded on the north by No 42-4, 5 & 6 part; east and south by No. 42 10 part, west by No 42-9 part	0·05
R S. No 42-12 part, belonging to Masakkan Chinnaswami Padayachi bounded on the north by No. 42-12 part, east by No. 42-13 part, south by Nos. 42-12 & 14 part; west by No. 42-7 part ..	0·03
R S No 42-13 part belonging to Arumuga Padayachi, bounded on the north by No. 42-13 part; east by No. 44-3 part; south by No. 42-13 part; west by No 44-13 part	0·12
R S No 42-14 part, belonging to Veluyada Padayachi, bounded on the north by No. 42-12 part, east and south by No 42-14 part; west by No. 42 7 part	0·03
R S No 44-1 part, belonging to Ponnuswami Padayachi and Rama Padayachi, bounded on the north by No. 41-1 part; east by No 41-2 part; south by No 41-4 part, west by No 41-1 part ..	0·01
R S No. 44-2 part, belonging to Annakkannu, bounded on the north by No. 41-2 part, east by No 44-5 part; south by No. 44 3 part & 4 part; west by No. 44-1 part	0·05
R S No. 44-3 part, belonging to Kalimuthu Vandayar, bounded on the north by No. 44-3 part, east by No 44-4 part; south by No 44-3 part; west by No. 42-13 part	0·11
R S No. 44-4 part, belonging to Krishna Padayachi, bounded on the north by No. 44-1, 2 & 4 part; east by No. 44-5 part, south by No 44-4 part, west by 44-3 part	0·21
R S No 44-5 part, belonging to Annakkannu, bounded on the north by No 41 2 & 4 part; east by No 44-6 part; south by No 44-5 part, west by No. 44-2 & 4 part	0·09
R S. No 44-6 part, belonging to Annakkannu, bounded on the north by No 44-2 part, east by No 44-8 part, south by No 44 6 part, west by No 44 4 part	0·01
R S No 44-8 part, belonging to Viruvuthu Padayachi, bounded on the north by No. 44-8 part, east by No 44-9 part, south by No 44-8 part; west by No 44-6 part	0·07
R S. No 44 9 part, belonging to Kuppuswami Padayachi, bounded on the north by No 44 9 part; east by No. 41-11 part; south by No 44-9 part; west by No 44-3 part	0·04
R S No 44-11 part belonging to Ponnuswami Padayachi, bounded on the north by No 44-11 part, east by No 44-12 & 13 part; south by No 44 11 part, west by No 44-6 part	0·04
R S. No 44-12 part, belonging to Mangalam, bounded on the north by No 44-12 part; east by No 45 1 part, south by No 44-13 part, west by No 44-11 part	0·02
R S No 44-13 part, belonging to Mangalam bounded on the north by No 44-12 part, east by No 45-1 part, south by No 44-13 part, west by No. 44-11 part	0·03
R S No. 45-1 part, belonging to Kuppa Padayachi, bounded on the north by No. 45-1 part, east by No 45 3 part; south by No. 45-1 part; west by No 44-12 & 13 part	1·04
R S No. 45-2 part, belonging to Vadamalai Padayachi, bounded on the north by No. 45 2 part, east by No 45-3 part; south by No 45-2 part; west by No 45-1 part	0·03
R S No 45-3 part belonging to Ratna Padayachi, bounded on the north by No 45-3 part, east by No 45-4 part; south by No. 45-3 part; west by No 45-2 part	0·05
R S. No 45-4 part, belonging to Arumugaswami Padayachi and Sinnuvan Padayachi, bounded on the north by No 45-4 part, east by No 45-7 part, south by No 45-4 part, west by No 45-3 part ..	0·07
R S No 45-7 part, belonging to Soma Padayachi, bounded on the north by No 45-7 part, east by No 45-8 part, south by No 45-7 part, west by No 45-4 part	0·04
R S No. 45 8 part, belonging to Vadamalai Padayachi, bounded on the north by No 45-8 part, east by No 45-1 part; south by No 45-8 part, west by No. 45-7 part	0·04
R S No. 46-1 part, belonging to Kuppuswami Padayachi bounded on the north by No 46-1 & 3 part, east by No 44 3 & 4 part; south by N 45-1 part; west by No 45-8 part, ...	0·09
R S No. 46-3 part, belonging to Kuswan Chokkalinga Tambiran Avargal bounded on the north by No 46-3 part; east by No. 46-5 part, south and west by No 45-1 part	0·03
R S. No 46-4 part, belonging to Kanniai Chokkalinga Tambiran Avargal, bounded on the north and east by No. 46 8 part; south by No 46-4 part, west by No 45-1 part	0·01
R S No 46-5 part, belonging to Swami Padayachi, bounded on the north and east by No. 46-5 part, south by No 46-5 part, west by No 46-3 & 4 part	0·04
R S No 46-8 part, belonging to Vellalings Padayachi, bounded on the north by No 46-6 part, east by No 46-11 part; south by No. 46-5 & 8 part, west by No 46-4 part	0·38
R S No. 46-11 part, belonging to Appavu Padayachi, bounded on the north by No. 46-11 part, east by No 46-13 part, south by No. 46-11 part, west by No 46-6 part	0·05
R S. No 46-12 part, belonging to Kuppuswami Padayachi, bounded on the north by No. 45 12 part, east by No. 47-1 part; south by No 45 12 part, west by No. 46-11 part	0·06
R S No. 47-1 part, belonging to Vadamalai Padayachi and Muttu alias Nagammal, bounded on the north by No 47-1 part, east by No. 47-2 part, south by No. 47 1 part; west by No. 46-12 part	0·18
R S No 47-2 part, belonging to Muthukkumaran Padayachi, bounded on the north by No 47-2 part, east by No. 47-3 part; south by No 47-2 part, west by No, 47 1 part	0·13
R S. No 47-3 part, belonging to Kaliyamurthi Vandayar, bounded on the north and east by No. 47-3 part, south by No 47-3 & 1 part, west by No 47-2 part	0·14
Total ..	2 83

Fort St George, November 28, 1923.

Whereas it appears to the Government that the undermentioned lands situate in the villages of Mandapalli, Vedapalem, Kothapeta, Vatrapalli and Khandrika agraharam, Razole taluk, East Godavari district, are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Bank canal for Polavaram inland irrigation project, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act XXXVIII of 1923, and His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby authorizes the Sub-Collector, Rajahmundry, and his staff and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act. All persons interested in the lands are required to lodge before the Sub-Collector, Rajahmundry, within thirty days of the issue of the notification, a statement in writing of their objections, if any, to the proposed acquisition. Under sections 3 (c) and 5-A of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor in Council appoints the Sub Collector, Rajahmundry, to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act

East Godavari district, Razole taluk, Mandapalli village.

	Acs.
Darmilla inam dry, S. No. 71 part, belonging to Marisetti Brahmadevudu and Subbanna bounded on the north by bank canal, east by Kothapeta, south by S. No. 71 A part; west by S. No 72	0·02
Inam, dry, S. No. 72-1 part, belonging to Teleti Ramayya, Krishnayya and Perankolluru, bounded on the north by bank canal; east by S. No 71 part; south by S. No 72-1 A part; west by S No 72-1 B part	0·01
Inam, dry, S. No 72-3 part, belonging to Teleti Venkata Rao and Vedhi Venkatareddi bounded on the north by bank canal; east by S. No 71 part; south by S. No 72-2 A part; west by Kothapeta	0·01

Vedapalem village.

Zamindari, jirayati dry S No. 15-1 belonging to Rendam Subbaraju bounded on the north by bank canal; east by S No 15-1 E part; south by S No 15-1 A part; west by Kothapeta	0·10
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S. No 15-2, belonging to Sattana Sathiraju, bounded on the north by bank canal; east by S No. 15-3 B; south by S. No 15-2 A part; west by S. No 14-1 B part	0·03
Zamindari jirayati dry S. No. 15-3, belonging to Sri Satyalingeswara swamivaru, bounded on the south by bank canal east by S No 15 part, south by S. No. 15-3 A part; west by S. No. 15-2 B part	0·01
Inam dry S. No. 15, belonging to Rendam Sathiraju, bounded on the north by bank canal, east by O, south by S No. 15 A part; west by S No 15-3 A part	0·08

Kothapeta village.

Inam, dry, S No. 261-1, belonging to Pamula Venkanna and Yarramilli Ramakrishnayya, bounded on the north by S No 261-1 E, east by S. No. 264-2 A, south and west by S. No 261-1 A part	0·09
Inam dry S. No 261-2 A, belonging to Kolachina Sambasivarao, bounded on the north by S. No 264-2 B, east by S No 257, south by S. No. 262-2 A part, west by S. No 261-1	0·04
Inam, dry, S No. 257 A, belonging to Kolachina Sambasivarao, bounded on the north by S No. 140, east by S No. 267 B, south by S. No. 256, west by S No 267 A	0·09
Inam, dry, S. No 243-1 A, belonging to Yanapota Ramanna, bounded on the north by S. No. 243-1 B, east by S No 241, south by S No. 243-1 A part, west by S No 243-3 A part	0·07
Inam, dry, S No 241-4 A, belonging to Kura Viswah and Gutati Venkataratnam, bounded on the north by S. No 241-1 B, east by S No 239-3; south by S No. 241-4 A part, west by S No. 243-1	0·09
Inam, dry, S No 239-2 A, belonging to Kura Viswah, bounded on the north by S No. 239-2 B, east by S No 239-1, south by S No 239-2 A part, west by S No. 239-2	0·01

	Acs.
Inam, dry, S No 239 1 A, belonging to Teleti Peda Venkataramayya, bounded on the north by S No. 239-1 B, east by S No 239-7; south by S. No 238 1 A; west by S. No. 239-2	0·02
Inam, dry, S No 236-6 A, belonging to Surabhatla Chellamma, bounded on the north by S No. 236-6 B, east by S No 236-5, south by S. No 236-6 A part, west by S No 236-7	0·09
Inam, dry, S. No 236-5 A, belonging to Akella China Mallayya, bounded on the north by S No 236-6 B, east by S No 236-4; south by S No 236-5 A part; west by S. No 236-6	0·03
Inam, dry, S. No. 236-4 A, belonging to Redmala Venkata Krishnamma, bounded on the north by S No 236-4 B; east by S No 236-3, south by S No 236-4 A part, west by S. No 236-5	0·02
Inam, dry, S No 236-3 A, belonging to Chaganti Achutalingam, bounded on the north by S No 236-3 B, east by S No 235, south by S No. 236-3 A part; west by S. No 236-4	0·09
Inam, dry, S. No 300-1 A, belonging to Pamula Venkanna bounded on the north by S No 300-1 B, east by S No 300-1 & 2-A, south and west by S No. 300-1 A part	0·01
Darimilla Inam, dry, S. No. 236-7 A-1, belonging to Chaganti Bhadramma, bounded on the north by S. No 236-7 B; east by S No 236 7 A 3; south by S. No 236-7 A-1 part; west by S No 239-1	0·01
Darimilla inam, dry, S No 236-7 A 3, belonging to Chaganti Pattabhiramu bounded on the north by S No 236-7 B, east by S No 236-6; south by S No 236-7 A-3 part; west by S. No 236-7 A-1	0·01
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S No 235-3 A, belonging to Budini Narayanaswami, bounded on the north by S. No 236-3; east by S. No 235 south by S. No. 236, west by S No 236-3 A part	0·02
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S No. 297-2 A, belonging to Budini Narayanaswami bounded on the north by S No 297-2 B, east by S No 297-2 A; south by S No. 297-3 A part, west by S No 296	0·03
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S No 297-2 A, belonging to Abkireddi Rajah and Adukula Satheyya, bounded on the north by S No 297-2 B; east by S No 297 4 A, south by S No. 297-2 A part; west by S No 297-3 A	0·03
Zamindari jirayati, dry, S. No 300-1 & 2 A, belonging to Rendam Subbarayudu, bounded on the north by S No 300-1 & 2-B, east by S No 299-2, south by S No. 300-1 & 2-A part; west by S. No. 300-1 A	0·01
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S No 324-1 A, belonging to Saladi Viranghavelu and Ramudu, bounded on the north by S No 323; east by S. No 324-2 E, south by No. 324-1 A part; west by S No 197	0·07
Zamindari, jirayati, dry S No 324-2 A, belonging to Saladi Viranghavelu, bounded on the north by S No 323, east by S. No 328; south by S No 324-3 A part, west by S No. 324-1 E	0·15
Zamindari jirayati, dry, S No 328, belonging to Saladi Brahmanna, Viraswami, Venkatanandam and Ramudu, bounded on the north by S No 323, east by S No 329, south by S No 328 A, west by S No. 324	0·15
Enfranchised service, inam, dry, S. No 330, belonging to Akkireddi Seshamma, bounded on the north by S No 323; east by S. No. 347 2; south by S No 330-1 A; west by S No 328	0·03
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S No 329, belonging to Saladi Sattanulu, bounded on the north by S No 323; east by S No 330-2; south by S. No 329 A; west by S No 328	0·01
Enfranchised service, inam, dry, S. No 348, belonging to Akkireddi Seshamma, bounded on the north by S. No 332; east by S No 340, south by S No 348 A; west by S No 347	0·01
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S No 348, belonging to Padala Mallayya, bounded on the north by S. No 322, east by S. No 350, south by S No 348 A; west by S. No. 348	0·08
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S. No. 344-2, belonging to Chaganti Pavilingam, Bhadramma, Rajeshu Venkatakumara Pelaggi Swamigulu and Chaganti Nagabhushanam, bounded on the north by S. No 322, east by Mandapalli, south by S No 344 A, west by S. No. 340	0·14
Enfranchised service inam, dry, S No 338, belonging to Yerramsetti Padmanabham, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by Vedapalem, south by S No 338 A, west by Mandapalli	0·05
Inam, dry, S No 1010, belonging to Bandaru Swami and Pullayya, bounded on the north by Vedapalem, east by Vatrapalli, south and west by S No. 1010/1-2	0·02

Vanapalli village,

	acs.
Inam, dry, S No. 605-1, belonging to Srikakulapu Peda Venkatrawnam and Yerramsetti Ramanna, bounded on the north by Vadapalem, east by Vanapalli; south and west by Nos 1019/1-2 part	0 20
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S No 598-4, belonging to Gokaraju Venkatareddi, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S No 598-2 part; south by S No 598-1 part; west by S No 595 part	0 08
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S. No 598-2, belonging to Bandaru China Sathiraju, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S. No 598-3 part, south by S No 599-2 part; west by S No 598-4 part	0-04
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S. No 598-3, belonging to Bandaru Venkamma, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S No 598-1 part, south by S. No. 598-3 part, west by S No 598-2 part	0-02
Zamindari, jirayati dry, S No. 598-6, belonging to Bandaru China Sathiraju, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S. No 598-6, south by S. No. 598-1 part, west by S No 598-5 part	0-03
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S No 598-8, belonging to Suravarapu Subbanna, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S. No 598-7 part, south by S No 598-6 part; west by S No 598-6 part	0 02
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S No. 598-7, belonging to Bandaru Venkayya bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S No 598-8 part, south by S. No. 598-7 part, west by S No. 598-6 part	0-04
Zamindari jirayati, dry, S No 598-6, belonging to Bandaru Venkayya and Golapalli Venkadu, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S. No. 597-2 part; south by S No. 598-8 part; west by S No 598-7 part	0-04
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S No 597-2, belonging to Lanka Venkadu and Vanduri Venkadu, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S No 592-3 part, south by S. No 597-3 part; west by S No. 598-8 part	0-03
Inam, dry, S No. 597-3, belonging to Mottadu Raghunayakulu and Dondukuri Virabhadru, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S No 598-2 part; south by S No. 597-3; west by S No 597 2 part	0-04
Inam, dry, S. No. 598-1, belonging to Mottadu Raghunayakulu and Dondukuri Virabhadru bounded on the north by S No. 596-2 part, east by S No. 596 part, south by S No 595 part; west by S. No. 598-3	0-03
Inam dry, S No 596-2, belonging to Kavva Sankadrenaidu bounded on the north by S No. 607; east by S No 606 part; south by S. No. 596-1 part, west by G	0 02
Inam dry, S No 595 belonging to Karra Lakshminarasimham and Narayana, bounded on the north by S No 596, east by S No 592, south by S No. 595 A part; west by S No. 596 part	0-04
Inam, dry, S No 592, belonging to Ayyalasomayajula Visvanadham, bounded on the north by S. No 605; east by S. No. 606, south by S. No 590, west by S. No. 592-A	0 02
Inam, dry, S No 589, belonging to Karra Subbamma, bounded on the north by S No. 603-3; east by S. No 596; south and west by S No. 589 B	0 02
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S No. 571-1, belonging to Nemani Sobanam and Gangumallaswami, bounded on the north by S No 606-2; east by S No 573, south by S. No 571-B, west by S No 571-3	0-01
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S No 573-1, belonging to Mogadali Brahmam, bounded on the north by S No. 606-1; east by S. No. 573-2 A, south by S No 573-1 B; west by S. No 573-2 B	0-01
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S. No 573-2, belonging to Pulabothula Ramayya, bounded on the north by S No. 606-4; east by S No 571, south by S. No. 573-2 A; west by S. No 573-1 A	0-02
Government, dry, S. No 571, belonging to Sahdi Ayyavaru, bounded on the north by S. No 606 2, east by S No 568, south by S. No 573-2; west by S No 573	0 05
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S. No. 568, belonging to Vasamsetti Pullayya and Subbayya, bounded on the north by S No. 606-1, east by S. No 566, south by S No 566-1 E, west by S. No 566-3 A.	0-06
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S. No 566-2, belonging to Ekka Reddi and Vasamsetti Subbayya, bounded on the south by S No 606 1, east by S No 566 1 A, south by S No 566-1 B, west by S. No. 566-4 A	0 06

	acs.
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S No 566-4, belonging to Vizianagaram Subbarayudu, bounded on the north by S No 606-1; east by S No 566-2 B, south by S No. 566-1 E, west by S. No 566-4 A	0-06
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S No. 566-5, belonging to Vizianagaram Subbarayudu, bounded on the north by S. No 606-4, east by S No 566-1 A; south by S. No 606-5 B; west by S. No. 566 b A	0 03
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S No. 566-6, belonging to Sahdi Ayyavaru, bounded on the north by S No. 606-1; east by S No 566-5, south by S. No 566-6 B, west by S No. 566-6 A	0-06
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S. No 566-7 belonging to Bandaru Ghanayya, bounded on the north by S No. 606-1; east by S No 566-8 A, south by S. No 566-6 B, west by S No 571	0-02
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S No 565-1, belonging to Vasamsetti Pullayya, bounded on the north by bank canal, east by S No 565-2, south by S No. 565 1, west by S. No 565-1	0 04
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S. No. 565-3, belonging to Dangeti Pullaiah, bounded on the north by bank canal, east by S No 565-3, south by S. No. 565-2; west by S No. 565-1	0-04
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S No. 565-9, belonging to Dangeti Pullayya, bounded on the north by bank canal; east by S. No 18 of khandrika, south by S No 565-9; west by S No 559-2	0 03
Temple service, inam, dry, S No 565, belonging to Sri Pallalamma varu, bounded on the north by bank canal; east by S No 337 part; south by S No 333 part; west by S No 4 of khandrika	0 12
Temple service, inam dry, S No 332, belonging to Sri Pallalamma varu, bounded on the north by bank canal, east by S No 336; south by S. No 332 part, west by S. No 333 part	0-13
Village-site, S No 395 part, belonging to Duppalapudi Viranna, Kotayya, Pullayya and Pullayya, bounded on the north by bank canal, east by S No. 401; south by S. No. 395 part; west by S No. 332 part	0-08
Village-site, S. No 395 part, belonging to Vallabhaneni Narayanamurti and Sutanna, bounded on the north by bank canal; east by S No. 394; south by S No 396 part; west by S. No 332 part	0 08
Village-site, S. No. 396 part, belonging to Mandem Virabrahmam, bounded on the north by bank canal, east by S. No 396; south by S. No. 396 part; west by S. No. 332 part	0-01
Village-site, S No. 395 part, belonging to Jampili Sattayya, bounded on the north by bank canal, east by S No 394, south by S. No 396 part, west by S. No 332 part	0-02
Village-site, S. No 395 part belonging to Kandukuripalem Ruchi Venkatrayudu, bounded on the north by bank canal; east by S No 394; south by S. No 332 part, west by S. No. 332 part	0-08
Village-site, S No 395 part, belonging to Kandukuripalem Venkatramayya, K Venkamma and K. Venkatrayudu bounded on the north by bank canal; east by S No 394, south by S No 395 part, west by S. No. 332 part	0-10
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S No 394-2-8 part belonging to Nallam Ramachandrudu, bounded on the north by bank canal, east by S No 391-2-7, south by S No. 394-2-9 part, west by S. No. 395 part	0-06
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S. No. 394-2-7 belonging to Devarapu Brahmanna, bounded on the north by bank canal, east by S. No 394-2 6 part, south by S. No 391 2-7 part; west by S No. 394-2-8 part	0-04
Zamindari, jirayati, S. No 394-2-6, belonging to Bhimsala Venkanna and Devarapu Brahmanna, bounded on the north by bank canal east by S No. 394-2-2, south by S. No 394-2-5 part, west by S. No. 394-2-7 part	0 04
Zamindari jirayati, dry, S No 394-2-5, belonging to Nallam Ramayya, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S No 394 2 3, south by S No. 394-2-2 part; west by S No 394-2-6 part	0-01
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S No 394-1-9 belonging to Addala Surrannayana and Nallam Ramachendrudu, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S No. 394-1-2 part; south by S No 394-1-7 part; west by S No 394-1-2 part	0-06
Zamindari, jirayati dry S No. 394-1-2, belonging to Nallam Subbanna, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S No 393-2; south by S No 394-1-3 par., west by S No 394-1-8 part	0-13
Darmida, inam, dry, S No 394-1, belonging to Karam Mandayya, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S. No 394-4; south by S. No. 394-4; west by S. No. 393-2	0 17

	Acs.
Inam, dry, S. No. 390-1, belonging to Palepu Venkata Bangarayudu, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S No 390-2; south by S. No 390-1, west by S No 391-6	0 09
Inam, dry, S No 390-2 belonging to Bandaru Tatiah and four others, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S. No. 390-3 part; south by S No 390-2, west by S. No 390-1	0 06
Inam, dry, S. No. 390-3 part, belonging to Dommaty Venkadu, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S. No. 413; south by S No. 390-3 part; west by S. No. 390-2	0 02
Inam, dry, S No 390-3 part, belonging to Rayudu Pallayadu, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S No 413; south by S No 390-3 part; west by S No 390-2	0 02
Inam, dry, S No. 390-3 part belonging to Gubbala Kantamma, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S No 413; south by S No. 390-3 part, west by S. No. 390-2	0 02
Inam, dry, S No. 390-3 part, belonging to Kodagadi Viraswami, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S. No. 413, south by S. No. 390-3 part, west by S No 390-2	0 06
Inam, dry, S. No 390-3 part, belonging to Dommaty Veeresu, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S. No. 413; south by S No 390-3 part, west by S No 390-1	0 02
Inam, dry, S No. 390-3 part, belonging to Vissapragada Velayya, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S No 413; south by S No 390-3 part, west by S No 390-2	0 02
Inam, dry, S No 390-3 part, belonging to Rayudu Swami, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S. No. 413; south by S. No. 390-3 part, west by S. No. 390-2	0 02
Inam, dry, S. No. 390-3 part, belonging to Kanchustambham Venkatarmayya, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S. No. 413; south by S. No 390-3 part; west by S. No 390-2	0 13
Inam, dry, S. No. 413-1 belonging to Kanchustambham Venkatarmayya, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S. No. 413-1; south by S No 413-1; west by S No 390-2 part	0 10
Inam, dry, S No. 413-2, belonging to Vissapragada Venkatramayya, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S. No. 413-6, south by S No 413-1, west by S. No. 413	0 23
Inam, dry, S. No 413-4, belonging to Vissapragada Venkatramayya, bounded on the north by S. No. 413-1, east by S. No 413-5, south by S No. 413-4; west by nil	0 01
Inam, dry, S No 413-5, belonging to Vissapragada Ramayya, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S No 413-6, south by S. No. 413-5, west by S No 413-1	0 15
Inam, dry S. No. 413-6, belonging to Vedavva Ramaswamma, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S. No. 413-7; south by S. No 413-6; west by S No 413-5	0 05
Inam, dry, S. No 413-7, belonging to Bhamidi Lakshmiswamma, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S. No. 413-8, south by S. No. 110 7 part, west by S. No. 413-4	0 03
Inam, dry, S No. 413-8, belonging to Palepu Venkata Surya Gopalam, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S. No. 416-6; south by S. No 413-8; west by S No 413-7 part	0 11
Inam, dry, S No 413-9, belonging to Nimmini Annamma alias Sundravya, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S. No 413; south by S. No. 413-9; west by S No 413-8	0 09
Inam, dry, S No 413-1, belonging to Machiraju Pullamaju, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S No 423; south by S No. 419, west by S No 413-7	0 19
Inam, dry, S No 423, belonging to Nimmini Sambayya, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S No. 424; south by S. No. 413; west by S. No. 419	0 09
Inam, dry, S. No. 125, belonging to Vissapragada Venkatramayya bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S. No. 424, south by S No. 423; west by S No 419	0 08
Inam, dry, S No. 421-2, belonging to Pamidi Venkata Lakshmamma, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S No 426; south by S No. 421, west by S No. 423	0 24
Inam dry, S No 421-2, belonging to Chaganti Sambamurti, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S No. 424; south by S. No. 424, west by S No. 423	0 02

	Acs.
Inam dry, S. No 425-1, belonging to Nemani Venkayya alias Annamma, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S No 426; south by S. No. 426; west by S. No 424	0 04
Zamindari, pravati, dry, S No. 426-3 part, belonging to Ravi Venkadu and Kolla Mavana, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S. No. 427-1, south by S No 426-2, west by S No 425	0 06
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S No. 426-2 part, belonging to Undrajavarapu Pantulu and Gangadu, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S. No. 427-1; south by S. No. 426-2, west by S. No. 425	0 03
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S No. 426-2 part, belonging to Undrajavarapu Pallada, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by n. No. 427-1; south by S. No 426-2, west by S No 425	0 04
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S. No. 426-2 part, belonging to Undrajavarapu Virudu and Papigadu, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S No 427-1, south by S No 426-2, west by S. No 425	0 03
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S No 426-2 part, belonging to Undrajavarapu Pallada, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S No 427-1; south by S. No. 426-2, west by S No. 426	0 08
Zamindari, pravati, dry, S. No 426-2 part, belonging to Undrajavarapu Gangadu and Pantadu, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S No. 427-1; south by S No. 426-2, west by S. No. 425	0 01
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S. No 426-2 part, belonging to Undrajavarapu Virudu and Pallada, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S. No 427-1; south by S. No. 425; west by S No 426	0 03
Zamindari, jirayati, dry, S. No. 426-2 part, belonging to Undrajavarapu Pallada, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S No 427-1; south by S. No 426, west by S No 425	0 06
Inam, dry, S. No. 427-1, belonging to Palepu Gauraya, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S No. 427-1 part; south by S No 426, west by S. No 425	0 16
Inam dry, S No 427-2, belonging to Vissapragada Venkatirow and Subbarayudu, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by Mundapallu; south by S No. 427-2 part; west by S No. 427-1 part.	0 20

Khandrika Agraharam village.

Inam, dry, S No. 19-1, belonging to Dasetti Pallaiah, bounded on the north by Vempalli; east by S. No. 18 part, south and west by S No 19-1 part	0 01
Inam, dry, S. No 14, belonging to Gunti Mahalakshmamma, bounded on the north by Vempalle; east by S No. 17 part; south by S. No. 18 part; west by S No 19 1 part	0 12
Inam, dry, S No. 17-2, belonging to Karra Swamirayanu, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S. No. 14 part, south by S. No. 17 part; west by S. No 18 part	0 10
Inam, dry, S No 17-2 part belonging to Mittapati Pallayadu, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S. No. 17-1 part, south by S. No. 17-2 part; west by S. No 17-3 part	0 02
Inam, dry, S No 17 2 part, belonging to Machini Venkatareddamma, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S No 17-1 part, south by S No. 17 2 part, west by S. No. 17-3 part	0 01
Inam, dry, S No. 17-3 part, belonging to Kanchustambham Bapanna, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S. No 17-1 part; south by S No. 17-2 part; west by S. No 17-3 part	0 02
Inam, dry, S No. 17-2 part, belonging to Vannasetti Pallayya, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S. No 17-1 part; south by S No 17-2 part, west by S. No. 17-3 part	0 01
Inam dry, S No 17 2 part, belonging to Vannasetti Gavari, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S No. 17 1 part; south by S. No 17-2 part, west by S No 17-3 part	0 01
Inam, dry, S No 17 2 part, belonging to Machini Venkatareddamma and Sumanna, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S. No. 17-1 part; south by S. No 17-3 part; west by S. No 17-3 part	0 01
Inam, dry, S. No 17-3 part, belonging to Vannasetti Maridevura, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S No 17 1 part; south by S. No 17-2 part; west by S No. 17-3 part	0 01
Inam, dry, S. No. 17-2 part, belonging to Vannasetti Pedda Maridayya, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S No 17-1 part, south by S No. 17-2 part, west by S No 17-3 part	0 01
Inam, dry, S No 17-3 part, belonging to Vannasetti Pedda Maridayya, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S No 17-1 part, south by S No. 17-2 part, west by S No 17-2 part	0 01

	acs.
Inam, dry, S No 17-2 part, belonging to Ganti Mahalakshmamma, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S No 17-1 part, south by S No 17-2 part; west by S. No 17-3 part	0·03
Inam, dry, S No 17-2 part, belonging to Mattapati Pallagadu and Venkanna, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S No 17-1 part, south by S No 17-2 part, west by S. No. 17-3 part ..	0·01
Inam, dry, S No 17-1, belonging to Ganti Mahalakshmamma, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S No. 18 part; south by S. No. 17-1 part; west by S No. 17-2 part	0·03
Inam, dry, S. No. 14, belonging to Kasra Swamineyana, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S No. 7 part, south by S No 14 part; west by S No. 16	0·26
Inam dry, S No 7-3, belonging to Kandalam Sundararadhyya, bounded on the north by Bank canal, east by S No. 7-2 part, south by S. No. 7-3 part; west by S No. 14	0·05
Inam, dry, S No 7-2, belonging to Atey Satyanarayana, bounded on the north by Bank canal; east by S. No. 7-1 part, south by S No. 7-2 part; west by S No 7-3 part	0·05
Potter service, inam, dry, S. No 7-1, belonging to the potter Vella Mahalakshmi, bounded on the north by S No 4; east by S. No 6 part; south by S. No. 7-1 part; west by S No 7-2 part ..	0·02
Inam, dry, S. No 6-2, belonging to Ayyalasomayajula Viswanadham, bounded on the north by S. No 4, east by S. No 6-1 part, south by S. No. 6-2 part; west by S. No 8	0·14
Inam dry, S No. 6-1, belonging to Sri Pallakonga-vara bounded on the north by S No 4; east by Vanapalli, south by S. No. 6-1, west by S. No. 6-2 part	0·10

F. B. EVANS,
Secretary to Government.

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Part I-A.—Local Self-Government.

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LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, December 8, 1925.

No. 1359.—Lieut.-Col. J. W. Cornwall, I.M.S., with effect from 26th January 1626, leave on average pay for five months and one day and leave on half average pay for twenty-nine days in continuation preparatory to retirement.

C. B. COTTERELL,
Secretary to Government.

No 1360.—M.R.Ry. Subbaraya Kumaraswami Pillai Avargal, L.M.S., leave as average pay for three months with effect from the date of relief.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1361.—Captain Koty Venkatarayana Rao, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., to act as District Medical Officer, Kistna, with effect from the date of taking charge.

No. 1362.—Captain Tadepally Shankara Shastry, M.B., I.M.S., to act as Third Surgeon, Government General Hospital and Professor of Biology, Medical College, Madras, with effect from the date of taking charge.

No 1363.—M.R.Ry. Kannambatte Balasimha Rao Avargal, B.A., M.B., C.M., to act as District Medical Officer, Anantapur, in relief of M.R.Ry. P. Krishna Warriyar Avargal, L.M.S., with effect from the date of taking charge.

No. 1364.—Dr. P. Somasundara Mudaliyar, L.M.S., acting Reserve Health Officer, to act as District Health Officer, Nellore, for three weeks with effect from 10th October 1925 in the place of Dr. J. C. Joseph, granted leave.

No. 1365.—Dr. P. Somasundara Mudaliyar, L.M.S., acting Reserve Health Officer, to act as District Health Officer, Salem, with effect from the date of taking charge.

H. R. UZIELLI,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

No 1366.—Under section 9 (4) (a) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Government appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Cuddapah District Board.—

Dr. Arthur H. Driver.
M.R.Ry. Nalabothula Erikalayya Garu.
Kappa Ghouse Sahib Bahadur.

No. 1367.—Under sections 7 (3) and 11 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint Mr. Joseph Patrick Leach to be a councillor of the Cuddapah Municipal Council.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, November 30, 1925
(*G.O. Mis. No.* 4352, *L. & M.*).

No. 1368.—The Board of Commissioners for Hindu Religious Endowments brings to the notice of Government that besides the two committees—Ghumsur-Sunada devasthanam committee and the Berhampur devasthanam committee—referred to in G.O. No. 3901, L. & M., dated 24th October 1925, published in Part I-A of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 3rd November 1925, a temple committee at Chicacole was established under Act XX of 1863. The Board reports that this committee does not function at all and therefore requests the Government to abolish it under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 16 of Act I of 1925.

2. Before issuing a notification as suggested by the Board, the Government under proviso (ii) to sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Act call upon the temple committee, Chicacole, to submit its objections, if any, against the proposal of the Board within a month from the date of receipt of this order. After the expiry of that period the Government will proceed to pass orders on the Board's proposal.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1925
(G.O. No. 4367, *L. & M.).*

No. 1369.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (1) of section 5 and clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Government cancel with effect from 1st January 1926 the notification constituting the existing local fund taluk of Chandragiri and declare that, with effect from the said date, the portions of the Chittoor district specified below shall be taluks for the purposes of the Act and that the provisions of the Act regarding taluk boards shall come into force in the said taluks from the said date :—

Local fund taluk.	Revenue taluk included in the Local fund taluk.
(1) Chandragiri ..	Chandragiri taluk and the Kalahasti Deputy Tahsildar's division.
(2) Karvetnagar ..	Puttur Deputy Tahsildar's division and Tirattani Deputy Tahsildar's division.

Fort St. George, December 8, 1925.

No. 1370.—Notification No. 473, published at page 174 of Part I-A of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 6th May 1924, in respect of the acquisition of land for opening a road to connect Fort and Gogni, Salem town, Salem district, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1371.—Notification No. 667, published at page 264, Part I-A, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th June 1925, in respect of acquisition of land for widening the Kudiraipathai street in Devakottai union, Tiruvadanai taluk, Ramnad district, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1372.—In modification of notification No 1338, published on pages 572-573 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st December 1925, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas are published :—

A.—In the Madras Presidency.

Taluk or town.

Bellary district—Harpanahalli and Hadagalli.
Coimbatore district—Gobichettipalayam and Kollegal.
Salem district—Dharmapuri and Hosur.
Nilgiris district—Coonoor and Ootacamund.
Madura district—Periyakulam.
Ramnad district—Ramnad and Aruppukottai.

B.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

[Infected localities—Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.]

I. MYSORE STATE.

Districts—Bangalore, Hassan, Kolar, Mysore, Chitaldroog, Kadur, Shimoga and Tumkur.

II. BOMBAY.

Districts—Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, East Khandesh, Ratnagiri and Satara.
Towns—Bombay and Karachi.
Political charges—
States and Agencies—Kolhapur, Southern Maharatta Country States, Savanur State and Satara Agency.

III. THE PUNJAB.

Districts—Gurgaon, Hissar, Karnal, Gujarat, Gujranwala, Gurdaspur and Rohtak.
Political charges—
Jind State.
Towns—Hissar, Gujarat and Rohtak.

IV. BURMA.

Districts—Bassein, Henzada, Insein, Kyaukse, Lower Chindwin, Meiktila, Pakokku, Prome, Southern Shan States and Thayetmyo.
Towns—Bassein and Rangoon.

V. THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Districts—Azamgarh, Benares, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Jalaun, Meerut, Mathra and Sultanpur.

VI. CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Districts—Akola, Amraoti, Betul, Buldana, Chindwara, Jubbulpur, Mandla, Nagpur, Narasingpur and Yeotmal.
Town—Yeotmal.

VII. HYDERABAD STATE.

Districts—Aurangabad, Bidar, Bir, Gulbarga, Nander, Nizamabad, Parbhani, Hyderabad City and suburbs and Warangal.

VIII. BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Districts—Dharbanga, Shahabad, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur and Champaran.

No. 1373.—Application of the Malabar District Board for a loan of Rs. 2,280 from Government under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914.

1. Purpose for which the loan is required and where the loan is required for any of the purposes specified in clause (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of Act IX of 1914, an estimate of the cost of the entire work or such part of it as it is proposed to carry out from loan funds.—For constructing a building for the Board Muyan Girls' High School, Palghat, the amount of the revised estimate for the work is Rs 53,440.
2. The amount which it is proposed to borrow—Rs. 2,280.
3. The fund on the security of which it is proposed to borrow.—The Malabar District Board Funds.
4. The Law under which the said fund is levied, received or held—The Madras Local Boards Act, 1920
5. The date within which the money is to be borrowed and when it is proposed to raise a loan in instalments, the amount of each instalment, the date within which the first instalment is to be taken, raised and the years in which it is intended to take or raise the other instalments.—In one instalment in 1925-26.
6. The rate of interest at which it is proposed to borrow—At 5½ per cent per annum
7. The term of years for which the money is to be borrowed, and the method by which it is to be repaid. If it is proposed to repay the loan by means of a sinking fund, the rate of interest at which the improvement of such sinking fund is to be calculated shall also be stated.—The loan will be repaid in one instalment in 1926-27.
8. The account of the financial position of the local authority, including a statement of all existing prior charges on its funds.—A statement showing the receipts and charges for the four years ending with 1925-26 is submitted herewith. The existing prior charges are—

	Rs.
(1) Balance of loan sanctioned by Government in G.O. No. No 1044 L., dated 12th October 1917, for Kuthuru bridge ..	42,282
(2) Balance of loan sanctioned by Government in G.O No. No 429, L. & M., dated 4th March 1925, for purchase of two road-rollers	13,479
(3) Balance of loan sanctioned by Government in G O No 802, L. & M., dated 24th March 1924, for Pulamanthole bridge and Muyan Girls' High School buildings ..	1,28,491

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE MALABAR DISTRICT BOARD FOR THE FOUR YEARS ENDING WITH THE YEAR 1926-26.

Part I.—Account of receipts and expenditure of the General and Special Service Accounts—Ordinary.

A, General Account.

Receipts.	I. General taxation and miscellaneous revenue.	II. Management	III. Communications.	IV. Education other than elementary.	V. Public health.	VI. Remunerative enterprises.	Total	Deduct Contribution from General Account to Elementary Education Account—Ordinary	Net total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total receipts—									
Actuals, 1922-23	3,36,638	349	2,32,764	1,41,548	1,255	12,667	7,75,221	6,558	7,70,724
Do 1923-24	1,50,163	86	6,70,073	1,70,276	278	8 307	6,29,712	8,576	6,21,136
Do 1924-25	1,71,535	3	6,18 300	1,69,147	6,324	14,516	6,19,304	16,343	6,02,961
						(a)—50,624			
Budget estimate, 1925-26 ..	1,71,070	20	4,26,500	1,54,600	1,100	6,300	8,70,590	17,950	8,52 630
						(b)58,000			
Deduct—									
Receipts from endowments—									
Actuals, 1922-23	..	..	33	1,757	..	..	1,790	..	..
Do 1923-24	..	..	757	1,757	..	..	3,514	..	..
Do 1924-25	..	..	845	1,832	..	..	2,167	..	..
Budget estimate, 1925-26	..	..	340	1,760	..	..	2,300	..	..
Special Government grants—									
Actuals 1922-23	17,728	..	72,000	..	..	..	89,800	..	..
Do 1924-25	..	..	80,000	..	..	..	80,000	..	..
Net receipts available for ordinary expenditure—									
Actuals, 1922-23	3,36,699	349	2,32 764	1,39,791	1,255	12,667	7,75,492	6,558	7,68,934
Do 1923-24	1,50,163	86	6 97,316	1,69,022	278	8 307	6,37,390	8,574	6,28,814
Do 1924-25	1,71,535	3	6,37,765	1 67,525	6,324	14,516	7,36,137	16,343	7,20,791
						(a)—50 624			
Budget estimate, 1925-26 ..	1,71,070	20	4,79,960	1,52,700	1,100	6,300	8,89,230	17,950	8,80,686
						(b) 58,000			

(a) Wynad Taluk Board's balance included in the District Board Accounts at the amalgamation of that taluk board with the district board.

(b) Loan or grant to wipe off deficit.

Expenditure	I. Management.	II. Communications.	III. Education other than elementary.	IV. Public health	V. Remunerative enterprises.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Total expenditure—						
Actuals, 1922-23	61,775	5,56,953	1,58 690	7,965	241	7,85 824
Do 1923-24	30,230	5 81,645	1,57,091	7,366	2,227	7,78 429
Do. 1924-25	46,925	5,16,853	1,71,705	13,802	1,094	8,18,119
Budget estimate, 1925-26	29,550	3,90,800	1,14,540	32,350	670	5,88,210
Deduct—						
Expenditure from endowments—						
Actuals, 1922-23	..	33	1,757	..	..	1,790
Do 1923-24	..	..	1 757	..	..	1,757
Do 1924-25	..	1,302	1,822	..	..	2,624
Budget estimate, 1925-26	..	540	1,760	..	..	2,300
Expenditure from Special Government grants—						
Actuals, 1922-23		44,248		..	..	44,248
Do 1924-25	..	66,544		..	..	66,544
Budget estimate, 1925-26		59,000	..		..	59,000
Net expenditure incurred from ordinary receipts—						
Actuals, 1922-23	61,775	5,56,920	1,57,233	7,965	241	7 84,131
Do 1923-24	30,230	5,37 249	1,55,334	7,366	2,227	7,37,105
Do. 1924-25	46,925	5,08,737	1,70,161	13,802	1,094	7,19,612
Budget estimate, 1925-26	29,550	3,41,260	1,11,180	32,350	670	5,76,910

B Special Service Accounts.

C. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACCOUNT.

Receipts

	Rs.
Total receipts including contribution from General Account—Ordinary—	
Actuals, 1922-23	7,035
Do. 1923-24	9,058
Do. 1924-25	22,771
Budget estimate, 1925-26	35,040.
Net receipts from special taxation and receipts under the Account—	
Actuals, 1922-23	7,035
Do. 1923-24	9,058
Do 1924-25	22,771
Budget estimate, 1925-26	35,040

Expenditure

	Rs.
Total expenditure—	
Actuals 1922-23	7,035
Do. 1923-24	9 058
Do 1924-25	22,771
Budget estimate, 1925-26	35,040
Net expenditure from taxation and receipts other than endowments and special contributions and special Government grants—	
Actuals, 1922-23	7,035
Do 1923-24	9,058
Do 1924-25	22,771
Budget estimate, 1925-26	35,040

Part II.—Particulars of the surplus or deficit under general fund.

	Actuals, 1922-23	Actuals 1923-24.	Actuals 1924-25.	Budget estimate, 1925-26.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Net total receipts under A. General Account—Ordinary ..	7,18,934	8,28,814	7,30,794	7,70,078
(b) Net total expenditure under A. General Account—Ordinary ..	7,04,131	7,32,406	7,49,642	8,11,910
(c) Difference	14,803	96,408	— 18,848	— 41,834
(d) Net savings of railways after defraying charges for repayment of loans	..	..	..	..
(e) Ordinary surplus or deficit	14,803	96,408	— 18,848	— 41,834
(f) Capital expenditure admissible	2,960	18,282	— 5,770	..
(g) Actual capital expenditure under all accounts incurred from the General Account and the local body.	76,967	..	81,875	2,000
(h) Opening balance under A. General Account—Ordinary ..	20,039	— 41,128	55,283	— 5,421
(i) Closing balance under A. General Account—Ordinary ..	— 41,128	55,283	— 5,421 (a)	— 89,254
(j) Minimum closing balance	19,287	20,930	18,020	20,819
(k) Deficiency in the closing balance	60,415	..	..	..

(a) In the abstract of the budget separately submitted by the President, the actual deficit on the General Account is shown as Rs. 5,070.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Malabar District Board.

Heads of account.	Ordinary				Capital.				Closing balance ordinary and capital
	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance	
			1923-24.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) General Account (excluding endowments and special Government grants)	—42,125	8,30,571	7,31,163	55,283	3,450	1,32,185	1,31,791	845	56,128
(e) Elementary Education Account ..	..	6,058	6,058	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Deposits and Advances Account ..	1,33,580	6,644	50,137	89,100	..	..	..	..	89,100
(g) Endowments Account	..	757	..	757	—14,150	..	..	—14,150	—13,393
(h) Special Government Grants Account ..	..	39,503	44,764	44,342	..	31,119	31,119	..	44,342
Grand total ..	91,455	9,35,643	8,42,024	1,89,082	—10,700	1,63,304	1,62,910	—13,305	1,72,377
			1924-25.						
(a) General Account (excluding endowments and special Government grants)	55,283	7,30,794	7,49,642	36,435	845	..	32,701	—31,856	—5,421
(e) Elementary Education Account ..	..	22,771	22,771	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Deposits and Advances Account ..	89,100	92,859	89,459	92,570	..	..	..	..	92,570
(g) Endowments Account	757	2,167	2,921	..	—14,150	..	..	—14,150	—14,150
(h) Special Government Grants Account ..	44,342	39,000	55,544	58,998	..	52,586	52,586	..	58,998
Grand total ..	1,89,482	9,17,591	9,24,370	1,78,103	—13,305	52,586	85,287	—46,006	1,32,097
			1925-26.						
(a) General Account (excluding endowments and special Government grants).	36,440	8,50,881	8,21,910	65,210	—31,856	50,000	52,000	—33,856	31,350
(e) Elementary Education Account ..	..	35,010	35,010	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Deposits and Advances Account ..	92,570	76,870	76,870	92,570	..	..	..	..	92,570
(g) Endowments Account	757	2,300	2,300	..	—14,150	..	..	—14,150	—14,150
(h) Special Government Grants Account ..	58,998	..	59,000	..	..	50,000	50,000	..	..
Grand total ..	1,78,115	9,65,060	9,94,120	1,47,580	—46,006	1,00,000	1,02,000	—48,006	99,570

Fort St. George, December 1, 1925
(*G.O. No.* 4359, *L. & M.*).

No. 1376.—The Government are advised that the private scavenging fees leviable by a municipal council under section 154 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, should cover the entire cost of the private scavenging service and that it is illegal to treat any portion of the sale-proceeds of the night-soil collected by the municipal council as receipts under the service for the reason that the night-soil becomes the property of the Council under section 62 of the Act.

Fort St. George, December 8, 1925.

No. 1378.—Under sub-section (3) of section 60 of the Madras Local Boards Act XIV of 1920 the Government hereby notify that, from and after the date of publication of this notification, the undermentioned lands measuring about 30 cents, be the same a little more or less, of road and cart-track poramboke of Jayarajapuram and Govindapuram villages, Udayarpalayam taluk, Trichinopoly district, shall be excluded from the operation of the Local Boards Act, 1920.

Trichinopoly district, Udayarpalayam taluk, Jayamanapuram village.

	Cents.
S F. No 30-8, road poramboke, bounded on the north by temporary subdivisions No 30-4 & 7, east by temporary subdivision No 31-4; south by temporary subdivision No 33-1; west by temporary subdivision No 29-6	11½
S.F No. 29-6, road poramboke, bounded on the north by temporary subdivisions No. 29-4 & 5; east by temporary subdivision No. 30-3; south by temporary subdivision No 32-1; west by adangal No. 6 part	4
S F No. 31-4, road poramboke, bounded on the north by temporary subdivisions No 31-3 & 5; east by adangal No 14; south by temporary subdivision No. 31-1; west by temporary subdivision No 30-3.	5
Govindapuram village.	
S F, No 21-3 cart-track, bounded on the north by temporary subdivision No 21-3; east by temporary subdivision No 22-3, south by tank adangal No. 2; west by adangal Nos 3 and 8	2
S.F. No 22-3, cart-track, bounded on the north by temporary subdivisions No 22-3, 7 & 8; east by temporary subdivision No 23-6; south by temporary subdivisions No 22-10, west by temporary subdivision No 21-3	5
S F No 23-3, cart-track, bounded on the north by temporary subdivisions No. 23-3 & 5, east by adangal Nos 5 and 6; south by temporary subdivision No, 23-3, west by temporary subdivision No 22-3	2½

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 1376.—Under section 6, of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·57 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for formation of a road from Arnaur Railway station; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Shiyali taluk, No. 11. Erukkur village.

	Acs.
Inam, dry, T.D. No. 36 and S No. 247-2, belonging to Sri Subanayagar Swami of Chidambaram, bounded on the north by No 247-1, east by No 252-1; south by No 247-3; west by No 24	0·76
Government, wet S No. 252-1, belonging to K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, bounded on the north by No. 254-1 & 4, east by No 247-2, south by No. 252-2, west by No 257-2 & 3	0·71
Channel poramboke, tree patindar, S. No. 247-2, belonging to K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, bounded on the north by No. 247-1, east by No. 498, south by No. 247-3, west by No 252-1	0·09
Total ...	1·57

No. 1377.—Whereas it appears to the Government that the lands mentioned below and situated in the Senjuvadi village, Pollachi taluk, Coimbatore district, are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending the chucklers' asthanam in Devanallur, hamlet of Senjuvadi village, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act of 1923. The Government hereby authorize the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pollachi, and his subordinates to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act; and under section 3 appint the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pollachi, to perform the functions of a Collector under section 5-A of the Act.

Coimbatore district, Pollachi taluk, Senjuvadi village.

	Acs.
Dry, S No 471 A, belonging to Muthuswami Goundar and Kandaswami Goundar, sons of Kaliappa Goundar of Ponnagoundanur, hamlet of Thenkarnaipalayam village, bounded on the north by S No. 420, east by S No 417; south by S No 421 B; west by S. No 420	0·34

No. 1378.—Whereas it appears to Government that the land mentioned below is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for rounding off corner at the junction of Appu Mudali street and Nado street, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act XXXVIII of 1923. The Government hereby authorise the Collector of Madras and his subordinates to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act and under section 3 appoint the Collector of Madras to perform the functions of a Collector under section 5-A of the Act.

Madras district, Madras taluk, Mylapore division.

	Sq. ft.
R.S. No. 2662-3 (part), belonging to Kottiswami alias Sundaraswami, bounded on the north by R S No. 2662-3, east by R.S No 2666, south by R S No 2661; west by R.S. No 2662-3	72

No. 1379.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·00 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the weekly market at Budalur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, No. 35. Budalur village.

	Acs.
Patta, dry, R S No 698-1 A, belonging to P Raya Odeyan, Chinnappa Odeyan, Arulananda Odeyan and Souri Ammal, sons & ggs Karuppanaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by No 697-1 & 2; east by No. 699 2 A, south by No 699-1 B; west by No. 698 A	0·69
Patta, dry, R S. No 699-2 A, belonging to N Subramanya Pillai, bounded on the north by No 699 1-2; east by No. 699-2 B; south by No. 699-4, west by No. 698-1 A	0·31
Total .	1·00

No. 1380.—Whereas it appears to Government that the lands mentioned below are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for burning and burial ground at Tiruvadur, Melur taluk, Madura district, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of sub section (1) of section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act XXXVIII of 1923. The Government hereby authorize the Revenue Divisional Officer, Melur at Madura, his staff and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act and under section 3 appoint the Revenue Divisional

Officer, Melur at Madura, to perform the functions of a Collector under section 5-A of the Act.

Madura district, Melur taluk, Tiruvadur village.

	Acs.
Dry No 240-2 belonging to Paripalaruppa Kone alias Nanni and Kathikaruppa Kone, bounded on the north by No. 217-12; east by No 240-3; south by No. 240-2; west by Nos 217-2 and 241	0 52
Dry, No 240-4, belonging to Periyakaruppa Kone alias Nanni and Kathikaruppa Kone, bounded on the north by No. 240-6, east by No. 240-7; south by No. 240-4, west by No 247-12	0 42
Dry, No. 240-3, belonging to Subbayya Kone and Veerama Kone, bounded on the north by No. 247-12, east by No 240-4, south by No. 240-5 & 3, west by No 240-2	0 89
Dry, No 240-4, belonging to Andi Kone, bounded on the north by No 240-5, east by No 240-7; south by No 240-6, west by No 240-3	0 54
Total ..	2 47

No 1381.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·50 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a latrine ground for Panchamas, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Sub-Collector, Narsapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Narsapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

West Godavari district, Tanuku taluk, Muppartipadu village.

	Acres.
Inam, dry, as per inam B register, wet as per settlement register Part of R S No 112-2 A and part of R S No 99-1, belonging to (1) Koppaka Adayya, (2) Koppaka Gentayya, (3) Koppaka Satyam, (4) Koppaka Kondayya and (5) Koppaka Venkanna, (4) and (5) being minors guardian No. (1) Adayya, bounded on the north by R S. No. 98 and R S No. 77 and village site, east by R.S. No 113 and R S No 113 punta; south by R S No 99-1 and R S No 112-1 A & 1 B, west by R S No 97 and R.S No. 78-2 B	0 50

C. B. COTTERELL,
Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Under section 61 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920, the Collector of Madura hereby withdraws the land measuring 140 square feet more or less in T.S. No 1208 of Palni town described below from the control of the Palni Municipal Council :—

Boundaries.—North and east by T.S. No. 1208-1; south by T.S. No. 111; west by T.S. No. 109.

R. H. ELLIS,
Collector.

Madura Collector's Office,
13th November 1925.

Under section 61 (2) of the District Municipalities Act II of 1920, the undermentioned land measuring 1·07 acres, be the same a little more or less, in the Ootacamund municipality and within the boundaries given below will be excluded from the control of the Municipal Council from and after the date of this notification :—

	Acs.
S. No 1 146-4 A, bounded on the north, east and south by S No 1 146-4 B, west by S. No. 1 146-3.	1 07

C. D'A. CROFTON,
Collector.

Nilgiri Collector's Office,
23rd November 1925.

In exercise of the power delegated under section 363 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Collector directs that from and after the date of the notification the land in the Tuticorin municipality described below and measuring 182 square feet, be the same a little more or less, shall be withdrawn from the control of the Municipal Council :—

	Sq. ft.
Street, field No. 983-1 B of the Tuticorin municipality, bounded on the north, south and east by T S No. 983-1 A, west by T S. Nos 983 and 984.	182

A. M. C. TAMPOE,
Collector.

Tirunevelly Collector's Office,
29th November 1925.

Under the rules for the election of presidents and vice-presidents of local boards the following gentlemen being the members of the Bellary District Board have been elected as the President and Vice-President of the Board respectively at a special meeting held for the purpose on the 30th November 1925 :—

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M Gopalaswami Mudaliyar Avergal, B.A., B.L.—President.

M.R.Ry. P. Haridasa Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L., —Vice President.

D. KUMARA REDDI,
President.

Bellary District Board Office,
1st December 1925

Under rule 3 (1) for the conduct of election of presidents and vice-presidents of local boards, V. Kanhu Moyi Haji Sahib Bahadur has been declared duly elected as President of the Eraad Taluk Board.

T. MANAVEDAN,
Temporary President.

Eraad Taluk Board Office,
23rd November 1925

Under rule 7 (1) of the rules for the election of municipal councillors in municipalities M.R.Ry. Alluda Somalingam Garu is declared to have been duly elected as municipal councillor for the 12th ward of Rajahmundry municipality till 1st November 1928.

Under rule 7 (1) of the rules for the election of municipal councillors in municipalities M.R.Ry. Bondapally Mallikharjanadu Garu is declared to have been duly elected as municipal councillor for the 11th ward till 1st November 1927.

P. GURUMURTY,
Chairman.

Rajahmundry Municipal Office,
3rd December 1925.

Under section 12 (3) of the District Municipalities Act V of 1920, M.R.Ry. D. P. Chennakrishna

Chettiyar Avargal has been duly elected as Vice-Chairman of the Salem Municipal Council.

S. K. SADAGOPAN,
Chairman Delegate.

Salem Municipal Office,
15th November 1925.

Under section 12 (3) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 3 (5) of the rules for the election of chairmen and vice-chairmen of municipal councils, M.R Ry. Bhupati Suryanarayana Rao Nayudu Garu is declared to have been duly elected as the Vice-Chairman of the Tenali municipality.

T. RAMASWAMI,
Chairman

Tenali Municipal Office,
26th November 1925

Under rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of election of municipal councillors, M.R.Ry Manika Lakshmaniah Garu is hereby declared to have been duly elected as a councillor of the Walajapet municipality to represent the 11 ward as the casual vacancy caused by the resignation of M.R Ry. Konda Sanjeeviah Garu.

The elected councillor will enter upon his duties forthwith and shall hold office till noon on 1st November 1926.

W. VIJIARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR,
Chairman.

Walajapet Municipal Office,
26th November 1925.

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Reg. No. I—M

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

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Part I-B.—Educational.

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MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

POSTING.

Miss Leonora Helen Philpaz, Senior Lecturer, L.T. Class, Lady Willingdon Training College, in the Madras Educational Service, and officiating Professor, Queen Mary's College, in the Madras Educational Service, to officiate as Assistant Professor, Queen Mary's College, in the Madras Educational Service, *vice* Miss M. P. Tomlinson on other duty or until further orders. To join on relief by Miss K. M. Myers.

R. LITTLEHAILES,
Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 30th November 1925.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION AT THE END OF THE ADVANCED COURSE OF STUDIES IN SANSKRIT SCHOOLS, APRIL 1926.

It is hereby notified that the next Public Examination mentioned above will be held in April 1926.

2. A time-table will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in due course.

3. The following are the centres at which the examination will be held:—

Madras.	Tirupati.	Kalidaikurichi.
Parlakimedi.	Kumbakonam.	Pattambi.
Vizianagram.	Chidambaram.	Kasargod
Tenali	Tiruvadi.	Udipi.
Rajahmundry.	Pudukkottai.	
Masulipatam.	Madura.	

4. The place of examination selected must be the place where the candidate ordinarily resides, or should it not be a centre, the place nearest to it where the examination is held.

5. All the pupils coming up from the same institution must select the same centre, and the applications of all of them should be forwarded together (along with a covering letter stating the number of applications) by the head of that institution.

6. The examination shall comprise in all six papers as mentioned in the scheme of the examination.

7. The text-books prescribed will be found in this office notice published in Part I B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, in its issues of the 16th, 23rd and 30th October 1923 and 15th July 1924.

8. The fee prescribed for admission to the examination is Rs. 3 which must be paid in every case into a Government Treasury, or, if at Madras, into the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, on or before the 20th January next, and the receipt given by the Treasury officer or the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, attached to the application. On no account will the fees be received in the Commissioner's office whether sent in cash or by post office orders

9. The fee paid will, in no case whatsoever, be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. Neither will any excess fee that may have been inadvertently paid be returned.

10. A candidate who has been declared eligible for admission to the Sahitya Group of the Siromani course, or who qualified in any one of the remaining groups or in the Vidwan Course, *obtaining not less than* 40 *per cent in either case*, need not answer the paper on Sahitya and Elementary Grammar when he appears for the Vidwan Course, or for examination in any of the other groups respectively A candidate who is qualified in any of the groups, except the Sahitya or in the Vidwan course, need not answer the paper mentioned above when he appears for the Vidwan examination or for examination in any of the groups except the Sahitya, he

having once already obtained the minimum of 30 per cent in that paper.

[*N.B.*—Candidates who have *not* to answer the paper on Sahitya and Elementary Grammar under the above rules should mention in column 10 of their applications for admission to the examination, the year in which they achieved success in the group (to be specified) of the Sirosama course or in the Vidwan course.]

11. Applications for admission to the examinations made out in English on the form prescribed must be submitted *so that they reach the Commissioner's office on or before the 20th January next, after which date no application will be received.*

Each application should be accompanied by a certificate in the *Form* A if the candidate is a pupil and in the Form B if the candidate is a private candidate.

12. Heads of institutions and private candidates should apply for application forms to *this office and not* to Treasury or Sub-treasury officers.

13. Applications should be sent direct to the undersigned, post-paid, superscribed and addressed as follows :—

[*Application for admission to the Sanskrit Entrance Examination*]

To the Secretary to the Commissioner for
Government Examinations,
Cathedral Post Office (Madras).

N.B.—Headmasters and private candidates anxious to secure themselves that the applications have been received should enclose an *addressed post-card in the application*. The post-card should bear the sender's address only and no other writing. Such post-cards will be returned to them in due course with the 'Received' stamp of the office impressed upon them. No other form of acknowledgment except that required by the postal rules regarding registered covers can possibly be given, nor will any notice be taken of any letter from any candidate inquiring whether his application has been received. *Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.*

14. For any further information that may be required heads of institutions and private candidates are referred to the scheme of the examination, copies of which are on sale at the Government Branch Press, Mount Road, Madras. No copies can be had from this office.

15. In submitting an application for admission to any examination the candidate will be deemed to have given an undertaking that he will abide by all the rules now in force or those to be brought into effect hereafter in respect of that examination including the following :—No re-valuation of answer-papers is permissible.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 7th December 1925

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*SPECIAL EXAMINATION UNDER THE SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE BOARD FOR THE BENEFIT OF TEACHERS WHO HAVE FAILED IN THE MATRICULATION OR THE UPPER SECONDARY EXAMINATION AND ARE DESIROUS OF BEING ADMITTED FOR SECONDARY GRADE TRAINING, MARCH 1926

It is hereby notified that the next Special Examination mentioned above will be held on Monday the 22nd March 1926 and succeeding days.

2. The examination will be held at the same time as and the question papers will be the same as those of the public examination held under the secondary school-leaving certificate scheme. A time-table will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* early in March next.

3. The examination will be held at all secondary schools in the Presidency at which the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination will be held.

4. The following are the subjects of the examination :—

[Candidates who come up for the first time must take all the subjects of Group A and at least two subjects from Group C.]

GROUP A.

Elementary Mathematics
English.
Vernacular Composition and Translation together with a paper on selected text-books which at the option of the candidate may be in a classical or foreign language in lieu of a vernacular language.

GROUP C.

Languages—
(a) Classical—
Sanskrit.
Arabic.
(b) Indian vernaculars—
Urdu (Hindustani).
Kanarese.
Tamil.
Telugu.
Malayalam.
Oriya.
History of England and India.
History of India.
Geography.
Algebra and Geometry.
Practical Mathematics.
Botany.
Physics.
Chemistry.

5. (i) For information as to the text-books prescribed in English and other languages and as to the special periods to be studied in the History of England and of India, candidates are referred to the notices published by this office in the *Fort St. George Gazette* from time to time.

(ii) The examination in History of India and Geography will be conducted in accordance with the syllabuses prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University and published at pages 199 and 560, *et seq.* of Volume I of the Madras University Calendar for 1923, the *Modern India* being the *special* period prescribed for the examination of March 1926.

NOTE.—Acquaintance with the History of India in outline is also required : the examination in other subjects will be conducted in accordance with the degree of study prescribed for the secondary school-leaving certificate scheme.

6. The examination is open only to *bona fide* teachers who have failed in the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary examination and are desirous of being admitted for secondary grade training.

7. The fee prescribed for admission to the examination is Rs. 12 which must be paid in every case into a Government Treasury, or, if at Madras, into the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, on or before the 20th January next, and the receipt given by the Treasury officer or the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, attached to the application. On no account will the fees be received in the Commissioner's office whether sent in cash or by Post office orders.

8. The fee paid will, in no case whatsoever, be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. Neither will any excess fee that may have been inadvertently paid be returned. *Candidates are warned to study the notification carefully and satisfy themselves, before remitting their fees that they fulfil the prescribed conditions of admission to the examination.*

9. Candidates will have to sit for examination at one of the institutions which present pupils for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination. The institution selected should be the one nearest to the place where the candidate is employed or, if he is not employed, nearest to the place of residence.

NOTE.—*No hall-tickets will be issued.* Candidates should sit for their examination at the secondary school mentioned by each in his application except where there are more than one secondary school at a particular centre, in which case all the candidates will have to sit for their examination in one of the schools at that centre. If any candidate has to sit for his examination in a school not mentioned by him in his application, due intimation will be given to that candidate as to the school in which he has to sit for his examination. No intimation will be given if the place at which the candidate is to sit for his examination is identical with that mentioned by him in his application.

10. Candidates should apply for application forms to *this office* and *not* to Treasury or Sub-treasury officers.

11. Candidates should submit their applications for admission to the examination sufficiently early to the District Educational Officer or Inspectress of Schools concerned so that they may countersign and forward the same to the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations *on or before the 20th January next.*

12 Candidates should also submit along with their application for admission to the examination a statement furnishing particulars as regards their educational and teaching career under the different heads in the prescribed form in view to the particulars being mentioned in the certificate to be issued to each candidate. The form prescribed for this purpose will be sent to the candidates along with the application forms.

13. For any further information that may be required, candidates are referred to the Notification and Examination Rules regarding secondary school-leaving certificates, copies of which can be had on payment at the Government Branch Press, Mount Road, Madras. No copies can be had from this office.

14. Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the chief and assistant superintendents of the examination or is suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind, so liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations.

15. In submitting an application for admission to any examination the candidate will be deemed to have given an undertaking that he will abide by all the rules now in force or those to be brought into effect hereafter in respect of that examination including the following :—No re-valuation of answer-papers is permissible.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 7th December 1925.

WOMEN'S SECONDARY GRADE FINAL EXAMINATION, MARCH 1926.

It is hereby notified that the Women's Secondary Grade Final Examination will be held on Monday, the 22nd March 1926, and succeeding days.

2. The examination will be held at the same time as, and the papers set will be identical with those of the public examination held under the secondary school leaving certificate scheme. A time-table will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, early in March next.

3. The following are the subjects of the examination :—

[Candidates must take all the subjects of Group A and at least one subject from Group C.]

Group A.

Elementary Mathematics.
English.
Vernacular Composition and Translation together with a paper on selected text books which at the option of the candidate may be in a classical or foreign language in lieu of a vernacular language.

Group C.

Languages—
(*a*) Classical—Sanskrit, Arabic, Latin and Persian.
(*b*) Foreign—French.
(*c*) Indian Vernaculars—
Urdu (Hindustani).
Kanarese.
Tamil.
Telugu.
Malayalam.
Oriya.
Mahratti.
History of England and India.
Algebra and Geometry.
Trigonometry.
Botany.
Music.
Needle-work and Dress-making.
Lace work.
Physiology.
Domestic Science.
Shorthand (English or Vernacular) and Type-writing.
Physics.
Chemistry.
Commercial Practice and Geography.
Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic.
Practical Mathematics.
Précis-writing and Indexing.

4. A certificate will be granted showing the percentage of marks obtained in each subject in which a candidate presents herself provided that all the subjects of Group A and at least one subject of Group C are taken in the examination ; otherwise no certificate will be issued. *This certificate will not qualify a candidate for entrance to University courses of study.*

5. For information as to the text-books prescribed in English and other languages and as to the special periods to be studied in the History of England and of India, candidates are referred to the notices published by this office in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, from time to time.

6. The examination is open to all women without any restriction as regards age, whether they have attended school or not.

7. The fee prescribed for admission to the examination is Rs. 12 which must be paid in every case into a Government Treasury, or if at Madras, into the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, on or before the 20th January next, and the receipt given by the Treasury officer or the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, attached to the application. On no account will the fees be received in the Commissioner's office whether sent in cash or by post office orders.

8. The fee paid will, in no case whatsoever, be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. Neither will any excess fee that may have been inadvertently paid be returned. *Candidates are warned to study the notification carefully and satisfy themselves before remitting their fees, that they fulfil the prescribed conditions of admission to the examination.*

[illegible] Degree Examination of April [illegible] has not qualified for the M.B. & B.S. degree, as he failed to obtain the M.B. minima in his 1st, 2nd and 3rd L.M. & S. Examinations.

9. Candidates will have to sit for examination at one of the institutions which present pupils for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination. The institution selected should be the one nearest to the place where the candidate is employed or, if she is not employed, nearest to the place of residence.

Note.—No hall-tickets will be issued. Candidates should sit for their examination at the secondary school mentioned by each in her application except where there are more than one secondary school at a particular centre, in which case all the candidates will have to sit for their examination in one of the schools at that centre. If any candidate has to sit for her examination in a school not mentioned by her in her application, due intimation will be given to that candidate as to the school in which she has to sit for her examination. No intimation will be given if the place at which the candidate is to sit for her examination is identical with that mentioned by her in her application.

10. Candidates should apply for application forms to *this office* and *not* to Treasury or Sub-treasury officers.

11. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned, post-paid, superscribed and addressed as follows, the receipt for the fee paid *being securely fastened to it* :—

[*Application for admission to the Women's Secondary Grade Final Examination.*]

To the Secretary to the Commissioner for
Government Examinations,
Cathedral P O. (Madras).

N B.—Candidates anxious to assure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose *an addressed post-card in their respective applications*. The post-card should bear the sender's address only and no other writing. Such post-cards will be returned to them in due course with the 'Received' stamp of the office impressed upon them. No other form of acknowledgment except that required by the postal rules regarding registered covers can possibly be given, nor will any notice be taken of any letter from any candidate inquiring whether her application has been received. *Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.*

12. Candidates should submit their applications for admission to the examination so that they reach this office *on or before the 20th January next.*

13. For any further information that may be required, candidates are referred to the notification and examination rules regarding secondary school-leaving certificates, copies of which can be had on payment at the Government Branch Press, Mount Road, Madras. No copies can be had from this office.

14. Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents of the examination or is suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have her examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations.

15. In submitting an application for admission to any examination the candidate will be deemed to have given an undertaking that he will abide by all the rules now in force or those to be brought into effect hereafter in respect of that examination including the following :—No re-valuation of answer-papers is permissible.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

TYPEWRITING.

With reference to the notes to the syllabuses in the Lower and Higher Examinations in Typewriting, it is hereby notified that the "British Empire" Typewriter may be used by candidates at the Government Technical Examinations.

(By order)

R. KRISHNA RAO BHONSLE,
Secretary.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras 3rd December 1925.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, MARCH 1926.—NOTICE.

The ensuing public examination in connexion with the secondary school-leaving certificates will be held on Monday the 22nd March 1926 and succeeding days. A time-table will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, early in March next.

2. A supply of forms for the preparation of the nominal roll will be sent to headmasters together with a copy of the instructions for its preparation direct from this office in the second week of January next—vide paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, C. No. 9336, dated the 23rd November 1912.

3. A statement furnishing particulars as to (1) total number of pupils, (2) total number of them for each subject, etc., made out on the form supplied from this office for the purpose, should be sent along with the nominal roll.

4. The nominal roll and the statement referred to in paragraph 3 supra should be forwarded by the headmaster *direct* to the undersigned, post-paid (preferably, *registered*), superscribed and addressed as follows, so that they may reach this office not later than the 20th January next, after which date no nominal roll will be received :—

[*Nominal roll of pupils for admission to the Public Examination, Secondary School-Leaving Certificates—March 1926.*]

To the Secretary to the
School-leaving Certificate Board,
Cathedral Post Office (Madras).

Insufficiently stamped packets will not be received.

Headmasters desirous of assuring themselves that the nominal rolls sent by them have been received should enclose an addressed post-card in the respective packets. The post-card should bear the headmaster's address only, and no other writing. Such post-cards will be returned to them in due course with the 'Received' stamp of the office impressed upon them. Headmasters who do not receive the post-cards within fourteen days of the despatch of the nominal rolls should address the undersigned.

5. A notice as regards the payment of fees will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

6. No person will be admitted to the examination as a 'private' candidate unless he has previously undergone a supplementary course for one year and appeared for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination at the end of such course.

7. No person who is eligible to appear for the examination as a 'private' candidate with reference to the *above paragraph* will be admitted as such if his name is on the rolls of a school; the applications of private candidates should be accompanied by 'Transfer certificates' obtained from the institution wherein they last studied as otherwise they will run the risk of being rejected.

8. Private candidates will have to sit for examination at one of the institutions which present pupils for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination. The institution selected should be the one nearest to the place where the candidate is employed or, if he is not employed, nearest to his place of residence.

NOTE.—*No hall-tickets will be issued.* Private candidates should sit for their examination at the secondary school mentioned by each in his application except where there are more than one secondary school at a particular centre, in which case all the candidates will have to sit for their examination at one of the schools at that centre. If any candidate has to sit for his examination in a school not mentioned by him in his application, due intimation will be given to that candidate as to the school in which he has to sit for his examination. No intimation will be given of the place at which the candidate is to sit for his examination is identical with that mentioned by him in his application.

9. Private candidates should apply for application forms to *this office* and not to Treasury or Sub-treasury officers.

10. Private candidates should send in their applications direct to this office not later than the 20th *January next*, after which date no applications will be received. The treasury receipt for the fee paid should be attached to the application. The fee is the same as for 'pupil' candidates.

11. *The fee paid will, in no case whatever, be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. Neither will any excess fee that may have been inadvertently paid be returned. Private candidates are warned to study the notification carefully and satisfy themselves, before remitting their fees, that they fulfil the prescribed conditions of admission to the examination.*

12 Private candidates should submit their secondary school-leaving certificates along with their applications.

13 Private candidates desirous of assuring themselves that their applications have been received should follow the procedure laid down for head-masters in respect of nominal rolls in paragraph 4 supra.

14. For information as to the text-books prescribed in English and other languages and as to the special periods to be studied in the History of England and India, candidates are referred to the notices published by this office in the *Fort St. George Gazette* from time to time.

15. For any further information that may be required, candidates are referred to the notification and examination rules regarding secondary school-leaving certificates, copies of which can be had on payment at the Government Branch Press, Mount Road, Madras. No copies can be had from this office.

16. Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the chief and assistant superintendents of the examination or is suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations.

17. In submitting an application for admission to any examination the candidate will be deemed to have given an undertaking that he will abide by all the rules now in force or those to be brought into effect hereafter in respect of that examination including the following:—No revaluation of answer-papers is permissible.

(By order)

R. KRISHNA RAO BHONSLE,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

Office of the Commr. for Govt Examinations,
Madras, 7th December 1925.

B-2

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

SUPPLEMENTAL CONVOCATION, FEBRUARY 1926.

A convocation for conferring degrees and titles and for the award of diplomas will be held in the Senate House on Thursday, the 4th February 1926, at 4-30 p.m.

Applications from candidates for degrees, titles or diplomas in the prescribed form must be made so *as to reach the Registrar not later than* WEDNESDAY THE 20TH JANUARY 1926. Printed forms of application for the purpose can be obtained from the office of the Registrar on application made in person or by post. *Special forms* of application are available for candidates taking their *degrees in absentia*, and for those taking the M.A. Degree. Candidates are therefore requested to specify the degree which they desire to take at the convocation. Every candidate is at liberty to take his degree in person or *in absentia*.

The fee for a degree *in absentia* other than M.A. is Rs. 10.

The fee for the M.A. Degree *in absentia* is Rs. 35.

The fee for the M.A. Degree *in person* is Rs. 25.

The fees referred to above should be paid into the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, or into any one of the Government treasuries or branches of the Imperial Bank of India in the mofussil, and the receipt therefor submitted to this office with the application for admission to convocation, and in the case of those residing outside this Presidency, the fees should be sent to the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, and the receipt therefor sent to the Registrar.

Applications not prepared in the prescribed form, or defective in any particular, or received after the prescribed date, will not be accepted. Candidates are advised, as a safeguard against the miscarriage or non-delivery of applications, to submit the same MUCH EARLIER THAN THE PRESCRIBED DATE. Enquiries from candidates as to the receipt of their applications in the office of the Registrar will not receive attention. *Each application, if accompanied by an addressed postcard, will, however, be acknowledged by the return of the postcard, with the University stamp duly impressed thereon.*

Cards of admission to the convocation will be issued on WEDNESDAY THE 27TH JANUARY, to the address given in the application form. Candidates, besides giving their permanent address, MUST ALSO GIVE THEIR ADDRESS IN MADRAS, OR IN THE MUFASSAL TO WHICH THEIR TICKETS OF ADMISSION SHOULD BE DESPATCHED. Candidates for degrees, titles or diplomas who are not in receipt of the cards of admission are requested to communicate the fact *promptly* to the Registrar.

Candidates for degrees, titles or diplomas are requested to be in attendance at the Senate House *not later than* 3-30 p.m. They are required by the regulations to wear the correct gowns and hoods pertaining to their respective degrees.

Senate House, 24th November 1925.

CORRIGENDA

In the Supplement to Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated November 17, 1925, on page 2, under Final L. M. & S., Part II—

'*For* '284 Sundaram, T. A.,' *read* '* 284 Sundaram, T. A.'

* Qualified for a pass in Part II of the Final M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination by combining the result of the Final L.M. & S. Degree Examinations of April and October 1925, but has not qualified for the M.B. & B.S. degree, as he failed to obtain the M.B. minima in his 1st, 2nd and 3rd L.M. & S. Examinations.

In the Supplement to Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated November 24, 1925, on page 454, under Time-Tables for the M.A. Degree Examination, 1926—Branch III—History, Economics and Politics :—

For 'Friday, 26th March, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.—Economics—Special (Currency and Banking with special reference to South India)' *read* 'Friday, 26th March, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.—Economics—Special (Public Finance with special reference to India)'.

Senate House, 1st December 1925.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

By direction of the Vice-Chancellor, it is hereby notified, under Law 6 of Chapter VI of the Laws of the University, that the Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., D.SC., LL.B., F.R.S.E., has been declared duly elected a member of the Senate by the Academic Council in the vacancy caused by M.R.Ry. K. Chinnathambi Pillai Avargal, B.A., L.T., having become an ex officio member of the Senate.

It is hereby notified under Law 6 of Chapter VI of the Laws of the University that M.R.Ry. V. V. Rama Ayyar Anargal, President, Taluk Board, Calicut, has been declared elected a member of the Senate by the members of the District Board, Malabar, in place of Mr. K. T. Chandu Nambiyar who ceased to be a member of the District Board and *ipso facto* ceased to be a member of the Senate.

Senate House, 1st December 1925.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES APPEARING FOR THE EXAMINATIONS TO BE HELD IN 1926

Candidates for University Examinations are required to observe the following instructions very carefully :—

1. Strict silence should be maintained in the examination room.

2. Candidates should take their places in the examination hall at least five minutes before the time fixed for giving out the papers. Candidates presenting themselves more than half an hour after the appointed time will not be admitted to the examination hall. Candidates who are undoubtedly suffering from infectious diseases of any kind will not be admitted.

Candidates should bring with them to the examination hall each day of the examination their hall tickets for inspection by the Chief Superintendent.

3. Candidates are prohibited from writing upon their hall tickets or question papers. Candidates are also prohibited from writing their names on any part of their answer books, but their register numbers should be written very distinctly on the outer cover of each. Failure to write their register numbers may involve the rejection of answer papers.

4. Candidates are not allowed to exceed the time assigned to each paper.

5. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination room till the expiry of at least half an hour after a question paper has been given out; and no candidate who leaves the room during the period allotted for a paper will be allowed to return within that period.

6. *Candidates are forbidden to ask questions of any kind during the examination. They are further forbidden to communicate with the examiners; should they do so, their answers will not be valued, and their conduct will be reported to the Syndicate for disciplinary action.*

7. Candidates are not allowed the use of books of any kind (except as provided in rule 8). They are also prohibited from introducing into the examination room any book or portion of a book; slate, manuscript, or paper of any description; from communicating with or copying from each other, and from communicating with any person outside the examination room. Any candidate detected in the violation of these rules will be sent out of the room forthwith, and his conduct will be reported to the Registrar. The use of stencils at University examinations is not permitted except to students answering papers in Mathematics. The use of mathematical instruments whilst answering papers in Mathematics and in the Physical Sciences will be allowed. Such instruments will not be supplied by the University

8. Clarke's Mathematical and Physical Tables will be supplied to candidates in groups (i) and (ii) of the Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc. (Ag.), B.Sc., B.A. (Honours) Branches I and II, and M.A. Branch I only Degree examinations and first M.B. & B.S. examination.

9. Candidates for the B.A. Degree Examination under Groups (ii-A) and (ii-B) are required to submit their laboratory note-books to the Examiners concerned on the first day of the practical examination, and to get them back at the close of the examination. This instruction applies only to candidates appearing from colleges in 1926 and subsequent years.

10. Candidates are required to provide themselves with their own pens. Candidates may bring into the examination hall their own ink-bottles. They must, however, use only black ink while answering their question papers.

11. Particular attention is requested to the instructions, regarding rough working and loose sheets of paper printed on the answer books. All rough working must be shown on the left hand page of the answer books themselves. No separate books for rough working will be supplied to candidates. Paper must not be detached from the answer books of candidates. If the ordinary answer books are found insufficient, additional books will be allowed and these should be securely fastened to the answer books.

12. As soon as candidates have finished writing their answers, and wish to give up their answer books, or at the end of the period prescribed for each particular part of the examination, each should stand up in his place and remain standing until one of the superintendents has come up to him and has received his answer book from him.

13. Communications to the Registrar from candidates requesting information relating to the results of examinations will not receive attention until after the publication of the results in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

14. The hall tickets of candidates sitting for the examinations at Madras will be ready for distribution at the Senate House four days before the date of each examination. Candidates sitting for the examinations at centres other than Madras should apply to the Chief Superintendent of the respective centre for their hall tickets.

15. *No College student will be allowed to select a centre for his examination other than that in which the College he studies is situated, except for satisfactory reasons and on the recommendation of the Principal of his College.*

16. *Candidates appearing at centres where they are not known must be prepared to satisfy the Chief Superintendents of such centres as to their identity.*

The time tables for the several examinations of March and April 1926 are as follow :—

Days and hours.	Subjects.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

1926.

Monday, 22nd March—	
10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. ..	English, first paper
2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. ..	English, second paper.
Tuesday, 23rd March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Arithmetic and Algebra.
2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. ..	Geometry.
Wednesday, 24th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Second Language.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	History.
Thursday, 25th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Elementary Science
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Geography.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE

PART I.

Monday, 22nd March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Poetry.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m ..	Prose.
Tuesday, 23rd March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Subjects for Composition.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Composition.
Wednesday, 24th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Composition in a vernacular language, or translation from a Classical or Foreign Language into English.

PART II.

Group (i).

Thursday, 18th March—	
10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. ..	Mathematics, first paper
2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. ..	Mathematics, second paper.
Friday, 26th March—	
10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	Physics, first paper.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Physics, second paper.
Saturday, 27th March—	
10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	Chemistry, first paper.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Chemistry, second paper.

Group (ii).

Thursday, 25th March—	
10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. ..	Botany.
2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. ..	Zoology.
Friday, 26th March—	
10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	Physics, first paper.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Physics, second paper
Saturday, 27th March—	
10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	Chemistry, first paper.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Chemistry, second paper

Group (iii).

Thursday, 25th March—	
10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	History of Greece
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	History of Rome.
Friday, 26th March—	
10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	History of Great Britain and Ireland, Political and Economic, first paper
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	History of Great Britain and Ireland, Political and Economic, second paper
Saturday, 27th March—	
10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	Indian History, first paper.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Indian History, second paper.
Monday, 29th March—	
10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	Logic, first paper.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Logic, second paper.
Tuesday, 30th March—	
10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	Classical Language, first paper.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Classical Language, second paper.
Wednesday, 31st March—	
10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	Classical or other Language, first paper.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Classical or other Language, second paper.

Days and hours.	Subjects.

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

PART I.

1926

Wednesday, 7th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Composition
2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. ..	Nineteenth Century Prose.
Thursday, 8th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Shakespeare.
2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. ..	Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Prose.
Friday, 9th April—	
10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. ..	Modern Poetry.

PART II

Group (i)—Mathematics.

Monday, 12th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m ..	Algebra and Trigonometry.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Astronomy.
Thursday, 15th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .	Calculus and Analytical Geometry
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Dynamics.
Friday, 16th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Hydrostatics, Properties of Matter and Heat.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. .	Pure Geometry.

Group (ii-A)—Physical Science

Monday, 12th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m ..	Chemistry.
Thursday, 15th April—	
2 p.m. to 4 p.m ..	Dynamics
Friday, 16th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Hydrostatics, Properties of Matter and Heat.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m ..	Light, Electricity and Sound.
Date and hours to be subsequently notified	Practical Examination in Physics
	Practical Examination in Chemistry.

Group (ii-B)—Physical Science.

Monday, 12th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	General Chemistry.
2 p.m. to 6 p.m ..	Physics
Thursday, 15th April—	
10 a.m to 1 p.m ..	Inorganic Chemistry.
Saturday, 17th April—	
10 a.m to 1 p.m ..	Chemistry of Carbon Compounds.
Dates and hours to be subsequently notified ..	Practical Examination in Physics
	Practical Examination in Chemistry.

Group (iii)—Natural Science.

Monday, 12th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Written Examination in Main Subject I.
2 p.m. to 6 p.m. .	Written Examination in Main Subject II.
Dates and hours to be subsequently notified—	
	Practical Examination in Main Subject I
	Practical Examination in Main Subject II.
Friday, 16th April—	
10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	Written Examination in Subsidiary Subject I
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Written Examination in Subsidiary Subject II.
Dates and hours to be subsequently notified—	
	Practical Examination in Subsidiary Subject.

Group (iv)—Psychology, Ethics and Logic or a Language.

Monday, 12th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Logic and Theory of Knowledge or a language
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .	Special subject.

Days and hours. Subjects.

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION—*cont.*

PART II—*cont.*

Group (iii)—Psychology, Ethics and Logic or a Language—cont.

1936.

Thursday, 14th April—
10 a.m. to 12 noon .. Psychology, I.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. .. Do. II
Friday, 15th April—
10 a.m. to 12 noon .. Ethics, I.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. .. Do II

Group (iv)—History and Economics.

A

Monday, 12th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Political Science or a Language
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. General Indian History.
Thursday, 16th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Outlines of European History.
Friday, 16th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Economics—General.

B

Monday, 12th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Modern History
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. General Indian History
Thursday, 16th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Economics — Special — Public Finance
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Economics—Special — Banking and Currency or Labour Problems.
Friday, 16th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Economics—General
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Economics—Special—Rural Economics.

Group (v)—Languages other than English.

(1) Sanskrit and Early Indian History.

Monday, 12th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Books of the Early Period.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Books of the Later Period I.
Thursday, 16th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Books of the Later Period II.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Grammar
Friday, 16th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. History of Sanskrit Literature.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Early Indian History.

(2) Urdu and Indian History—Muslim Period or Arabic or Persian.

Monday, 12th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Prose books
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Poetry.
Thursday, 16th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Translation
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Grammar, including Rhetoric and Prosody.
Friday, 16th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. History of Language and History of Literature.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Indian History—Muslim Period or Arabic or Persian.

(3) Arabic or Persian and Early Muslim History.

Monday, 12th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Prose books
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Poetry.
Thursday, 16th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Translation
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Grammar, including Rhetoric and Prosody
Friday, 16th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. History of Arabic or Persian Language and Literature.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Early Muslim History.

(4) A Dravidian Language or Oriya or Marathi and a Related Subject or Sanskrit.

Monday, 12th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Set Books and History of Literature, I.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Set Books and History of Literature, II.
Thursday, 16th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. History of Language and Grammar.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Comparative Grammar—Dravidian or Gaudian.

Days and hours. Subjects.

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION—*cont.*

PART II—*cont.*

Group (vi)—Languages other than English—cont.

(4) A Dravidian Language or Oriya or Marathi and a Related Subject or Sanskrit—*cont.*

1936

Friday, 16th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Composition
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Related Subject or Sanskrit

B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION

PRELIMINARY.

Wednesday, 7th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Composition.
2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. .. Nineteenth Century Prose or English History.

FINAL.

Branch (I)—Mathematics.

Monday, 22nd March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Pure Mathematics, I.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Applied Mathematics, I
Tuesday, 23rd March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Pure Mathematics, I.
Wednesday, 24th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Applied Mathematics, II
Thursday, 25th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Applied Mathematics, III.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Pure Mathematics, III.
Friday, 26th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Functions of a Complex variable after Whittaker with Integral Functions.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Linear Differential Equations.
Saturday, 27th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Conduction of Heat or Statistics including Probabilities and Errors of Observations, or Dynamical Astronomy.

Branch (II-A)—Physical Science.

Monday, 22nd March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Properties of Matter.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Heat and Sound.
Tuesday, 23rd March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Sound and Light
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Magnetism and Electricity.
Wednesday, 24th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Kinetic Theory of Gases and its Applications, or Radiation
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Chemistry
Dates and hours to be subsequently notified—
Practical Examination in Chemistry.
Practical Examination in Physics.
Laboratory note-books in Physics

Branch (II-B)—Physical Science.

Monday, 22nd March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Chemistry, I.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Do . II.
Tuesday, 23rd March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Chemistry, III
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Do. IV.
Wednesday, 24th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Mineralogy and Elementary Crystallography or Tinctorial Chemistry or Electro Chemistry.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Physics.
Dates and hours to be subsequently notified—
Practical Examination in Chemistry.
Practical Examination in Physics.
Laboratory note-books in Chemistry.

Branch (III)—Natural Science.

Monday, 22nd March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Written Examination in main subject, I.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Written Examination in main subject, II.
Tuesday, 23rd March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Written Examination in main subject, III
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Written Examination in main subject, IV.

Days and hours.	Subjects.
B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION—*cont.*	
FINAL—*cont.*	
Branch III—Natural Science—cont.	
1926.	
Wednesday, 24th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	* Practical Examination in main subject
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Written Examination in subsidiary subject I.
Thursday, 25th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	* Practical Examination in main subject
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Written Examination in subsidiary subject II
	* Practical Examination in main subject.
	* Practical Examination in subsidiary subject
	* Laboratory note books in the main subject.
Branch IV—Philosophy	
Monday, 22nd March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Logic and Theory of knowledge
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Psychology or Ethics.
Tuesday, 23rd March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Outlines of European Philosophy.
Wednesday, 24th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Outlines of Indian Philosophy.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Advaita Vedanta, or Political Philosophy, or the Philosophy of Religion
Thursday, 25th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Essay
Friday, 26th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	General Philosophy
Branch V—History, Economics and Politics.	
Monday, 22nd March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Essay.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Indian History—General
Tuesday, 23rd March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Indian History—Special (Moghal India).
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland
Wednesday, 24th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	History—Special (French Revolution).
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Politics—General.
Thursday, 25th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Economics—Special (Currency and Banking with special reference to South India)
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Economics—General
Friday, 26th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Economics—Special (Public Finance with special reference to India.)
Branch VII—English Language and Literature.	
Monday, 22nd March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	History of the English Language.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Shakespeare
Tuesday, 23rd March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Gothic.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Modern English Literature I.
Wednesday, 24th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Beowulf and other old English Texts.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Modern English Literature II.
Thursday, 25th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Chaucer and other Middle English Texts
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Essay
Friday, 26th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Elizabethan Literature or Wordsworth and his contemporaries I.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Elizabethan Literature or Wordsworth and his contemporaries II.

* Dates and hours to be subsequently notified.

Days and hours.	Subjects.
B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION—*cont.*	
FINAL—*cont.*	
Branch VIII—Sanskrit Language and Literature.	
1926.	
Monday, 22nd March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	History of the Sanskrit Language and Literature
Tuesday, 23rd March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Prescribed Text Books—General.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Grammar, Prosody and Poetics.
Wednesday, 24th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Translation
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Prescribed Text Books—Special I.
Thursday, 25th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Prescribed Text Books—Special II
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Prescribed Text Books—Special III.
Friday, 26th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Essay.
M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.	
Branch I—Mathematics.	
Monday, 22nd March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Pure Mathematics I
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Applied Mathematics I.
Tuesday, 23rd March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Pure Mathematics II
Wednesday, 24th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Applied Mathematics II.
Thursday, 25th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Applied Mathematics III.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Pure Mathematics III.
Friday, 26th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Functions of a Complex Variable after Weierstrass with Integral Functions
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Linear Differential Equations.
Saturday, 27th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Conduction of Heat as Statistics including Probabilities and Errors of Observation, or Dynamical Astronomy.
Branch II—Philosophy.	
Monday, 22nd March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Logic and Theory of Knowledge.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Psychology or Ethics.
Tuesday, 23rd March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Outlines of European Philosophy.
Wednesday, 24th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Outlines of Indian Philosophy.
Thursday, 25th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Essay.
Friday, 26th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	General Philosophy.
Branch III—History, Economics and Politics.	
Monday, 22nd March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Essay
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Indian History—General.
Tuesday, 23rd March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Indian History—special (Moghal India)
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland.
Wednesday, 24th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	History—Special (French Revolution)
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Politics—General.
Thursday, 25th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Economics—Special (Currency and Banking with Special reference to South India)
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Economics—General.
Friday, 26th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Economics—Special (Currency and Banking with special reference to South India).

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION—*contd*

Branch V—English Language and Literature.

Days and hours.	Subjects.
1925	
Monday, 23rd March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	History of the English Language.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Shakespeare.
Tuesday 24th March—	
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Modern English Literature I.
Wednesday, 25th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Beowulf and other old English Texts.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Modern English Literature II.
Thursday, 26th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Chaucer and other Middle English Texts
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Essay.

Branch VI—Sanskrit Language and Literature.

Monday, 23rd March—	
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	History of the Sanskrit Language and Literature.
Tuesday, 24th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Prescribed Text Books—General.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Grammar, Prosody and Poetics
Wednesday, 25th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Translation
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Prescribed Text Books—Special I
Thursday, 26th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Prescribed Text Books—Special II.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Prescribed Text Books—Special III.
Friday, 27th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Essay.

B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

PART I.

English.

Wednesday, 7th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Composition.
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Nineteenth Century Prose

PART II.

Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry

Monday, 13th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Algebra and Trigonometry.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Astronomy.
Thursday, 16th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Calculus and Analytical Geometry.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Dynamics.
Friday, 17th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Hydrostatics, properties of matter and heat.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Light, Electricity and Sound.
Saturday 17th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Chemistry of Carbon Compounds.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	General Chemistry.

Dates and hours to be subsequently notified—
Practical Physics.
Practical Chemistry.

L.T. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Monday, 12th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Theory and Practice of Education, A, E, G, I
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Theory and Practice of Education, A, B, C, H.
Tuesday, 13th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Theory and Practice of Education, D 1, III
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Theory and Practice of Education, D-2, IV.
Friday, 16th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	English (Special).

FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW.

Monday, 19th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Jurisprudence.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Roman Law.
Tuesday, 20th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Contracts, etc., I.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Do. II.
Wednesday, 21st April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	The Law of Torts
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Indian Constitutional Law.

Days and hours.	Subjects.
B.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.	
1926.	
Monday, 16th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	The Law of Property, I.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Do. II.
Tuesday, 20th April.	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Hindu Law
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Muhammadan Law.
Wednesday, 21st April—	
10 a.m. to 12 noon	Madras Land Tenures.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Law of Evidence.
Thursday, 22nd April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Criminal Law.

M.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

BRANCH I.

Monday, 19th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Jurisprudence
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Legislation.
Tuesday, 20th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Roman Law—General.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Do. Digest.
Wednesday, 21st April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	International Law—Public.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Do. Private
Thursday, 22nd April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Constitutional Law and History.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Legal History.

BRANCH III.

Monday, 19th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Law of Contracts (in General).
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Bailments, Carriers, etc.
Tuesday, 20th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Agency, Partnership and Companies
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Domestic Relations.
Wednesday, 21st April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Law of Torts (in General), etc.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Negligence, Nuisance, etc.
Thursday, 22nd April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Mercantile Law, etc.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Maritime Law, etc.

BRANCH IV.

Monday, 19th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Hindu Law, etc., I.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Do. II.
Tuesday, 20th April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Muhammadan Law, I.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Do. II.
Wednesday, 21st April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Statute Law relating to Constitutional matters, etc., I.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Do. do. II.
Thursday, 22nd April—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Customary and Statute Law, etc., I.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Do. II

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

FIRST M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S.

Monday, 23rd March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Chemistry (written).
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Physics (do.)
Tuesday, 24th March—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	General Biology (written).

Dates and hours to be subsequently notified—
Chemistry (Practical).
Physics (Practical)
General Biology (Practical).
Chemistry (Oral).
Physics (Oral)
General Biology (Oral).

Days and hours.	Subjects.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS—*cont.*

SECOND M.B. & B.S. OR L.M. & S.

1926

Monday, 22nd March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. . Anatomy (Written)
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. . Physiology (Written)
Tuesday, 23rd March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. . Organic Chemistry (Written).
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. . Materia Medica (Written).
Date and hours to be subsequently notified—
Anatomy (Dissections)
Physiology, etc. (Practical and Oral)
Anatomy (Oral).
Organic Chemistry (Practical).
Do (Oral)
Materia Medica (Oral).
Practical Pharmacy.

THIRD M.B. & B.S. OR L.M. & S.

Wednesday, 7th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. General Pathology (Written).
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Hygiene (Written).
Date and hours to be subsequently notified—
General Pathology (Practical).
Do (Oral)
Hygiene (Practical and Oral)

FINAL M.B. & B.S. OR L.M. & S.

Wednesday, 7th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Medicine, etc (Written).
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Ophthalmology (Written).
Thursday, 8th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Surgery, etc (Written)
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Medical Jurisprudence (Written).
Friday, 9th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Midwifery, etc. (Written)
Date and hours to be subsequently notified—
Clinical Medicine.
Medicine (Oral).
Clinical Surgery
Surgery (Oral).
Operative Surgery
Midwifery, etc. (Practical and Oral)
Ophthalmology (Practical and Oral).
Medical Jurisprudence (Oral).

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Branch I.

Monday, 19th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Medicine
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Medicine including Mental Diseases and Pathology—First Paper.
Tuesday, 20th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Medicine including Mental Diseases and Pathology—Second Paper.
Wednesday, 21st April—
10 a.m. to 4 p.m. .. Clinical and Oral Examinations.

Branch II.

Monday, 19th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Medicine.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, including Pathology—First Paper
Tuesday, 20th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, including Pathology—Second Paper.
Wednesday, 21st April—
10 a.m. to 4 p.m. . Clinical and Oral Examinations.

Branch III.

Monday, 19th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Medicine.
Tuesday, 20th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Pathology—First Paper.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Do. —Second Paper.
Wednesday, 21st April—
10 a.m. to 4 p.m. .. Practical and Oral Examinations.

Days and hours.	Subjects.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS—*cont.*

M.D DEGREE EXAMINATION—*cont.*

Branch IV.

1926.

Monday, 19th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Medicine
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. . Tropical Medicine, including the Pathology of Tropical Diseases—First Paper
Tuesday, 20th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Tropical Medicine, including the Pathology of Tropical Diseases—Second Paper
Wednesday, 21st April—
10 a.m. to 4 p.m. . Clinical and Oral Examinations.

M.S DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Monday, 19th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Surgery—First Paper.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Do —Second Paper
Tuesday, 20th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Surgical Anatomy and Pathology
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. . Special subject.
Wednesday, 21st April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Operative Surgery and the use of instruments.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Clinical and Oral Examinations

B.S.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Part I

Monday, 22nd March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Meteorology and Engineering with Drawing (Written).
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. . Bacteriology and Parasitology (Written)
Dates and hours to be subsequently notified—
Practical Chemistry.
Practical Bacteriology and Parasitology
Oral [Chemistry, Physics, etc.
[Bacteriology and Parasitology.

Part II

Monday, 19th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. General Hygiene and Medicine in relation to Public Health (Written).
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. .. Sanitary Law, Vital Statistics and Vaccination (Written)
Dates and hours to be subsequently notified—
Special Report under the direct supervision of an Examiner.
Oral .. General Hygiene and Medicine in relation to Public Health—Sanitary Law, Vital Statistics and Vaccination.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING

Monday, 22nd March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Pure Mathematics
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Applied Mathematics
Tuesday, 23rd March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Physics.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Chemistry
Wednesday 24th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Elementary Applied Mechanics
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Geometrical Drawing.
Thursday, 25th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Building Drawing
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Machine Drawing
Friday, 26th March .. Practical Surveying

B.E DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Civil Branch.

Monday, 22nd March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. . Calculus.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Applied Mathematics
Tuesday, 23rd March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Applied Mechanics, I.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Do II.
Wednesday, 24th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Construction, I
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. . Do II.
Thursday, 25th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Hydraulic Engineering, I.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. . Do. II.

Days and hours — Subjects

B.E. DEGREE EXAMINATION—*cont.*

Civil Branch—*cont.*

1926.

Friday, 26th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Surveying.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Building Drawing, I.
Saturday, 27th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Building Drawing, II.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Estimating.
Monday, 29th March—
Laboratory Test.
Tuesday, 30th March—
Surveying Field Work. Engineering Laboratory and Surveying Note Books.

Mechanical Branch.

Monday, 22nd March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Calculus.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Applied Mathematics.
Tuesday, 23rd March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Applied Mechanics, I.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Do II.
Wednesday, 24th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Mechanism and Mechanical Engineering.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Mechanical Engineering I.
Thursday, 25th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Mechanical Engineering II.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Do III.
Friday, 26th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Mechanical Engineering IV.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Electrical Engineering.
Saturday, 27th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Machine Drawing, I.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Do II.
Monday, 29th March—
Laboratory Test.
Tuesday, 30th March—
Workshop Test.
Engineering Laboratory Note Books.

ORIENTAL TITLE EXAMINATION

Preliminary

Days and hours	*Sirmani,*	*Vidwan (for Parts A and C in Reg. 7 of Chapter XXX)*
Monday, 22nd March—		
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Prescribed Text-Books, General I.	Prescribed Vernacular Text-Books.
Tuesday, 23rd March—		
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Prescribed Text-Books, General II.	Vernacular Composition.
Wednesday 24th March—		
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Prescribed Text-Books, Special.	Prescribed Sanskrit Text-Books.
Final.		
Thursday, 25th March—		
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	History of Sanskrit—Language and Literature.	History of Sanskrit Language and Literature.
Friday, 26th March—		
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Prescribed Text-Books, Special (i)	Prescribed Sanskrit Text-Books
Saturday, 27th March—		
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Prescribed Text-Books, Special (ii).	Prescribed Vernacular Text-Books relating to Grammar, Prosody and Poetics.

VIDVAN

(For Part B in Regulation 7 of Chapter XXX.)

Preliminary.

Monday, 22nd March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Prescribed Text-Books, I.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Do II.
Tuesday, 23rd March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Composition.
Wednesday, 24th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Sanskrit Text-Books and Translation.

Days and hours — Subjects

ORIENTAL TITLE EXAMINATION—*cont.*

VIDVAN—*cont.*

Final

1926

Thursday, 25th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Prescribed Text-Books, I.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Do. II.
Friday, 26th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — History of Language and Literature.
Saturday, 27th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Sanskrit Text-Books.

The examination for Certificates of Proficiency in modern methods of study as applied to Oriental Learning will be held on Monday, the 29th March 1926, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

AFZAL-UL-ULAMA EXAMINATION.

Preliminary.

Monday, 22nd March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Tafsir and Hadith.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Fiqh, 'Aqa'id and Manhq.
Tuesday, 23rd March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Prose Text-Books.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Poetry Text-Books.
Wednesday, 24th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — History.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Translation from Arabic into Urdu and vice versa.

Final.

Thursday, 25th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Tafsir, Hadith and Usul-Hadith.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Fiqh and Usul-al-Fiqh
Friday, 26th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Prose Text-Books
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Poetry Text-Books.
Saturday, 27th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — History.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Translation from Arabic into Urdu and vice versa.
Monday, 29th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Manhq and Balaghat.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Composition in Arabic.

MUNSHI-I-FAZIL EXAMINATION

Preliminary.

Monday, 22nd March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Persian Text Books
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Urdu Text Books
Tuesday, 23rd March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Translation from Persian into Urdu.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Translation from Urdu into Persian.
Wednesday, 24th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Composition in Persian.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Arabic Text-Books.

Final

Thursday, 25th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Persian Text-Books.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Urdu Text-Books.
Friday, 26th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Translation from Persian into Urdu
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Translation from Urdu into Persian.
Saturday, 27th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — History of Persian Language and Literature
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Arabic Text-Books.
Monday, 29th March—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Composition in Persian.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA IN ECONOMICS.

Monday, 19th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Economic Theory
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Economic Geography and recent Economic History.
Thursday, 15th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Rural Economics and Industrial Organisation.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Currency and Banking and International Trade.
Friday 16th April—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. — Applied Economics
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Special Subject

Days and hours.	Subjects.
B. Sc DEGREE EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE	
PART I.	
1926	
Wednesday, 7th April—	
7 a.m. to 10 a.m. ..	Engineering (Written)
1 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Botany (Written).
Thursday, 8th April—	
7 a.m. to 10 a.m. ..	Chemistry (Written).
2 p.m. to 6 p.m. ..	Zoology (Written).
Friday, 9th April—	
7 a.m. to 10 a.m. ..	Agriculture I (Written).
1 p.m. to 6 p.m. ..	Do. II (Written) (Animal Hygiene).
Saturday, 10th April—	
7 a.m.	Agricultural Zoology (Practical).
Monday, 12th April—	
7 a.m.	Agricultural Engineering (Practical)
Thursday, 16th April—	
2 p.m.	Agriculture II (Animal Hygiene) (Practical).
Friday, 16th April—	
7 a.m.	Agriculture I (Practical).
Saturday, 17th April—	
10 a.m.	Agricultural Botany (Practical).
Monday, 19th April—	
10 a.m.	Agricultural Chemistry (Practical).
PART II.	
Monday, 12th April—	
7 a.m. to 10 a.m. ..	Botany I (Written).
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Do. II (Written)
Thursday, 15th April—	
7 a.m. to 10 a.m. ..	Chemistry I (Written).
1 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Do. II (Written).
Friday, 16th April—	
7 a.m. to 10 a.m. ..	Agriculture I (Written).
1 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Do. II (Written).
Saturday, 17th April—	
7 a.m. to 10 a.m. ..	Agriculture (Essay).
Monday, 19th April—	
10 a.m.	Agricultural Botany I (Practical).
Tuesday, 20th April—	
10 a.m.	Agricultural Botany II (Practical).
Wednesday, 21st April—	
10 a.m.	Agricultural Chemistry I (Practical)
Thursday, 22nd April—	
10 a.m.	Agricultural Chemistry II (Practical).
Friday, 23rd April—	
7 a.m.	Agriculture I (Practical).
Saturday, 24th April—	
7 a.m.	Agriculture II (Practical).

The time-tables for the several examinations of September-October 1926 are as follow :—

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE.

PART I.

Monday, 13th September—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Poetry.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Prose
Tuesday, 14th September—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Subjects for Composition.
2 p.m. to 6 p.m. ..	Composition.
Wednesday, 15th September—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Composition in a Vernacular Language, or Translation from a Classical or Foreign Language into English.

PART II.

Group (i).

Thursday, 16th September—	
10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. ..	Mathematics, first paper
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Do. second paper
Friday, 17th September—	
10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	Physics, first paper.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Do. second paper.
Saturday, 18th September—	
10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	Chemistry, first paper
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Do. second paper.

Group (ii).

Thursday, 16th September—	
10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. ..	Botany
2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. ..	Zoology.
Friday, 17th September—	
10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	Physics, first paper.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Do. second paper.
Saturday, 18th September—	
10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	Chemistry, first paper.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Do. second paper.

Days and hours.	Subjects.
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE—*cont.*	
PART II—*cont.*	
Group (iii).	
1926.	
Thursday, 16th September—	
10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	History of Greece
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	History of Rome
Friday, 17th September—	
10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	History of Great Britain and Ireland, Political and Economic, first paper
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	History of Great Britain and Ireland, Political and Economic, second paper.
Saturday, 18th September—	
10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	Indian History, first paper
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Do. second paper.
Tuesday, 21st September—	
10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	Logic, first paper.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Do. second paper.
Wednesday, 22nd September—	
10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	Classical Language, first paper.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Do. second paper.
Thursday, 23rd September—	
10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	Second Classical or other Language, first paper
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Second Classical or other Language, second paper

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

PART I.

Monday, 13th September—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Composition.
2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. ..	Nineteenth Century Prose.
Tuesday, 14th September—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Shakespeare.
2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. ..	Seventeenth and eighteenth Century Prose.
Wednesday, 15th September—	
10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. ..	Modern Poetry.

PART II.

Group (i)—Mathematics.

Thursday, 16th September—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Algebra and Trigonometry.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Astronomy
Friday, 17th September—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Calculus and Analytical Geometry
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Dynamics.
Saturday, 18th September—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Hydrostatics, Properties of Matter and Heat.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Pure Geometry.

Groups (ii-A)—Physical Science

Thursday, 16th September—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Chemistry
Friday, 17th September—	
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	Dynamics.
Saturday, 18th September—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Hydrostatics, Properties of Matter and Heat.
2 p.m. to 6 p.m. ..	Light, Electricity and Sound.

Groups (ii-B)—Physical Science.

Thursday, 16th September—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	General Chemistry.
2 p.m. to 6 p.m. ..	Physics.
Friday, 17th September—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Inorganic Chemistry.
2 p.m. to 6 p.m. ..	Chemistry of Carbon Compounds

Dates and hours to be subsequently notified—
Practical Examination in Chemistry.
Practical Examination in Physics.

Group (iii)—Natural Science.

Thursday 16th September—	
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Written Examination in main subject I
2 p.m. to 6 p.m. ..	Written Examination in main subject II.

Dates and hours to be subsequently notified—
Practical Examination in main subject I.
Practical Examination in main subject II.

Days and hours	Subjects

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION—*cont.*

PART II—*cont.*

Group (iii)—Natural Sciences—cont.

1926

Saturday 14th September—
10 a.m. to 12 noon .. Written Examination in subsidiary subject I
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. .. Written Examination in subsidiary subject II
Dates and hours to be subsequently notified— Practical Examination in subsidiary subject.

Group (iv)—Psychology, Ethics and Logic or Language.

Thursday, 16th September—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Logic and Theory of Knowledge or a Language.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Special subject
Friday, 17th September—
10 a.m. to 12 noon' Psychology, I.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. .. Do. II.
Saturday, 18th September—
10 a.m. to 12 noon. .. Ethics I.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. .. Do. II.

Group (v)—History and Economics.

A

Thursday, 16th September—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m .. Political Science or a Language.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. General Indian History.
Friday, 17th September—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Outlines of European History.
Saturday, 18th September—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Economics—General

B

Thursday 16th September—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m .. Modern History
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. .. General Indian History.
Friday, 17th September—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Economics—Special—Public Finance
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. .. Economics—Special—Banking and Currency or Labour Problems
Saturday, 18th September—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m .. Economics—General
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Economics—Special—Rural Economics

Group (vi)—Languages other than English.

(1) Sanskrit and Early Indian History.

Thursday, 16th September—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Books of the Early Period
2 p.m. to 5 p.m .. Books of the Later Period I
Friday, 17th September—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m .. Books of the Later Period II.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Grammar.
Saturday, 18th September—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m . History of Sanskrit Literature.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. .. Early Indian History

(2) Urdu and Indian History—Muslim Period or Arabic or Persian.

Thursday, 16th September—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m .. Prose books.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Poetry
Friday, 17th September—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Translation
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Grammar, including Rhetoric and Prosody.
Saturday, 18th September—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m .. History of Language and History of Literature.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Indian History—Muslim Period or Arabic or Persian.

(3) Arabic or Persian, and Early Muslim History.

Thursday, 16th September—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Prose books.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Poetry.
Friday, 17th September—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Translation.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Grammar, including Rhetoric and Prosody.
Saturday, 18th September—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. History of Arabic or Persian Language and Literature.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Early Muslim History.

Days and hours	Subjects

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION—*cont.*

PART II—*cont.*

Group (vi)—Languages other than English—cont.

(4) A Dravidian Language or Oriya or Marathi and related subject or Sanskrit.

1926.

Thursday, 16th September—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Set Books and History of Literature
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Do. do.
Friday, 17th September—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m . History of Language and Grammar.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Comparative Grammar—Dravidian or Gaudian.
Saturday, 18th September—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Composition.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m Related subject or Sanskrit.

B.A (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Preliminary Examination.

Monday, 13th September—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Composition.
2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m .. Nineteenth Century Prose or English History.

B.Sc DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Part I.

Monday, 13th September—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Composition
2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. .. Nineteenth Century Prose

L.T. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Thursday, 16th September—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m .. Theory and Practice of Education, A.E.C I
2 p.m. to 4 p.m .. Theory and Practice of Education, A.E.C II
Friday, 17th September—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Theory and Practice of Education, D.I. III
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Theory and Practice of Education, D.I. IV
Saturday, 18th September—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. English (Special)

FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW.

Monday, 4th October—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m .. Jurisprudence.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Roman Law.
Tuesday, 5th October—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Contracts, etc., I.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m Do. II
Thursday, 7th October—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m . The Law of Torts.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m .. Indian Constitutional Law.

B.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Monday, 4th October—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m .. The Law of Property I.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m Do. II.
Tuesday, 5th October—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m . Hindu Law.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m .. Mohammadan Law
Thursday, 7th October—
10 a.m. to 12 noon .. Madras Land Tenures
2 p.m. to 4 p.m .. Law of Evidence.
Friday, 8th October—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m . Criminal Law.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

FIRST M.B & B.S. or L.M. & S.

Monday, 4th October—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m . Chemistry (written).
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. .. Physics (written).
Tuesday, 5th October—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. General Biology (written).
Dates and hours to be subsequently notified— Chemistry (Practical).
Physics (Practical).
General Biology (Practical).
Chemistry (Oral).
Physics (Oral).
General Biology (Oral).

Days and hours.	Subjects

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS—*contd*

SECOND M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S.

1926

Monday, 4th October—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. . Anatomy (written).
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Physiology (written).
Tuesday, 5th October—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Organic Chemistry (written).
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Materia Medica (written).
Dates and hours to be subsequently notified—
Anatomy (Dissections).
Physiology, etc. (Practical and Oral).
Anatomy (Oral).
Organic Chemistry (Practical).
Do (Oral).
Materia Medica (Oral).
Practical Pharmacy.

THIRD M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S.

Monday, 11th October—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. General Pathology (written).
2 p.m. to 6 p.m. .. Hygiene (written).
Dates and hours to be subsequently notified—
General Pathology (Practical).
Do (Oral).
Hygiene (Practical and Oral).

FINAL M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S.

Monday, 11th October—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Medicine, etc. (written).
2 p.m. to 6 p.m. .. Ophthalmology (written).
Tuesday, 12th October—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Surgery, etc. (written).
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Medical Jurisprudence (written).
Wednesday, 13th October—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. Midwifery, etc. (written).
Dates and hours to be subsequently notified—
Clinical Medicine
Medicine (Oral).
Clinical Surgery
Surgery (Oral)
Operative Surgery.
Midwifery, etc (Practical and Oral)
Ophthalmology (Practical and Oral).
Medical Jurisprudence (Oral).

B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION

PART I.

Monday, 19th September—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. . Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Meteorology and Engineering with drawing (written)
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. .. Bacteriology and Parasitology (written).
Dates and hours to be subsequently notified—
Practical Chemistry.
Practical Bacteriology and Parasitology.
Oral .. { Chemistry, Physics, etc.
Bacteriology and Parasitology.

PART II.

Monday, 11th October—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. .. General Hygiene and Medicine in relation to Public Health (written)
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. . Sanitary Law, vital Statistics and Vaccination (written).
Dates and hours to be subsequently notified—
Special Report under the direct supervision of an Examiner
Oral .. { General Hygiene and Medicine in relation to Public Health—Sanitary Law, Vital Statistics and Vaccination.

(By order)

W. McLEAN,
Registrar.

Senate House, 24th November 1925.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, CALICUT.

TERMS—JANUARY TO APRIL AND JULY TO DECEMBER.

FRESH ADMISSIONS, AS A SPECIAL CASE, IN JANUARY 1926

The school re-opens on the 4th January 1926 after the Christmas vacation.

Admissions.—Admissions are generally open only to those who have at least been students of the Fifth Form for a full year in a recognized high school. This is generally the minimum general educational qualification necessary for admission into the school. A fair knowledge of English, at least such as that ordinarily possessed by a qualified Secondary School-Leaving Certificate holder, is necessary to undergo the course with profit. The higher the general education qualification, the greater, of course, will be the benefit derived from the training given in the school and the capacity to utilize that training to advantage.

School-fees.—Rupees 3 a subject per term, except Typewriting, payable in three equal instalments in the months of January, February and March, and in July, August and September. The fee for Typewriting is Rs. 12 per term payable similarly. The same rate of fees is charged for both the grades.

Subjects and classes.—In the English department, instruction is given in the following six subjects, and the students are prepared for the Government Technical Examinations in the Lower and Higher grades in each :—

(1) Book-keeping
(2) Theory and Practice of Commerce.
(3) Banking with Economics.
(4) Commercial Geography.
(5) Shorthand (Pitman's system).
(6) Typewriting.

Each of the grades in a subject generally takes a year.

Time-table.—The time-table is so arranged as to enable a beginner to take up almost all the subjects taught in the school in one and the same year. Students of the Typewriting class are divided into batches, each batch, getting an hour's practise every school day.

This class is held from 7-45 to 10-45 a.m. and from 3-30 to 7-30 p.m. The other classes are held from 7-45 to 9-45 a.m. and from 4-30 to 7-30 p.m.

Almost all the classes are held both in the morning and evening hours to afford convenience specially to students of day schools and employees in offices to join the school.

Vacations.—The Government Technical Examinations *in all the subjects* under 'Commerce' are held towards the end of April every year, and the school closes immediately thereafter for the summer vacation and re-opens early in July. The examinations in Shorthand and Typewriting are held in December also, immediately after which the Christmas vacation begins. The school will re-open in the first week of July after midsummer. Those that wish to begin the study of commercial subjects will, therefore, ordinarily be admitted in July every year, and such students must join early, *at least before the 15th of the month.*

As a special case, beginners will be admitted *on January this year in all the subjects,* and they will be prepared for the examinations of April 1927, Higher grade, at a stretch, *thus saving a term.* Of course, those that have already had a course of training for a year or so will be prepared for the Higher grade examinations of April 1926 in all the subjects. Fresh admissions in Shorthand and Typewriting will be for the Lower grade examination of December 1926.

N.B.—*It is specially pointed out that beginners as well as others will get themselves admitted at least before the 15th January 1926, on which date regular classes are expected to begin work.*

L. T. ANANTANARAYANA SASTRI,
Headmaster.

Govt. School of Commerce, Calicut,
1st December 1925.

MADRAS SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE DRAFTSMAN'S TEST, 1925—
SUPPLEMENTAL RESULTS.

The undermentioned candidate is declared to have passed the Revenue Draftsman's Test held in May 1925 :—

Trichinopoly Centre

Viswanatha Ayyar-Sivarama Ayyar

ERRATA.

Part I-B, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th August 1925, page 315.

REVENUE DRAFTSMAN'S TEST, MAY 1925.

For "1. Satyanarayana Pillai," *read* "1. Satyanarayana, Pilla ".

For "29. Syed Khudar, Madras," *read* "29 Syed Khader Mahammad ".

F. V. GOMPERTZ,
Director of Survey.

Madras, 1st December 1925.

UNCLAIMED SERVICE REGISTERS.

The service register and record of service of the following persons have been lying overs for a long time in the Government Middle School for Girls, Berhampur, and notice is hereby given that they will be destroyed if they are not claimed by the persons concerned within a month from the date of this publication :—

1. Vallapalli Narayanaswami (late Sewing Master of the school—Service register,
2. Hayath Bee (late Conductress of the school) —Service register,
3. Chaduvula Ramalingam (late Assistant of the school)—Service register,
4. Nanduri Gavarayya Sastri (late Headmaster of the school)—Service register and Record of service.

T. SARASWATHI,
Headmistress.

Govt. Middle School for Girls, Berhampur,
2nd December 1925.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA BOARD, BOMBAY.

It is hereby notified that the Government of Bombay have, on the recommendation of the Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay, awarded the Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, to the undermentioned five candidates who have passed the prescribed professional examination and received an adequate practical training in accounts. The candidates will, henceforward, be styled "Government Diplomates in Accountancy" and authorized to affix the letters "G.D.A." to their names :—

GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY.

84. Mr. K. Kuttanunni Thampan, G.D.A., of Bombay.
85. Mr. K. Venkataramaniyer Gopalaiyer, G.D.A., of Madras.
86. Mr. Ramaswamier Seshan, G.D.A., of Bombay.
87. Mr. Priyanath Choudhuri, M.A., G.D.A., of Calcutta.
88. Mr. Malay Kumar Dub, B.SC., G.D.A., of Calcutta.

This Diploma makes the holder thereof eligible for the award of a permanent unrestricted Auditor's certificate by the Local Government of the province where the candidate desires to practise.

M. L. TANNAN,
Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board.

Bombay, 28th November 1925.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The Director of Public Instruction in his Proceedings Dis. No. 4435/25, dated 18th November 1925, has debarred Paul Jesudasan, ex-student of III Form of the Chintadripet High School, Madras, from admission into any recognized secondary school, till the end of the school year 1925–26 for having tampered with his transfer certificate.

2. The boy may be admitted into the III Form after the expiry of the period.

R. W. ROSS,
District Educational Officer, Madras.

Madras, 24th November 1925.

Consequent on the creation of an additional post of Deputy Inspector for the inspection of Mappilla elementary schools in Ernad taluk, Malabar district, a new Range office has been opened since 9th October 1925, with the headquarters at Manjeri. Its jurisdiction extends over three *firkas* in East Ernad, viz., Manjeri, Vnadur and Kottakal. All communications intended for this office should be addressed to "Deputy Inspector of Schools, Manjeri Mappilla Range, post Manjeri.".

C. AHAMADUNNI,
Offg. Deputy Inspector of Schools, Manjeri Mapilla Range.

Manjeri, 28th November 1925.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from S.S.L.C. trained women candidates possessing technical teachers' certificate in Needle-work and Dress-making and having a good knowledge of fancy needle-work for the post of the Sewing Mistress in the Lady Amphill Government Secondary School for Girls, Masulipatam, on Rs 45—3—90

The following particulars should be furnished :—(1) Full name, (2) Caste, (3) Date of birth, (4) District, (5) Languages known, (6) General educational qualifications, (7) Professional educational qualifications, (8) Previous service and (9) Present employment and salary

Copies of certificates and recent testimonials of character, conduct and work should be submitted along with the applications, which should reach this office not later than the 20th December 1925. Applications from persons already in service should be submitted through their employers.

A. DEROZARIO,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle.

Vizagapatam, 12th November 1925

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Vidvan or Siromani Examination of the Madras University for the post of Tamil Pandit on Rs 40—2—50 per mensem in the Government Secondary School for girls, Vellore. The following particulars should be furnished by applicants —

(1) Name, (2) Age, (3) Caste and (4) Oriental Examinations passed.

Preference will be given to women candidates.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th December 1925.

A. HENDERSON,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

Madras, 16th November 1925.

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Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, ETC.

REGISTRATION.

Leave.—M. Muhammad Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Registration, is granted leave on average pay for twenty-five days from the 10th November 1925 under rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules.

E. H. M. BOWER,
Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 28th November 1925.

JUDICIAL.

No. 107. *Transfer.*—The following transfer of a District Munsif is ordered by the High Court:—

M R Ry. Akkamtha Rao Marh Subbaji Tagat Avargal, on relief as Acting District Munsif, Gingee at Tindivanam, to the District Munsif's Court, Tirumangalam, *vice* M.R.Ry. S. K. Rameswami Somayajiar Avargal granted leave or until further orders. To join promptly on relief.

This cancels High Court Notification No. 103, dated 21st November 1925, transferring M.R.Ry. S. Nilakanta Sastri Avargal to Tirumangalam.

NOTE.—The above transfer will carry claim to transit pay and allowances under Fundamental Rule 107.

High Court, Madras,
25th November 1925.

No 108. *Posting and Transfer.*—The following posting and transfer of District Munsifs have been ordered by the High Court:—

M.R Ry. Pattukottai Chinnah Tyagaraja Ayyar Avargal, on return from leave (7th December 1925), is posted to the District Munsif's Court, Chittoor

M R Ry. Tabar Sama Rao Avargal, on relief to Karur on relief of M.R Ry. M. Nataraja Pillai Avargal.

S. WADSWORTH,
Registrar.

High Court, Madras,
4th December 1925.

BOARD OF REVENUE

Leave.—Under rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules, Mr. G. S. Bomman, I.C.S., Special Assistant

Settlement Officer, No. IV Party, is granted leave on half average pay for one month from or after 7th December 1925

K. B. CHIDAMBARA AYYAR,
Assistant Secretary.

Board (Land Revenue and Settlement),
Madras, 1st December 1925.

Leave.—Under rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules, the Board has granted leave on average pay for twenty days with effect from date of relief to M.R.Ry. K. Sundaram Ayyangar Avargal, Headquarters Deputy Collector, Bellary.

W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

Board (Land Revenue and Settlement),
Madras, 2nd December 1925.

SALT.

Leave.—Under rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules, Mr. A. H. L. R. T. duVillenoure, Inspector, is granted leave on average pay for fifteen days from 4th January 1926 with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays to his leave.

Appointment.—The following appointment is ordered with effect from 4th January 1925.—

M.R.Ry G Natesa Ayyar, Assistant Inspector, to officiate as Inspector, Chinnagunjam Circle *vice* Mr. A. H. L. R. T. duVillenuve, Inspector, granted leave.

Madras, 1st December 1925.

Leave.—Under rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules, Mr C. S B Stricks, Inspector, is granted leave on average pay for fifteen days from 9th December 1925 with permission to affix the Christmas holidays to his leave.

Appointment.—Mir Zawar Hussain Sahib, Assistant Inspector, to officiate as Inspector, Krishnapatnam Circle *vice* Mr. C. S B Stricks, Inspector, granted leave. To join on 9th December 1925.

E. W. TRUTER,
Secretary to the Collector of Salt Revenue.

Madras, 3rd December 1925.

INCOME-TAX.

Appointment and Transfer.—Mr. K. Ashyuthan Nayar, Probationary Income-tax Officer, Salem, to act as Income-tax Officer, Chingleput.

D. N. STRATHIE,
Commissioner of Income-tax.

Madras, 30th November 1925.

FOREST.

Extension of Leave.—Saiyid Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, is granted extension of privilege leave for fifteen days in continuation of the leave already granted.

Leave.—Mr. H. E. Brown, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, South Mangalore division, is granted leave on average pay for twenty-six days from 7th December 1925 or date of relief and leave on half average pay for one month and four days in continuation.

H. TIREMAN,
Chief Conservator of Forests.

Madras, 5th December 1925.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Transfer.—M.R Ry. Pandi Ananta Srinivasa Acharya, Assistant Engineer, Waltair Circle, to the charge of the North-east subdivision, North Presidency division, Madras circle

Appointment and Promotion.—M.R.Ry. C. Kameswara Rao, Supervisor, Waltair Circle, to the charge of a subdivision in the Circle and to be officiating Assistant Engineer on Rs. 250 per mensem.

Posting.—M.R Ry. Mahalinga Sastrigal Ganapati Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, on return from leave, to the Trichinopoly Circle.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. Bellaguada Mirthenjaya Viswanatha Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.E., Assistant Engineer, from the Trichinopoly Circle to the Bezwada Circle.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Subrahmanya Viswanathagam Kandaswamy Pillai Avargal, Assistant Engineer, on return from leave, to the charge of the Stores and Tests subdivision, Cauvery Mettur circle.

C. T. MULLINGS,
Offg. Chief Engineer, P.W.D.
(General and Establishment).

Madras, 3rd December 1925.

Cancellation of Transfers.—The orders issued in this office No. 953 Gl., dated 26th November 1925, regarding the transfers of the officers noted below are cancelled:—

(i) M.R.Ry. A. R. Venkatacharya Avargal, B.E., Assistant Executive Engineer, from Eastern to Central subdivision in Godavari Western division.

(ii) M.R.Ry. A. S. Rajagopala Ayyangar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, from Central to Eastern subdivision in Godavari Western division.

S. BHASKARA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle.

Bezwada, 3rd December 1925.

MEDICAL.

Leave.—Miss F. Hesterlow, Lady Assistant Surgeon attached to the Government Pentland Hospital, Vellore, is granted leave on average pay for six weeks from 29th October 1925, under 81 (*b*) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules.

Madras, 24th November 1925

Posting.—Mrs. Matilda Jahn, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., is entertained in the Department as a temporary Lady Civil Assistant Surgeon and posted to the Queen Alexandra Hospital, Salem, *vice* Lady Assistant Surgeon Mrs. M. B. Gordon granted leave.

Madras, 26th November 1925.

Leave.—Under Fundamental Rule 81 (*b*) (ii), Mrs M. B Gordon, Lady Assistant Surgeon attached to Queen Alexandra Hospital, Salem, is granted leave on average pay for four months from 3rd November 1925.

Madras, 30th November 1925.

Posting.—First-class Military Assistant Surgeon Mr. J. A. Hart, I.M.D., on return from leave, is posted to the Police and Sub-Jail Hospital, Koraput, *vice* First-class Military Assistant Surgeon Mr G. F. Duckworth, I.M.D., transferred.

Orders regarding Mr. G. F. Duckworth, I.M.D., will be issued separately.

(By order)

K. MADHAVA MENON,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Madras, 1st December 1925.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

SECRETARIAT BUILDINGS, 6, ESPLANADE EAST, CALCUTTA.

Open on { Week-days and Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., Sundays and Holidays, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

NOTIFICATION.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, has, under section 39 (1) of the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1932 (India), cancelled the registration of the Trichigudi Co-operative Society No. 2931 in the Cotteamund taluk of the Nilgiris district and has appointed the Assistant Registrar, Coonoor, to be liquidator under section 42 (1) of the same Act.

This order will take effect on the expiry of two months from this date, viz., 1st December 1925.

J. GRAY,
Registrar of Co-operative Societies

Madras, 1st December 1925.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified that on 13th December 1924 the treasure specified below was found in S. No. 132 of Koladi village, Saidapet taluk. All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are directed to appear personally or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of Chingleput district sitting at Lushington Gardens, Saidapet, on 25th January 1926 at 11 a.m.

Description.	Value.
Stone idols—	Rs.
1. Perumal (Vishnu)	10
2. Tayer (Goddess)	18
3. Sonapathi (waichnava)	7
4. Nagar (cobra)	2
Total ..	35

P. SITARAMAYYA,
Collector.

Chingleput Collector's Office,
14th August 1925.

It is hereby notified under section 6 (a) of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles was on or about 4th September 1924 found in a cave in Palakonda reserve forest near Chittarupalli, hamlet of Kulibonda village, Rayachoti taluk:—

Description of the treasure.	Weight.	Approximate value.
		Rs.
Two copper bottoms of nagaras (drums) bearing an inscription in Urdu "Circar Hindi—Abdul Hammad—Fasli 1224."	About four maunds.	30

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the District Collector, Cuddapah, at his office at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 17th day of March 1926, when the matter will be inquired into and determined with the provisions of the Act.

P. C. DUTT,
Collector.

Cuddapah Collector's Office,
16th October 1925.

It is hereby notified under section 6 (a) of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued at Rs. 5 was found on or about 14th July 1925 by Odda Pekara Nagadu of Karamanchi village, Pattikonda taluk, Kurnool district, in the hill close to Karamanchi village :—

Description of the treasure.	Approximate value.
	Rs.
27 Silver coins irregular in shape ..	5

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the District Collector, Kurnool, at his office at 11 a.m. on the 15th February 1926 (Monday) when the matter will be inquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

L. A. CAMMIADE,
Collector.

Kurnool Collector's Office,
29th September 1925.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that the treasure mentioned below was found buried in a wooden box on the banks of the Bharathapuzha near, Perli by (1) Appu, son of Chami, (2) Ayyappan, son of Ramoo, and (3) Velayudhan, son of Vela, washermen of Thenur amsam and desam :—

Serial number and description.			Value.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
1. Female ear-ring weighing half a sovereign		1	117	0	0
2. Female ear-ring with gold in the groove		1			
3 Square gold thread weighing	28 pansais	1			
4. Round gold thread weighing	23 do.	1			
5 Do. do.	21 do.	1			
6. Do do	13 do.	1			
7. Do. do.	2 Rs. wgt.	5			
8. Do. do.	16 pansais	1			
9. Do. do.	23 do	1			
10. Do. do.	18 do.	1			
11. Do do.	11 do.	1			
12. Flat gold thread weighing	29 do	2			
13 Thin bell metal plate ..		2			
14 Thick bell metal plate ..		1			
15 Bell metal vessel with spout ..		5			

2. All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are required to appear before the Collector of Malabar at Calicut on Monday the 8th March 1926 in order that their claims may be inquired into and determined according to law.

J. A. THORNE,
Collector.

Malabar Collector's Office.
17th October 1925.

Notice is hereby given under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that the

undermentioned treasure is stated to have been found in village-site S No 767 of Karedu, Kaduvur taluk, Nellore district, near the dismantled house of Jagarlapudi Adinarayanayya by two persons, Lingareddi Venkatasubbareddi and Nallapareddi Subbareddi of Karedu—

Number and details of the find.	Estimated value
	Rs
Three 1 rupee coins of 1835	3
Thirty-six 1-rupee coins of 1840	36
Forty-three 1-rupee coins of 1862	43
Three 1-rupee coins of 1870	3
Three do. 1876	3
Five do. 1877	5
One 1 rupee coin of 1878	1
Three 1-rupee coins of 1879	3 ..
Three do. 1880	3
Two do. 1882	2
One 1-rupee coin of 1884	1
One do. 1886	1
One do. 1888	1
Total ..	104

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof, are requested to appear in person or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of Nellore at his office in Nellore on 15th January 1926 in view of their claims being inquired into and disposed of by law.

C. F. BRACKENBURY,
Collector.

Nellore Collector's Office,
14th August 1925.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that the undermentioned treasure, valued Rs. 17-6-0, was found in the last week of March 1925 in the north-eastern corner of the big mantapam of Someswaraswami temple in Narthampundi village of Tiruvannamalai taluk, and that it is now kept in the Taluk Office, Tiruvannamalai :—

Schedule of properties.

	Weight. Palams.	Price. Rs. A. P.
One (hayala)	32½	1 0 0
One chandana kinnam	37½	0 0 0
One gundu chembu marked 3 a ..	18½	1 0 0
" 3 b ..	18½	1 0 0
One thirthapalu marked 4 a ..	22½	1 0 0
" 4 b ..	18½	1 0 0
One mukku chembu (known as gundi)	19½	1 0 0
Kodaikalasam marked 5a and 5ab .	36½	0 8 0
" 5a and 5b .	38½	0 8 0
Kamandalamman vilakku, marked 7 a .	8	0 3 0
" 7 b .	12	0 3 0
Vengala nivedya thattu, (a) big ..	42½	1 4 0
" (b) small ..	47½	1 4 0
Small thattu, (a) broken pieces .	8½	0 1 0
" . (b) in good order ..	32½	0 4 0
Kuthuvilakku, three pieces	40	2 0 0
One oil cup	3½	0 1 0
One mukku cup	2	0 0 0
One deepa kalasam	3	0 2 0
One five wick kalasam	12	0 8 0
One one-wick kalasam	13	0 2 0
One spoon	1½	0 2 0
Silambu, one pair (a)	20	0 8 0
" (b)	19½	0 8 0
One kannai bell	1½	0 0 0
One deepardhana thattu	4	0 0 0
Six pieces brass gud kumb	2	0 0 0
One gundi cover	32	0 4 0
Broken pieces of brass	9½	0 2 0
Total ..		17 4 0

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof may appear in person or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his bungalow on the 22nd day of February 1926 to prove their claims

North Arcot Collector's Office,
4th September 1925.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on 3rd October 1925, the undermentioned treasure was found in a stream in R S No. 113 of Chinna Damalu Cheruvu village of Gudiyattam taluk.

Schedule of property.	Value.
	Rs.
1. Nine pairs of kammals	40
2 Two gold karus	50
3. Chilly gold coins (13)	3
4. Tamarind seed gold coins (2)	11
5. One pair of gold ear rings	6
6. One pair of gold rudrakshha ear-rings ..	3
7 One pair of gold ear-rings	2
Total ..	113

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are required to appear in person or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his bungalow at 11 a.m. on the 4th day of March 1926 to prove their claim.

A. G. LEACH,
Collector.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
15th October 1925.

It is hereby notified under section 5 (a) of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878) that on or about 14th August 1925, a treasure consisting of 30 chilly seed gold coins valued at about Rs 18 was discovered in R S. No. 128-1, gramanatham poramboke of Tayanur village, Gingee taluk, South Arcot district.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally before the Collector of South Arcot at his office in Cuddalore on Monday the 12th April 1926 in order to have the matter inquired into and determined according to law.

A. UPENDRA PAI,
Acting Collector.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
24th November 1925.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on 7th May 1925, the treasure as detailed below, made of copper, was found in R S No. 162-1 of Shalamshgai vattam, Harischandrapuram village, Kumbakonam taluk :—

Description	Weight.	Approximate value.
		Rs. A. P.
Navagraha Suryanarayana vigraham.	98½ seers ..	21 13 0

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore in his office at Tanjore on the 3rd day of May 1926 when the matter will be inquired into and determined according to law.

H. M. HOOD,
Collector.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
15th November 1925.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Statement showing the inland consumption and exports of raw cotton in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 27th November 1925.

(*Note.*—All figures are in bales of 400 lb. Net.)

Variety of cotton.	For the corresponding week of the previous year.		For the current week.			Total from 3rd February to the corresponding week of the previous year.		For the current year from 1st February 1925 to date.		
	Received at mills (a).	Net exports by sea.	Received at mills (b).	Net exports by sea (c).	Total.	Received at mills.	Net exports by sea.	Received at mills.	Net exports by sea.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Tinnevelly	282	130	290	Nil	923	44,270	140,868	13,318	249,267	481,294
Salem	430		125			7,265		14,071		
Cumbodia	970		506			42,526		65,820		
Northerns and Western ..	150		660			35,597		24,584		
Ceeanadas	Nil	154	Nil	2,068	2,068	452	74,238	(d) 159	138,691	168,846
Outside sales	170		34			62,267		11,402		
Total ..	2,102	284	1,614	2,068	3,732	142,520	224,102	149,003	379,080	529,630

(a) Returns supplied in the corresponding week of previous year by twelve mills.
(b) Returns supplied in the current week by fifteen mills.
(c) Exports by sea in the current week—Madras, 2,622; Coconada, Nil; Tuticorin, Nil; Calicut, Nil; Mangalore, no report.
Imports by sea in the current week—Calicut, 614 (from Karachi, 373 bales, and from Bombay, 241 bales)
(d) Includes 2 bales not reported before.

Quantity of cotton pressed in the pressing factories and of unpressed cotton received at spinning mills in the Madras Presidency during the week ending 27th November 1925.

(*Note.*—All figures are in bales of 400 lb. Net.)

Variety of cotton	In the previous year.				In the current year.				Director's estimate of the 1924–25 crop.
	Number pressed in week ending 29th Nov. 1924.	Number pressed from 3rd February 1924 to 29th Nov. 1924	Unpressed cotton received at spinning mills from 3rd February 1924 to 29th Nov. 1924.	Total cotton so pressed from 3rd February 1924 to 29th Nov. 1924.	Number pressed in the current week.	Number pressed from 1st February 1925 to date	Unpressed cotton received at spinning mills from 1st February 1925 to date	Total cotton accounted for from 1st February 1925 to date.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Tinnevelly	Nil	156,300	8,836	165,047	130	161,103	6,215	(a)167,319	181,400
Salem	80	437	6,352	6,789	Nil	28,285	9,473	42,795	82,000
Cumbodia	1,127	110,540	6,581	127,339	430	173,667	12,880	(b)188,550	179,000
Northerns and Western ..	414	84,410	Nil	84,410	288	119,325	1,073	120,401	129,100
Ceeanadas	491	95,140	400	95,630	426	52,245	159	52,404	91,300
Total ..	2,012	446,827	19,369	416,195	1,265	539,625	29,803	569,429	662,700

(a) Includes carry over of last year's crop—3,000 bales. (b) Includes carry over of last year's crop—5,100 bales.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 27th November 1925.
[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

(*Note.*—All figures are in bales of 400 lb. Net.)

Variety of cotton.	Number of bales pressed.			
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since 1st February 1925.	During the corresponding period last year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tinnevelly	135	Nil	161,103	158,209
Salem	Nil	80	28,285	491
Cumbodia	430	1,127	173,667	114,540
Northerns and Western ..	288	414	119,325	84,410
Ceeanadas	426	491	52,245	35,140
Total ..	1,265	2,012	539,625	396,845

Madras, 4th December 1925.

G. R. HILSON,
Offg. Director of Agriculture.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Vital Statistics of the districts excluding Municipal Towns of the Madras Presidency for the month of September 1915.

Divisions.	Number.	Districts.	Population under registration according to the census in 1911			Births.		Deaths														
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Number registered including still-births.	Still-births not registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicide.	Deaths from child birth.	Other causes.	Total.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.		
																	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agency and East Coast Division.	1	Ganjam ..	749,589	929,297	1,678,886	2,772	23	..	21	..	1,682	122	68	14	10	244	782	970	1,752	676	1,064	2,040
	2	Vizagapatam ..	1,025,100	1,054,908	2,120,009	3,666	70	1	61	..	6,366	271	254	70	21	1,211	2,976	3,272	6,248	1,963	2,077	4,040
	3	Godavari, East	760,356	781,951	1,542,307	4,381	48	..	62	..	1,272	183	270	66	10	683	1,387	1,360	2,747	1,674	1,567	3,242
	4	Godavari, West..	428,948	448,267	877,215	3,628	42	3	72	..	896	69	402	28	7	974	1,293	1,211	2,504	} 2,626	2,561	5,187
	5	Kistna ..	559,362	548,243	1,107,605	4,127	46	..	42	..	776	98	407	69	3	1,114	1,285	1,216	2,501			
	6	Guntur ..	858,163	841,990	1,697,253	5,019	53	1	50	..	1,224	143	302	46	10	1,362	1,646	1,532	3,178	1,803	1,805	3,608
	7	Nellore ..	679,611	670,079	1,349,690	2,642	30	1	28	..	1,211	103	67	43	6	836	1,245	1,182	2,427	786	818	1,604
	8	Chingleput ..	762,744	630,771	1,393,515	5,841	60	33	46	..	439	326	191	22	4	1,781	1,629	1,291	2,920	1,251	1,242	2,493
	9	South Arcot ..	1,107,675	1,122,559	2,229,234	2,010	32	58	86	..	268	148	102	12	4	1,001	698	574	1,272	1,515	1,565	3,080
	10	Trichinopoly ..	861,022	880,803	1,741,814	3,737	76	46	38	..	547	171	169	33	6	1,029	816	863	1,679	1,147	1,050	2,197
	11	Tanjore ..	998,273	1,048,981	2,077,260	6,966	134	681	65	..	240	181	116	43	23	2,652	2,027	2,005	4,032	1,407	1,418	2,825
South Division.	12	Madura ..	872,873	905,091	1,778,363	4,131	78	37	9	..	294	226	202	39	11	1,267	1,028	1,008	2,036	1,673	1,780	3,453
	13	Ramnad ..	735,356	368,846	1,654,204	6,809	24	449	23	..	229	267	245	93	..	922	2,348	1,383	2,731	1,133	1,324	2,457
	14	Tinnevelly ..	884,936	901,523	1,786,448	5,179	66	3	17	..	418	218	136	11	24	1,850	1,063	1,478	2,742	1,437	1,446	2,883
	15	North Arcot ..	951,998	962,293	1,914,291	7,345	136	52	126	2	446	388	204	53	12	3,124	1,756	1,628	3,383	1,743	1,580	3,323
	16	Chittoor ..	632,052	603,730	1,235,782	4,410	66	..	66	..	640	283	297	58	32	1,085	1,224	1,188	2,412	1,188	1,111	2,299
	17	Salem	1,024,607	1,036,183	2,059,790	6,327	40	118	53	5	1,204	339	211	44	4	1,432	1,093	1,729	3,422	1,492	1,643	3,135
	18	Coimbatore ..	1,036,112	1,046,951	2,082,063	6,760	38	256	25	24	856	671	320	28	..	1,439	2,052	2,043	4,095	1,932	1,825	3,757
Deccan Division.	19	Nilgiris ..	44,217	43,641	87,858	3,704	69	..	30	..	896	74	393	62	4	606	935	922	1,858	1,174	1,199	2,373
	20	Coimbatore ..	481,218	478,298	959,516	9,139	38	..	50	..	1,062	72	136	21	19	636	889	887	1,776	1,105	1,027	2,132
	21	Bellary ..	393,731	385,923	779,654	6,264	56	..	49	16	483	325	113	15	3	652	927	891	1,818	1,013	1,002	2,015
	22	Anantapur ..	473,824	446,792	920,616	3,283	26	..	68	..	272	164	149	16	8	980	813	783	1,596	1,061	943	2,004
West Coast Division.	23	The Nilgiris ..	80,342	44,495	84,837	304	4	..	..	..	125	67	39	1	..	60	134	108	242	103	107	210
	24	South Kanara ..	579,078	616,416	1,195,494	3,007	117	3	5	..	616	231	261	61	28	920	2,180	1,266	2,444	1,242	1,328	2,570
	25	Malabar ..	1,405,283	1,445,915	2,851,198	7,716	163	7	2	6	1,820	556	361	68	38	3,145	2,606	2,446	4,986	2,929	3,016	5,945
		Total of month for districts.	16,700,966	19,307,218	36,008,118	1,12,828	1,440	1,646	1,116	49	22,810	5,212	3,815	922	284	50,901	38,597	33,466	68,982	34,786	34,313	69,076
		Total of corresponding month of previous year.	16,700,966	19,307,218	36,008,118	1,07,803	1,081	3,292	890	80	22,647	6,071	4,449	776	92	51,723	34,786	34,313	69,079	34,786	34,313	69,079
		Increase (+) or decrease (−).	..	..	..	+ 5,025	+364	−1,646	+226	−31	−237	−859	+766	+144	+222	−1,719	−1,259	−847	−2,117	..	..	..

Vital Statistics of the Municipal Towns of the Madras Presidency for the month of September 1925.

District.	Serial number.	Municipal towns.	Population under Registration according to the Census of 1921.			Births.		Deaths.															
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born (number registered).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries (including suicides).	Deaths from rabid bite.	Other causes.	Total.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.			
																	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tanjore ..	1	Berhampur	18,001	18,730	32,731	103	3	..	..	..	21	19	9	2	1	17	36	28	64	27	23	50
	2	Parlakimedi	8,815	9,901	18,716	83	1	..	..	..	6	6	7	1	1	6	13	16	29	15	17	32
	3	Chicacole	7,825	8,503	16,328	84	1	..	..	..	6	1	7	..	..	..	13	14	27	11	21	32
	4	Vizagapatam	33,153	33,558	66,711	156	3	..	..	..	29	15	7	..	1	17	73	56	129	48	69	117
Vizagapatam	5	Vizianagram	19,261	18,919	38,180	85	2	..	..	..	13	5	11	1	1	4	40	38	78	24	26	50
	6	Anakapalle	10,088	10,272	20,360	46	1	..	1	..	10	4	2	1	..	..	28	20	48	17	17	34
	7	Bunlipatam	3,424	4,071	7,495	34	1	..	..	..	15	4	1	..	..	..	15	21	37	6	13	19
Godavari, East.	8	Rajahmundry	28,758	27,633	56,391	194	6	..	..	..	18	12	9	6	..	3	73	53	126	31	33	67
	9	Cocanada	30,315	37,003	67,318	151	2	..	..	..	10	3	32	1	..	1	45	45	91	82	74	156
	10	Peddapuram	7,201	7,419	14,620	49	1	..	..	..	18	8	3	..	..	1	8	10	18	8	7	15
Godavari, West.	11	Ellore	22,630	23,232	45,862	105	1	..	1	..	19	7	2	..	..	3	15	20	35	21	31	52
	12	Palakollu	7,263	7,272	14,535	30	4	..	..	..	7	3	3	1	..	..	8	12	20	17	21	38
Kistna ..	13	Bezwada	23,197	21,952	45,149	169	4	..	..	..	18	18	16	..	..	4	73	73	146	63	62	125
	14	Masulipatam	21,876	23,062	43,310	171	12	..	..	..	29	8	4	..	..	8	61	73	134	84	86	170
	15	Guntur	24,937	23,847	48,181	226	21	..	..	..	36	16	6	2	..	8	102	88	190	70	68	138
Guntur ..	16	Tenali	12,068	11,186	23,230	81	3	..	..	..	15	4	1	..	1	1	14	15	29	14	14	28
	17	Chirala	3,708	7,818	16,023	19	5	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	10	13	23	13	13	26
	18	Ongole	7,049	7,227	14,276	68	3	..	..	..	11	1	6	..	..	..	13	14	27	20	16	36
	19	Kanigiri	6,769	6,539	13,308	64	..	..	..	..	11	1	6	..	..	1	9	13	22	13	18	31
Nellore ..	20	Nellore	17,780	18,024	35,863	125	18	..	..	..	22	2	8	1	7	7	76	61	137	49	47	96
Madras ..	21	Madras	278,107	250,804	528,911	2,218	118	8	19	..	225	81	514	13	20	756	956	1,024	1,980	599	536	1,135
Chingleput.	22	Conjeveram	30,734	30,962	61,696	247	21	2	12	..	1	2	20	80	..	8	55	67	122	50	43	93
	23	Sholapet	13,917	13,467	27,404	62	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	7	19	26	15	26	41
	24	Chinglepet	6,137	5,626	11,763	80	6	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	10	14	24	18	12	30
	25	Cuddalore	26,075	25,452	50,527	200	1	6	1	..	11	20	6	1	1	8	54	53	107	84	57	141
South Arcot.	26	Chidambaram	11,211	11,247	22,501	67	1	..	..	..	6	13	6	1	..	..	26	23	49	13	27	40
	27	Villupuram	3,616	3,377	17,423	88	1	16	..	..	7	10	2	..	..	..	35	33	68	12	28	40
	28	Trichinopoly	63,671	59,840	120,422	280	16	1	..	..	18	18	30	2	7	1	136	110	246	110	109	219
Trichinopoly	29	Srirangam	17,109	13,611	28,153	62	2	..	..	..	8	4	3	..	..	..	20	25	45	14	16	30
	30	Karur	8,156	8,091	16,246	45	1	4	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	20	18	38	10	13	23
	31	Kumbakonam	39,[illegible]	41,074	80,700	178	10	..	..	..	10	21	32	..	2	3	80	78	158	60	49	109
	32	Tanjore	20,363	20,563	40,926	102	11	4	3	..	7	15	11	3	2	2	76	66	142	84	58	142
Tanjore ..	33	Negapatam	28,391	27,695	61,086	169	13	4	..	..	24	13	13	2	2	2	62	81	119	59	53	102
	34	Mayaveram	14,007	14,610	28,617	108	1	..	3	..	5	10	1	..	1	1	40	42	82	35	27	62
	35	Tiruvalur	12,309	11,815	24,124	28	2	..	..	..	13	5	..	..	2	2	17	21	38	17	22	39
	36	Nannilam	10,608	10,828	21,436	76	8	17	..	..	7	6	3	..	..	..	30	27	57	19	20	39
	37	Madura	70,239	68,605	138,844	306	13	..	..	..	23	32	64	6	..	8	133	148	281	170	170	340
	38	Dindigul	15,809	16,113	30,922	110	2	14	..	..	1	11	18	..	..	..	31	28	59	16	21	37
Madura ..	39	Periyakulam	9,767	10,574	20,341	55	..	..	..	..	7	10	..	1	..	..	21	27	48	16	23	39
	40	Palni	8,519	8,982	17,501	40	..	19	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	21	27	48	20	13	33
	41	Periyakulam	7,844	8,634	16,478	88	2	..	..	..	10	11	2	..	..	..	23	21	44	78	54	132
	42	Kodaikanal	2,268	2,015	4,283	24	2	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	6	7	13	2	4	6

[Continued on next page

Vital Statistics of the Municipal Towns of the Madras Presidency for the month of September 1878—*contd.*

District.	Serial number.	Municipal towns.	Population under Registration according to the Census of 1871. Males.	Females.	Total.	Births. Number registered excluding still-births	Still-births number registered	Deaths. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicides	Deaths from child birth	Other causes	Total. Males.	Females.	Total	Total of corresponding month of previous year. Males.	Females.	Total
Ramnad	43	Srivilliputtur	18,437	16,768	31,205	94	1	..	..	..	9	8	1	1	1	35	28	27	63	34	37	72
	44	Virudunagar	10,709	11,032	21,821	50	3	..	..	..	9	8	11	1	1	21	33	34	68	28	17	45
	45	Sivakasi	7,057	7,090	16,017	45	2	..	..	..	1	2	6	..	1	6	13	11	24	10	10	20
Tinnevelly ..	46	Tinnevelly	28,503	27,250	55,753	135	3	..	1	..	13	12	2	..	1	1	47	31	78	37	40	77
	47	Palamcottah ..	22,248	24,397	46,645	148	3	..	..	..	8	21	10	..	1	10	34	29	63	36	34	70
	48	Tuticorin	32,761	33,741	66,502	130	..	..	..	..	17	7	4	..	..	10	44	45	89	36	36	72
	49	Veliore	24,899	28,311	50,210	247	4	..	..	..	11	9	4	..	..	6	46	49	95	41	32	73
North Arcot.	50	Gudiyattam	11,291	11,662	22,953	62	8	..	2	..	7	8	..	..	1	3	26	27	53	46	31	77
	51	Tyruvannamalai ..	10,617	11,068	21,815	81	6	..	..	..	10	1	1	..	..	1	13	16	29	28	16	44
	52	Vaniyambadi	9,253	10,807	20,060	68	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	19	19	38	24	24	48
	53	Tirupattur	7,992	8,283	16,275	53	4	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	..	1	12	13	25	18	18	36
	54	Walajapet	4,250	5,031	10,013	61	..	..	..	..	6	1	3	..	1	1	13	13	26	12	8	20
Chittoor ..	14	Chittoor	8,348	9,599	17,941	64	4	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	1	2	8	13	21	11	8	19
Salem ..	15	Tirupati	8,631	8,803	17,434	68	7	..	..	..	7	3	3	..	..	1	13	13	26	14	14	28
	57	Salem	29,418	24,828	54,246	252	16	..	3	..	26	7	1	..	1	3	17	24	41	16	12	28
	58	Coimbatore	33,317	33,371	66,688	198	6	..	1	..	13	20	16	..	1	1	105	102	207	106	123	229
Coimbatore ..	59	Erode	11,481	11,430	22,911	86	3	..	..	..	3	5	4	..	1	3	78	90	168	93	95	188
	60	Dharapuram	7,803	8,321	16,124	71	1	10	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	26	24	50	43	35	78
	61	Pollachi	6,211	6,634	11,275	40	2	..	..	..	2	15	3	..	1	1	21	27	48	33	44	77
	62	Tiruppur	5,810	6,011	10,881	24	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	6	6	12	15	11	26
	63	Udumalpet	5,177	6,060	10,233	22	1	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	8	7	15	12	16	28
Karnool ..	94	Karnool	13,864	11,084	27,908	104	4	..	..	..	6	4	11	..	1	6	28	30	58	38	42	80
	95	Nandyal	9,194	8,930	18,124	39	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	1	12	17	29	38	37	75
Cuddapah ..	96	Cuddapah	9,856	9,461	19,317	56	..	..	..	..	7	5	1	..	..	1	13	12	25	18	10	28
	97	Proddatur	8,105	7,802	15,907	34	1	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	1	9	12	21	12	12	24
Bellary ..	98	Bellary	21,313	18,726	39,843	162	6	..	..	..	12	6	..	..	1	1	12	12	24	16	17	33
	99	Adoni	13,761	14,471	29,232	103	1	..	..	..	6	10	12	..	1	1	19	16	35	32	37	69
	70	Hospet	6,132	6,205	12,337	61	5	..	..	..	15	7	6	..	1	1	23	22	45	51	52	103
	71	Hindupur	6,760	6,718	12,458	43	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	17	34	37	34	71
Anantapur.	72	Anantapur	5,077	5,375	11,452	23	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	1	5	6	26	24	50
	73	Tadpatri	5,808	6,586	11,293	23	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	5	6	11	11	11	22
Nilgiris, The	74	Ootacamund	10,217	9,250	19,467	69	6	..	..	..	2	3	3	..	1	1	2	15	17	11	15	26
South Kanara.	75	Coonoor	6,459	6,756	13,215	34	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	20	21	41	27	27	54
	76	Mangalore	26,204	26,673	53,877	139	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	21	28	42	27	69
	77	Cannanore	47,627	50,607	98,234	257	17	..	..	5	20	15	31	..	1	3	50	13	63	20	28	48
	78	Palghat	22,619	22,868	45,487	119	2	..	1	..	13	21	1	..	..	..	58	66	124	59	37	96
Malabar ..	79	Cannanore	13,159	14,546	27,705	94	3	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	39	37	76	49	35	84
	80	Tellicherry	13,098	14,138	27,675	76	4	..	..	..	9	11	16	..	1	1	45	38	83	41	13	54
	81	Cochin	17,252	9,436	26,837	85	7	..	..	..	19	9	10	..	..	1	34	37	71	59	30	89
											7	..	4	..	..	..	25	23	48	37	28	65
																	22	22	44	27	28	55
		Total of month for Municipal Towns.	1,528,308	1,500,891	3,029,259	10,415	452	108	52	10	1,075	1,069	1,108	97	182	2,973	3,067	2,764	7,441	3,550	3,724	7,283
		Total of corresponding month of previous year.	1,528,308	1,500,891	3,029,259	10,063	443	126	82	139	1,070	1,083	922	77	219	2,966	3,359	3,721	7,583	3,559	3,921	7,483
		Increase (+) or decrease (−).	..	..	..	+ 352	+ 13	−18	−30	−129	+6	−13	+182	+20	+63	+7	−292	−957	−142	..	..	..

Vital Statistics of the Rural Towns of the Madras Presidency for the month of September 1925.

District.	Serial number	Rural towns	Population under registration according to the Census of 1921.	Births		Deaths																	
				Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-births (number registered).	Cholera	Small-pox.	Plague	Fevers	Dysentery and diarrhœal.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries (including wounds).	Deaths from child birth.	Other causes.	Total.			Total of corresponding month of previous year		
															Males.	Females.	Total	Males	Females	Total
Vizagapatam	1	Bobbili	18,179	84	4	..	..	..	18	..	1	1	..	17	14	23	37	15	14	29
	2	Parvatipuram	16,804	63	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	10	26	14	40	18	14	32
	3	Salura	18,451	65	..	..	..	..	20	1	2	..	..	2	18	18	36	13	6	19
	4	Narasapatam	11,631	43	..	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	..	1	6	7	13	6	7	13
	5	Pathapatnam	10,805	40	..	..	..	..	8	3	3	..	..	12	11	12	23	10	6	16
	6	Yellamanchili	10,441	29	1	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	2	6	8	14	8	9	17
	7	Pithapuram	18,780	60	4	..	1	..	9	5	10	1	..	9	20	16	40	30	27	57
Godavari East.	8	Samalkot	16,338	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	17
	9	Amalapuram	13,613	30	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	11	10	21	12	6	18
	10	Mandapeta	10,201	46	..	..	1	..	10	..	2	..	..	5	10	8	18	7	16	23
Godavari West	11	Penukonda	13,478	37	..	..	..	..	6	..	7	..	..	4	8	7	15	14	18	32
	12	Narasapur	18,168	37	..	..	..	..	6	..	7	..	..	22	20	12	32	13	18	31
	13	Attili	11,376	56	..	..	..	..	9	..	4	1	..	10	10	16	32	22	8	21
Kistna	14	Gudivada	10,631	38	2	..	2	..	7	..	3	..	..	8	7	16	28	27	19	46
	15	Nuzvid	10,062	68	1	..	..	..	14	..	10	..	..	6	23	17	40	16	16	32
	16	Repalle	11,767	61	..	..	..	..	8	1	2	1	..	16	16	9	25	11	8	19
Guntur	17	Bapatla	18,501	38	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	12	9	11	21	9	5	14
	18	Vetapalem	10,788	27	..	..	..	..	7	3	1	..	..	9	8	11	19	13	8	21
Nellore	19	Venkatagiri	14,289	28	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	8	8	9	17	28	4	32
	20	Sullurpeta	23,792	43	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	3	3	7	10	9	7	16
Chingleput	21	Poonamallee (C.T.)	17,549	80	1	..	..	..	12	8	2	..	..	31	18	24	42	19	7	26
	22	St. Thomas' Mount (C)	14,872	41	..	..	..	..	13	15	2	..	..	16	18	28	67	10	20	30
	23	Uttiramerur	10,638	42	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	7	13	6	18	8	24	32
	24	Parur	15,293	48	7	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	..	13	10	18	31	10	20	30
	25	Tindivanam	15,177	63	10	..	..	..	22	22	4	1	..	2	34	27	61	22	20	42
South Arcot.	26	Porto Novo	12,860	32	1	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	18	17	13	30	21	11	32
	27	Nellikuppam	12,612	20	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	..	..	13	11	14	25	17	13	30
	28	Tirukkoyilur	10,154	25	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	10	8	8	16	21	15	36
Trichinopoly	29	Lalgudi	11,993	34	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	18	6	4	10	15	6	21
	30	Turaiyur	13,640	36	3	..	..	..	6	3	3	1	..	14	14	8	22	15	6	21
	31	Vedaranniyam	14,470	41	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	8	10	2	12	15	6	21
	32	Shyali	12,900	62	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	11	8	10	18	20	7	27
Tanjore	33	Tiruvadur	11,620	32	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	14	8	13	21	8	3	11
	34	Tirunallam-nagar	11,613	63	8	..	..	..	1	3	10	1	..	17	16	8	24	10	11	21
	35	Adirampatnam	10,274	32	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	17	11	20	31	7	11	18
	36	Kanchan	16,461	49	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	16	6	7	13	11	10	21
Madura	37	Chittampatti	11,812	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	8	10	9	9	18
	38	Tirumangalam	18,178	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	8	4	12	21	13	34
	39	Rajapalayam	23,104	106	..	..	..	..	18	1	..	..	..	3	10	10	20	9	10	19
	40	Aruppukottai	31,529	69	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	34	28	28	56	27	26	53
	41	Paramgudi	19,127	62	..	1	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	21	23	23	44	27	46	73
Ramnad	42	Devakottai	16,143	28	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	8	18	13	26	21	17	38
	43	Kadaiyur	15,618	28	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	..	16	12	8	20	7	13	20
	44	Karaikudi	15,340	80	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	20	14	11	25	11	12	23
														7	7	18	25	4	17	22

[Continued on next page

Vital Statistics of the Rural Towns of the Madras Presidency for the month of September 1925—*contd.*

District.	Serial number.	Rural towns	Population under registration according to the Census of 1921.	Births.		Deaths.																	
				Number registered (including still-births).	Still-births registered.	Cholera	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fevers	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries (including suicides	Deaths from child birth	Other causes.	Total.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.		
															Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kurnool— *contd.*	46	Kurnool	16,281	65	3	61	1	..	8	4	..	1	..	16	44	41	85	39	22	61
	46	Sattar	11,764	19	..	..	..	..	13	1	..	..	..	11	12	13	25	18	17	35
	47	Banaganpalli ..	11,147	45	..	36	..	..	5	..	20	..	..	11	11	20	31	2	7	9
	48	Tadakal	23,071	64	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	17	10	22	32	18	7	25
	49	Kadiyadakallur ..	19,643	21	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	20	19	20	39	7	22	29
	50	Pulivanandla ..	18,457	31	..	..	..	..	12	3	..	2	..	3	11	14	25	10	8	18
	51	Kalidakurichi ..	18,996	33	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	22	10	32	7	6	13
	52	Viravanallur ..	16,870	63	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	20	17	37	18	18	36
	53	Serandai	14,510	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	17	37	10	10	20
Tinnevelly ..	54	Kadayam	11,332	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	14	14	17	31
	55	Ambasamudram ..	14,110	47	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	14	19	10	29
	56	Kayalpattanam ..	13,105	31	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	20	6	26	7	4	11
	57	Kulasekarapatnam ..	12,051	47	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	14	12	26	21	21	42
	58	Sankaranayinarkoil ..	13,065	90	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	18	11	29	13	11	24
	59	Sivagiri	12,347	32	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	18	19	16	35
	60	Sermadevi	11,931	26	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	16	9	9	18
	61	Varudavanallur ..	10,793	46	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	15	2	2	4
	62	Srivaikuntam ..	10,672	31	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	23	10	33	12	12	24
Cuddapah ..	63	Jammalamadugu ..	14,981	60	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	14	6	20	12	13	25
Bellary ..	64	Yemmiganuru ..	10,879	42	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	14	11	25	7	7	14
	65	Guntakal	12,518	65	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	12	6	18	13	5	18
Anantapur ..	66	Kadiri	11,818	42	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	6	5	11	14	14	28
	67	Uravakonda	10,274	49	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	6	4	10	19	22	41
	68	Amber	19,220	97	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	1	1	9	7	16	16	21	37
North Arcot	69	Arni	14,280	74	8	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	16	5	21	18	18	36
	70	Arcot	11,450	38	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	31	22	53	12	12	24
Chittoor ..	71	Tiruvattiyar ..	10,327	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11	23	12	12	24
	72	Kalahasti	13,286	68	1	..	..	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	9	8	17	8	8	16
	73	Dharmapuri ..	14,393	40	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	1	1	2
Salem ..	74	Rasipuram	13,979	61	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	22	6	28	16	20	36
	75	Sendamangalam ..	12,972	35	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	20	4	24	12	21	33
	76	Tiruchengode ..	16,818	31	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	18	8	26	12	14	26
	77	Gobichettipalayam ..	14,102	23	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	6	8	14	8	7	15
Coimbatore ..	78	Kollegal	13,266	16	..	..	..	..	7	5	2	..	..	..	9	6	15	15	7	22
	79	Mettupalayam ..	11,118	37	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	11	12	23	..	4	4
South Kanara.	80	Udipi	11,685	36	2	..	..	..	3	2	2	1	1	..	..	13	13	13	13	26
Malabar ..	81	Panamni	23,345	42	3	..	..	..	12	3	3	..	..	..	14	11	25	14	12	26
															17	17	34	22	16	38
		Total of towns .	1,132,000	2,488	60	114	10	..	170	205	171	10	7	1,003	1,031	1,024	2,055	1,148	1,000	2,143
		Total of corresponding month of previous year	1,137,870	2,242	49	131	12	..	876	179	150	20	2	1,178	1,142	1,000	2,142	1,148	1,000	2,143
		Increase (+) or decrease (—).	— 5,870	+ 247	+ 11	—17	— 2	..	+ 3	+ 26	+ 21	—4	+ 5	—120	—112	+ 24	— 88	..	..	..

Madras, 14th November 1925.

Abstract return of attacks and deaths of epidemic diseases in the Presidency of Madras during the week ending 7th November 1925.

Name of the district.	Name of taluk (rural) and municipal town.	Cholera.		Smallpox.		Plague.		Relapsing fever.	
		Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Ganjam	Aska	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
	Chatrapur	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..
	Gumsur	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	20	1	..	..	..	..
Godavari	Peddapuram	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Pithapuram	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..
	Ramachandrapuram	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..
	Polavaram	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	17	3	..	..	..	..
Kistna	Saikalur	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Tenali	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur	Guntur	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
	Ongole	..	..	18	1	..	..	..	..
	Sattenapalle	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	Vinukonda	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	25	4	..	..	..	..
Nellore	Kandukur	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Venkatagiri	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..
Madras	Madras town	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Conjeeveram M.T.	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	Chidambaram	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..
	Gingee	6	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Tindivanam	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
	Tirukkoyilur	6	3	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Villupuram M.T.	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	15	7	13	5	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	Karur	77	33	6	1	..	..	..	..
	Kulittalai	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lalgudi	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Musiri	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Trichinopoly	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Karur M.T.	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Trichinopoly M.T.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	112	54	9	1	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	Papanasam	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tiruvarumpundi	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mannargudi M.T.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tanjore M.T.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	11	9	1	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	Dindigul	136	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nilakottai	37	25	4	..	..	..	..	..
	Palni	43	24	5	1	..	..	..	..
	Periyakulam	30	8	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Tirumangalam	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bodinayakanur M.T.	24	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dindigul M.T.	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madura M.T.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Palni M.T.	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	291	123	10	1	1	1	..	..
Ramnad	Paramagudi	46	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ramnad	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sattur	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sivaganga	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tiruvadanai	24	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	88	62	..	..	..	..	..	..

Name of the district	Name of taluk (rural) and municipal town	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Relapsing fever.	
		Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
Tinnevelly ..	Srivaikuntam	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tirunelveli	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Pulivendla	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Rayachoti	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Rezumpeta	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	15	3	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	Hadagalli	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Harpanahalli	..	..	..	..	13	6	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	14	7	..	..
Anantapur ..	Hindupur	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	Kadiri	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Kalyandrug	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
	Madakasira	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	14	1	..	..	..	..
North Arcot ..	Arkonam	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
	Gudiyattam	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Polur	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Tirupattur	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
	Vellore	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Wandiwash	..	..	34	6	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	46	8	..	..	..	..
Chittoor ..	Chittoor	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madanapalle	..	..	23	3	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1	1	23	3	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	Dharmapuri	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..
	Hosur	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
	Omalur	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rasipuram	15	4	3	1	..	..	..	..
	Salem	27	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Salem M.T.	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	46	18	11	2	9	5	..	..
Coimbatore ..	Dharapuram	42	16	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Erode	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gopichettipalaiyam	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Kollegal	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Pollachi	28	10	..	..	3	3	..	..
	Udumalpet	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coimbatore M.T.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dharapuram M.T.	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pollachi M.T.	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	96	39	3	..	7	3	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	Coonoor M.T.	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Malabar ..	Palghat	23	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Walluvanad	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	26	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total—Municipalities ..	30	21	17	2	..	..	1	..
	Total—Rural districts ..	479	287	236	35	33	16	..	..
	Grand total ..	514	323	253	37	33	16	1	..

Madras, 30th November 1926.

Abstract return of attacks and deaths of epidemic diseases in the Presidency of Madras during the week ending 14th November 1925.

Name of the district.	Name of taluk (rural) and municipal town.	Cholera.		Smallpox		Plague.		Relapsing fever.	
		Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Ganjam	Chatrapur	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Gumsur	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	Anakapalle	..	..	26	1	..	..	..	..
	Golgonda	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	35	1	..	..	..	..
Godavari	Peddapuram	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	Ramachandrapuram	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Razole	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..
	Yellavaram	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	16	2	..	..	..	..
West Godavari	Narasapur	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
Kistna	Narasapur	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
	Tenali	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur	Bapatla	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
	Guntur	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..
	Ongole	..	..	13	2	..	..	..	..
	Palnad	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Repalle	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	Sattenapalle	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	48	6	..	..	..	..
Nellore	Kandukur	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
	Polur	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
	Udayagiri	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	Madras Town	4	3	6	1	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Conjeeveram M.T.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	Chidambaram	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
	Gingee	..	..	11	5	..	..	..	..
	Villupuram M.T.	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	4	3	21	5	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	Karur	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kulittalai	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lalgudi	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Musiri	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Trichinopoly	95	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Karur M.T.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Trichinopoly M.T.	..	..	14	5	..	..	..	..
	Total	81	50	15	5	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	Negapatam	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pattukottai	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tiruttaraipundi	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mannargudi M.T.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tanjore M.T.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	11	6	6	1	..	..	..	..
Madura	Dindigul	189	77	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nilakkottai	39	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Palni	42	18	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Periyakulam	31	9	..	..	..	..	3	2
	Tirumangalam	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sedapatti M.T.	24	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dindigul M.T.	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madura M.T.	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Palni M.T.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	346	127	6	..	..	..	3	2

Name of the district.	Name of taluk (rural) and municipal town.	Cholera.		Smallpox.		Plague.		Relapsing fever.	
		Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Ramnad	Aruppukottai	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paramagudi	69	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ramnad	23	6	..	..	5	5	..	..
	Tirupputtur	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tiruvadanai	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	99	50	..	..	5	5	..	..
Tinnevelly	Sivakasi	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tinnevelly	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuticorin M.T.	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	15	13	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	Sirvel	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	Rayachoti	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Rampeta	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	10	3	..	..	..	..
Bellary	Sidhgalli	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Harpanahalli	..	..	..	..	15	6	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	16	6	..	..
Anantapur	Hindupur	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Madakasira	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	Arkonam	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
	Gudiyattam	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
	Wandiwash	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	18	1	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	Chandragiri	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Chittoor	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Madanapalle	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
	Chittoor M.T.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	3	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	Dharmapuri	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
	Omalur	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rasipuram	15	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
	Salem	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Salem M.T.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	21	7	8	..	3	2	..	..
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dharapuram	28	14	2	2	..	..	..	..
	Erode	14	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kollegal	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..
	Palladam	17	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Udumalpet	31	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dharapuram M.T.	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erode M.T.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Palghat M.T.	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	101	55	2	2	8	4	..	..
The Nilgiris	Ootacamund	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
South Kanara ..	Mangalore M.T.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	Palghat	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Walavanad	8	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	20	11	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total—Municipalities	94	33	21	7	..	..	..	..
	Total—Rural districts ..	588	281	233	24	39	29	..	..
	Grand total ..	683	314	254	31	39	29	..	..

Madras, 2nd December 1925.

A. J. H. RUSSELL, Major, I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

THE HIGH COURT-FEES RULES, 1925.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

With the sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council, granted by Order in Council, dated 17th day of November 1925, numbered Mis No. 3459, and by virtue of the powers conferred by the Government of India Act of 1915 (5 & 6 George V, Chapter 61), the Amended Letters Patent of the High Court at Madras, and the Powers of Attorney Act, VII of 1882, and all other powers hereunto enabling, it is hereby ordered that the tables of fees hereunder set forth shall be used and observed in the High Court of Judicature at Madras in all cases coming before the said Court in the exercise of its Ordinary Original Jurisdiction, as well of its Civil Jurisdiction as of its Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty, Testamentary and Intestate, and Matrimonial Jurisdiction, and also in the exercise of its jurisdiction as regards appeals from judgments, decrees, and orders, passed in the exercise of such jurisdiction as aforesaid.

ORDER I.

Preliminary.

1. The following orders and rules may be cited as the High Court Fees Rules, 1925; and shall come into operation on 8th day of December 1925, and shall also apply, so far as may be practicable and unless otherwise expressly provided, to all proceedings taken on and after that day in all causes and matters then pending.

2 The rules and tables of fees in Appendix I hereto mentioned, and all previous rules and tables, are hereby annulled and the following rules and tables shall stand in lieu thereof.

3 In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "Brief" means necessary and proper observations for Counsel, and the proofs of witnesses;

(2) "Counsel" includes a Barrister-at-law and an Advocate of the High Court;

(3) "Folio" means 72 words, four figures being counted as one word;

(4) "Master" means a Master of the High Court of Judicature at Madras;

(5) "Official Referee" means the officer appointed by the Chief Justice for hearing and determination of references as to accounts, etc;

(6) "Pleading" includes a plaint, written statement, petition, special case, memorandum of appeal and memorandum of objections;

(7) "Testamentary" includes intestate;

and all other expressions used herein shall have the respective meanings prescribed by the rules of the High Court, 1902.

ORDER II.

Court-fees.

1. The fees set out in Appendix II hereto shall be levied by the Registrar of the High Court and the Sheriff respectively upon the several proceedings and documents and matters in the said Appendix specified as chargeable.

2 The fees chargeable upon applications for Probate and Letters of Administration shall not be levied in any case where the total net amount of the assets of the deceased does not exceed Rs. 1,000. Provided that, if, on realization, it is found that the assets exceed the said sum, the proper fees shall be paid.

If on application for leave to sue, defend, or appeal, in *forma pauperis* is granted, no fee shall be levied by the Registrar or the Sheriff, in respect of any proceeding by, or on behalf of, the pauper, except the fees chargeable upon the said application and any proceedings incidental thereto.

3. The Accountant of the High Court shall not, under item No 43 of the said Appendix, charge any commission upon monies or securities paid or brought into Court by the Official Trustee; and shall not charge any fee, except the said commission, when the total amount in Court to the credit of a suit, or matter, does not exceed Rs. 400 or in respect of payments made to suitors periodically

4. If a summons or notice be issued to a member of a firm, on behalf of himself and his partners, or to an agent or manager of a firm, on behalf of the partners only one fee shall be chargeable therefor.

A summons *ad testificandum*, or *duces tecum*, shall not contain the names of more than three witnesses

In all other cases, a separate fee shall be charged for each person to whom summons or notice is issued

5. The fee chargeable for interpreting a document shall be calculated with reference to the number of folios of the original document.

5-A. The fee chargeable for translating a document shall be calculated with reference to the number of pages of the original document, reckoning 24 lines to a page.

6 In every case where a fee is charged according to the number of folios of a document, part of a folio shall be reckoned as one folio.

7. The fee on documents and exhibits item No. 15-a, shall not be charged more than once in respect of the same document or exhibit, in the same suit, matter, or appeal. A bundle of title-deeds, or other documents, of which the several documents are not separately marked, a letter and its cover, and a bill and the vouchers thereto, shall respectively be charged for as one document. If a book of account, or other book, is marked as an exhibit, no further fee shall be charged in respect of any entry or page therein, which is separately marked.

8. In cases, where by consent of parties and with the leave of the Court, a copy of all exhibits to be used in the case is made for the use of the Court at the hearing, such copy may be marked as one exhibit.

9. Unless otherwise ordered, all necessary expenses actually or properly incurred in respect of the sale, partition or division of property by the Official Referee shall be paid by the party having the conduct of the proceedings in the first instance. In case of dispute, the expenses shall be settled and determined by the Taxing Officer.

10. Before the proclamation of sale approved by the Registrar is issued to the party having the conduct of the sale, such party shall deposit with the Official Referee—

(*a*) a sum of Rs. 25, when the reserve price of the property to be sold is less than the sum of Rs. 5,000.

(*b*) A sum of Rs. 50, when the reserve price amounts to or exceeds Rs. 5,000 but is less than Rs. 10,000.

(*c*) a sum of Rs. 100, when the reserve price amounts to or exceeds Rs. 10,000 and is less than Rs. 20,000

(*d*) a sum of Rs. 200, when the reserve price amounts to or exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Credit shall be given for the sums deposited as aforesaid when the commission payable in respect of such sale is collected

Whenever a fresh proclamation becomes necessary owing to the sale having been adjourned for reasons not due to neglect or default of the party having conduct of the sale the deposit shall enure to the benefit of the subsequent sale.

11. If the Assistant Registrar, or an Interpreter, with the permission of the Registrar, attends any person out of the Court house, out of office hours, he may receive in cash, and may retain, the

fees chargeable for the said attendance, being items Nos. 32 to 34, inclusive, of Appendix II hereto

12. In addition to the fees chargeable by the Sheriff, in Appendix II hereto mentioned, he shall be entitled to all necessary expenses actually or properly incurred by him, in or about the sale of any property, or for the transmission of documents by post, or in the custody of any property attached by seizure, or in the custody and maintenance of any person arrested, over and above the amount deposited for subsistance money In case of dispute, the said expenses shall be settled and determined by the Taxing Officer.

ORDER III.

Costs of Particular Proceedings.

1. No costs of, or incidental to, an order shall be allowed, unless the same are expressly given by the order, or have been reserved to, and expressly disposed of at, a subsequent stage of the case

2. Unless the Court otherwise expressly directs, all costs shall be taxed as between party and party.

3. When the costs of an interlocutory application or of an adjournment, or of the day, are awarded to a party, the Registrar shall, unless the Court orders the costs to be taxed, insert in the order, as the amount of the said costs, the hearing fee, if any, chargeable to the party, and if counsel appears his fee also (if the attorney or in cases where counsel appears instructed by a vakil, under Order VI, rules 2 and 3, the vakil, upon bespeaking the order, leaves the brief or book sheet with the Registrar), and a fixed sum according to the scale set out in Appendix III hereto provided that, if the party appears in person, only the amount of Court fees incurred by him shall be inserted.

Where the costs of an interlocutory application or of an adjournment or of the day are directed to be costs in the cause, the Registrar shall insert in the said order the fixed costs of the applicant and of the other party, if any, with a direction that such costs shall be paid to the party to whom the costs of the suit are eventually awarded by the party against whom they are eventually awarded.

4. If the costs of an interlocutory application or order are not paid within seven days from the date of the allocatur of the taxing officer, or when the sums are ascertained without taxation, under the preceding rule, or otherwise, within seven days from the date of the order awarding the same, the party to whom costs are awarded may apply by summons in Chambers, or on the hearing of any application by the party in default, that all or any proceedings in the suit or matter may be stayed, or set aside, or that any subsequent step taken by the party ordered to pay such costs may be set aside for irregularity, and the Court thereupon may make such order as it thinks fit.

5. Upon the first application for execution of a decree or order, and in respect of all costs and expenses thereof, the Registrar shall insert in the warrant a direction to the Sheriff to levy, in addition to the amount due under the decree or order a sum according to the scale in Appendix III hereto. Provided that where execution is obtained otherwise than through the sheriff the costs thereof may be ordered to be taxed.

6. The Master or Registrar may in his discretion allow the fixed costs of subsequent applications for execution.

7. In summary suits on negotiable instruments unless otherwise ordered the sums set out in Appendix III hereto shall be allowed as costs of the plaintiff, and shall include all outfees, but not the costs of interlocutory applications nor the costs of execution. The fixed costs of interlocutory applications may be added to the costs awarded to the plaintiff by the decree.

ORDER IV.

Taxation of costs.

1. In every bill of costs, the professional charges shall be entered in a separate column from the disbursements, and the items shall be specified as shortly and concisely as possible. The date of each proceeding, or disbursement, shall be accurately stated; and, where a disbursement is to be vouched in the office of the Registrar, or of the sheriff, the date of filing the stamp, or of payment, shall be given or a fee voucher produced. The bill shall be signed by the pleader, or if the party appears in person, by the party, by whom it is left for taxation, including any pleader or party who is entitled to participate in the costs to be taxed.

2. Within three months from the date of the issue of the decree or order awarding costs, the party claiming the same shall leave the bill, and the vouchers in support of any disbursements therein, with the Taxing Officer, and obtain an appointment for taxation. Provided that, if costs of an interlocutory application or hearing have been awarded, and have not been previously taxed or paid, they may be included in the bill for the whole case.

Where costs of an interlocutory application are included in the bill of costs under the above proviso they shall be entered in the column for disbursements and a copy of the order shall be produced at the time of the taxation by the party claiming such costs.

3. Notice of the appointment shall be served upon the party to be charged or his pleader three clear days before, and an affidavit of service thereof shall be filed on the day preceding the day so appointed; on which day, or on any other day to which the taxation is adjourned, the Taxing Officer shall, if service of the said notice has been proved, or the party to be charged appears or consents, proceed to tax the bill, and if the pleader presenting the bill does not attend at the taxation, the Taxing Officer may disallow the sum of Rs. 5 or other sum charged in the bill, for his costs of attendance

4. Notice of taxation shall not be necessary in any case where the party to be charged has not appeared at the hearing of the case, in person, or by pleader, or guardian.

5. If, within the said period of three months, an appointment to tax is not applied for, or service of notice is not proved, the Taxing Officer shall return the bill.

6. If the bill is returned by the Taxing Officer, or if default has been made under rule 2 or 5, the Taxing Officer shall not receive or tax the bill, except under an order of the Court, to be obtained upon Master's or Registrar's summons in Chambers supported by affidavit.

7. The Taxing Officer may disallow the costs of any pleading or proceeding, or of any part thereof, which is improper, vexatious or unnecessary, or contains vexatious or unnecessary matter, or is of unnecessary length, or is caused by misconduct or negligence.

8. Unless the Court otherwise orders, no allowance shall be made for the costs of, or occasioned to any party by, the amendment of any pleading.

9. On every taxation the Taxing Officer shall allow all such costs, charges and expenses as shall appear to him to have been necessary or proper for the attainment of justice or for defending the rights of any party; but on taxation as between party and party no costs shall be allowed which appear to the Taxing Officer to have been incurred or increased unnecessarily or through negligence or mistake, or by payment of special charges or expenses to witnesses, or other persons or by other unusual expenses. Nor shall such costs be allowed as between attorney and client without proof that the attorney communicated to the client the probability that they would be disallowed as between party and party and that the

client, upon such communication, by his sanction or permission in writing authorized them to be incurred.

10. In respect of all fees and allowances which are in the discretion of the Taxing Officer, he shall take into consideration the other fees and allowances to the Pleader or Advocate, if any, in respect of the work to which the fee or allowance applies, the nature and importance of the suit, appeal, or matter, the amount involved, the interest of the parties, the fund or person to bear the costs, the general conduct and costs of the proceedings, and all other circumstances of the case.

11. Where it is made to appear to the Taxing Officer that a party in a purdanashin female, who by the custom of the country, or her caste, is not allowed to appear in public, and that an attendance upon or by her agent is not sufficient or proper, he may allow, as between party and party, the costs of the attendance of her Pleader, or of an officer of the Court, upon the said female.

12. Unless the Court otherwise orders, the costs of obtaining or briefing notes of evidence, and a copy of the judgment of the Court, shall not be allowed as between party and party except upon an appeal.

13. If, on a taxation of costs as between attorney and client one-sixth part of the amount of the bill is disallowed, the Pleader presenting the bill shall pay all costs of preparing the bill, and of and incidental to the taxation thereof, and the same shall be deducted by the Taxing Officer.

14. If, in any case, it is necessary for the Attorney or Vakil on record to employ a legal practitioner to act as agent beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, the Taxing Officer may allow the costs of the agent, and of instructing him. If the agent is employed in India, his costs shall be taxed according to the scales of fees prescribed by these rules; if he practises and is employed out of India, his costs shall be taxed according to the scale of fees in force at the place where he practises.

15. In any case in which a party entitled to receive costs is liable to pay costs to any other party the Taxing Officer may tax the costs the party is liable to pay, and may adjust the same by way of deduction or set off, and issue his allocatur for the balance only, or may, if he thinks fit, delay the allowance of the costs the party is entitled to receive, until he has paid or tendered the costs he is liable to pay; or the Taxing Officer may tax, and issue his allocatur for the costs to be paid to the party.

16. If so requested by any Attorney, Vakil or party attending the taxation, the Taxing Officer shall take a note of any objection made by the party to the allowance or disallowance of any item, or any part thereof, and of his decision thereon, and shall, on payment of the proper charges, give a copy of his note to any party to the case.

17. An Attorney, Vakil or party, who is dissatisfied with a decision of the Taxing Officer, may, within 20 days from the taxation, apply by summons in Chambers to review the taxation, and the Court may thereupon make such order as it thinks just. The summons shall, if objection is taken with respect to particular items, specify the same shortly; and shall, in any case, be accompanied by a copy of the notes of the Taxing Officer with reference to the objection made by the party. Notice of the application shall be given to all parties appearing on, or entitled to notice of, the taxation, other than the applicant.

18. If any Attorney, Vakil or party considers that the maximum fee allowed by these rules is insufficient, or that a fee ought to be allowed in respect of any matter not provided for by these rules, he may, upon the taxation of the bill, apply to the Taxing Officer to certify the amount which the officer is of opinion ought to be allowed and may then apply for a review of the taxation, in manner hereinbefore prescribed. At the hearing of the application, the Court may allow such fee, or may refer the bill to the Taxing Officer with such directions as it thinks fit, or may make such other order as it thinks just.

ORDER V.

Attorney's Fees.

1. Except as provided in Rule 29 of this Order the fees set out in Appendix IV hereto shall be allowed to the attorneys of the High Court for the business done by them; and no fee shall be allowed by the Taxing Officer in respect of any matter not thereby provided for, or exceeding the amount thereby limited.

2. Unless otherwise ordered, the fees allowed shall be those set forth in the column headed "Lower Scale".

The fees set forth in the column headed "Higher Scale" may be allowed in any suit, matter, or appeal, or at the hearing of any application therein, if on special grounds arising out of the nature and importance or the difficulty or urgency of the case, the Court or a Judge shall, at the trial or hearing or further consideration of the suit, matter, or appeal, or at the hearing of any application therein, whether the said suit, matter or appeal shall or shall not be brought to trial, or hearing or further consideration, as the case may be, no order; or if the Taxing Officer, under directions given to him for that purpose, by the Court or a Judge, shall think that such allowances ought to be made upon such special grounds as aforesaid.

Attendances.

3. No allowance shall be made for an attendance to search records, if the Taxing Officer has included the same in the allowance made for instructions, or unless it is shown that the search was necessary and proper.

4. Except as between attorney and client, no allowance shall be made for attending a deponent to read over and settle an affidavit.

5. An attendance at the telephone shall, where necessary or proper, be allowed as a letter.

6. Where an attorney acts for different parties in the same suit, appeal, or matter, unless the Court otherwise orders, only one set of attendances at Judge's chambers or in Court shall be allowed.

7. No allowance shall be made for attending to be served with any pleading, notice, order, or process, or upon receiving any letter, or for other formal attendances.

Co-defendants.

8. No allowance shall be made for obtaining copies of, or perusing, a pleading or proceeding filed by a co-defendant, unless it is made to appear to the Taxing Officer that there is a conflict in interest between the co-defendants.

Copies.

9. Except where otherwise provided, the allowance for service of any proceeding or document, or where service is effected through the Court, the allowance for attendance on the Registrar or Sheriff, includes the copies for service.

Counsel's Fees.

10. The Taxing Officer shall, in the absence of any special provision in these rules, regulate the fees of charges for returning and employing counsel, as nearly as may be, by the practice of the Supreme Court in England.

11. The amount of Counsel's fees shall be in the discretion of the Taxing Officer who shall, in the absence of a special provision in these rules, regulate the taxation of charges for returning and employing

Counsel as nearly as may be by the practice of the Supreme Court in England taking into consideration the rules of the Madras Bar Association and the minimum fees fixed by the proceedings of the general meeting of the Madras Bar Association held on the 16th and 17th days of April 1925.

12. No retaining fee to Counsel shall be allowed as between party and party.

13. Such costs of procuring the advice of Counsel on the evidence in any cause or matter as the Taxing Officer shall, in his discretion, think just and reasonable, and of employing Counsel to settle pleadings and such special affidavit as the Taxing Officer shall, in his discretion, think proper to be settled by Counsel, are to be allowed, but a separate fee is not to be allowed for each affidavit, but one fee for all affidavits, proper to be so settled, which are or ought to be filed at the same time.

14. Unless the Court otherwise orders, no fee shall be allowed for a conference, in addition to the attorney's and Counsel's fees for drawing and settling any pleading, or other document, or for advising thereon.

15. Unless the Court otherwise orders, in any case within the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes of Madras, or the Madras City Civil Court, or upon any interlocutory application, or hearing in chambers, the costs of briefing more than one Counsel shall not be allowed.

16. No fee to Counsel shall be allowed unless vouched by his signature, and where a certificate for Counsel is given such certificate is produced.

Drawing documents.

17. The fee allowed for drawing shall include copies for the Attorney or client, or for Counsel to settle.

18. No fee shall be allowed in respect of documents, or extracts from documents, including letters, which are unnecessarily set out in a pleading, affidavit, or brief.

In allowing costs for drawing and copying observations to counsel in the brief the Taxing Officer shall disallow the costs of detailed comments on any question of law or discussion of authorities in point or any prolixity in the statement of facts.

Folios.

19. In calculating the number of folios, the whole pleading, or proceeding, including the verification clause, if any, shall be reckoned as one document; and in the case of copying charges, all documents annexed or exhibited thereto, shall be reckoned as part thereof.

Part of a folio shall be reckoned as a folio.

Instructions.

20. No allowance shall be made for instructions in relation to the following matters:—

(1) Advertisements, proclamation of sale;

(2) To initiate, appear on, or defend, any interlocutory application on behalf of a party unless costs are ordered to be taxed;

(3) To counsel to settle a pleading or document if the attorney is allowed the fee for drawing;

(4) Brief, other than in the items 53, 54 and 55 of Appendix IV hereto mentioned.

Provided that proper and necessary attendances and letters, may be allowed in special or difficult cases; and the fee allowed for instructions for an affidavit to verify an account, or proclamation of sale, may include the costs of obtaining materials for the document, and making searches and calculations, if any.

Provided also that, where a brief exceeds five folios, the fee for drawing the same may be allowed.

Notices.

21. Where notice of filing affidavits, or other proceedings, is required, only one notice shall be allowed for a set of affidavits filed, or which ought to be filed, together.

22. Except where notice is ordered by the Court, where an appointment or hearing is, or ought to be, adjourned, service of a notice of the adjournment, or next appointment, shall not be allowed.

Perusals.

23. No allowance shall be made for the perusal of documents exhibited, or annexed, to an affidavit, pleading, or other proceeding unless ordered by the Court.

Proceedings before suit.

24. Unless the Court otherwise orders, no allowance shall be made for work done before the commencement of proceedings in the Court, except for a letter before suit and instructions to sue, appeal, or defend.

Procuring the attendance of witnesses.

25. The Taxing Officer may allow such just and reasonable charges and expenses as appear to have been properly incurred for procuring evidence, and attendance of witnesses.

Retainer.

26. Except where more than one set of costs is allowed, only one retainer shall be allowed in a suit or matter, and any appeal or other proceeding in connexion therewith. The fee allowed for the retainer shall include all attendances for executing, authenticating, or for filing the same.

Service.

27. If a proceeding, which the party is authorized to serve, is served at a distance exceeding twenty miles from the High Court, the same charges shall be allowed as upon a summons or notice served through the Court, provided that, if it is made to appear to the Taxing Officer that service of the proceeding through the Court was impracticable, or not advisable, he may allow, besides the actual reasonable travelling expenses and the charges above mentioned, a fee not exceeding Re. 1 per diem, for the expenses of the serving-officer.

28. In all cases in which these rules do not sufficiently declare what business or proceedings may be charged for in the bills of fees and costs, or in what manner and by what steps any part of the business or proceedings ought to be conducted, the Taxing Officer is directed to take the rules and practice of the Supreme Court in England as his guide.

Attorney and Client.

29. As between Attorney and Client the Taxing Officer may allow for actual work done and time occupied in respect of each item and shall not necessarily be limited by the amounts herein allowed as between party and party.

30. An attorney, when he has taxed his bill of costs against his client, may apply in Chambers on summons for an order against his client or the legal representatives of such client, for payment of the sum allowed on taxation or such sum as may then remain due. The Judge, on hearing the summons, may make such order or refer the parties to a suit. Such order, if made, may be executed under Order XXI of the Code of Civil Procedure as a decree for money.

31. In the case of every bill of costs of an attorney whether relating to contentious or non-contentious business, including conveyancing and testamentary matters, whether taxed or not, and irrespective of whether it is payable between party and party, or between attorney and client, or as between attorney and client out of any fund, in respect of business

done after the 8th day of December 1925, there shall be chargeable and allowed at the end of the bill an addition of 25 per cent of the total amount thereon, exclusive of all disbursements, and this addition shall be made to every bill of costs lodged for taxation with the Taxing Master

ORDER VI.

Vakil's Fees.

1. The fees to be allowed on the Original Side of the High Court, Madras, to an adversary's vakil in suits for money, effects, or other personal property, or for land, or other immovable property of any description, in cases where such vakil appears, acts, and pleads, shall be on the following scale :—

(a) Where the suit is settled, withdrawn or compromised, or is dismissed for default without any determination on the merits of the case, or before all the requisite pleadings are filed—

(1) if the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 5,000, 1¼ per cent ;

(2) if the amount or value exceeds Rs. 5,000, and does not exceed Rs. 20,000 on Rs. 5,000, as above, and on the remainder, ½ per cent ;

(3) if the amount or value exceed Rs 20,000 and does not exceed Rs. 50,000, on Rs. 20,000, as above, and on the remainder ¼ per cent ;

(4) if the amount or value exceeds Rs 50,000, and does not exceed Rs. 80,000, on Rs. 50,000, as above, and on the remainder, ⅛ per cent ;

(5) if the amount or value exceeds Rs. 80,000, Rs. 250.

(b) Where the suit is decreed or decided *ex parte*, or on confession of judgment, or is dismissed for default after the requisite pleadings have been filed, or is withdrawn, or compromised after the defence is put in—

(1) if the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 5,000, 2½ per cent;

(2) if the amount or value exceeds Rs. 5,000, and does not exceed Rs 20,000, on Rs. 5,000, as above, and on the remainder, 1 per cent ;

(3) if the amount or value exceeds Rs. 20,000 and does not exceed Rs. 50,000, as Rs 20,000, as above, and on the remainder ½ per cent;

(4) if the amount or value exceeds Rs. 50,000 and does not exceed Rs. 80,000, on Rs. 50,000 as above, and on the remainder, ¼ per cent;

(5) if the amount or value exceeds Rs 80,000, Rs. 500;

(c) When a suit is set down on the final disposal board and disposed of, or is settled, withdrawn, or compromised after a partial or complete trial but before delivery of judgment, fees are payable on the following scale :

(1) if the amount or value of the claim exceeds Rs. 2,000, but does not exceed Rs. 5,000, 7 per cent;

(2) if the amount or value exceeds Rs 5,000 and does not exceed Rs 10,000, on Rs. 5,000, as above, and on the remainder, 6 per cent;

(3) if the amount or value exceeds Rs. 10,000, and does not exceed Rs. 20,000, on Rs. 10,000, as above, and on the remainder, 4 per cent ;

(4) if the amount or value exceeds Rs. 20,000, and does not exceed Rs. 50,000, on Rs. 10,000, as above, and on the remainder, 2 per cent ;

(5) if the amount or value exceeds Rs. 50,000, and does not exceed one lakh, on Rs. 50 000 as above, and on the remainder, 1 per cent ;

(6) if the amount or value exceeds Rs 1,00,000 on one lakh, as above, and on the remainder, ½ per cent.

2. The fees to be allowed on the Original Side of the High Court to an adversary's vakil in suits for money, effects, or other personal property, or for land or other immovable property of any description, where such vakil appears, and acts, but does not plead, shall be 50 per cent of the fees mentioned in rule 1 (c) and he shall also be allowed the fees paid by him to an advocate when vouched, taxed, and ascertained in the same way and on the same scale as in an attorney's bill of costs.

3. When a vakil instructs an advocate even at a preliminary stage in a suit, or matter, he shall be deemed, for the purpose of taxation of costs, to have elected not to plead, and will, therefore, be entitled to the fees of a vakil instructing an advocate at the rate referred to in rule 2 above. Such vakil is not to be debarred from pleading but, having once elected to appear by an advocate, he will only be entitled to the same scale of *ad valorem* fees as he would have been entitled to had he taken in an advocate to appear for him throughout.

4. In cases where a junior vakil instructs a senior vakil the amount to be allowed on taxation will ordinarily be the usual regulation fee as in rule 1. But in cases of special difficulty or importance the Court or a Bench may certify for a higher fee, not exceeding 33⅓ per cent of the then regulation fee.

5. In cases in which a vakil appears, acts, and pleads or appears and acts and which are referred to the Official Referee or to a Commissioner for the purpose of taking accounts or for other enquiry, the Taxing Officer may (if the Court award the costs of the reference) taking into account the diligence of the party and the value of the work done before the Official Referee or Commissioner, allow to the vakil as appearing, acting, and pleading, or appearing and acting, a further fee in addition to the *ad valorem* fee.

6 Save by special leave of the Court and except in the case of an advocate or vakil appearing on behalf of the Government, or any incapacitated proprietor who is either a ward of the Court of Wards or local boards, no fee shall, in any case, be entered as recoverable in a decree or order, except in the case of an advocate if so vouched by his signature, or in the case of a vakil, except upon production of a certificate from the vakil that he has received such fee.

Explanation.—The fact of a promissory note or other agreement to pay the fee having been given or made by the client does not entitle the advocate or vakil to certify that he has received his fee.

7. The fee to be allowed to an adversary's vakil in appeals from judgments (decrees) of a Judge in exercise of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the Court in suits for money, effects, or other personal property, or for land or other immovable property of any description, shall be payable on the following scale :—

(a) when, at the time of hearing, the appeal stands on the 'Ready Board' :

(1) if the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs 5,000, 5 per cent;

(2) if the amount or value exceeds Rs. 5,000, and does not exceed Rs 20,000, on Rs. 5,000, as above, and on the remainder, 2 per cent ;

(3) if the amount or value exceeds Rs. 20,000, and does not exceed Rs. 50,000, on Rs. 20,000, as above, and on the remainder, 1 per cent ;

(4) if the amount or value exceeds Rs. 50,000, and does not exceed Rs 80,000, on Rs. 50,000, as above, and on the remainder, ½ per cent ;

(5) if the amount or value exceeds Rs. 80,000, Rs. 1,000.

(b) When, at the time of hearing, the appeal does not stand on the 'Ready Board' but printing of the records has been applied for and estimated print charges have been paid by the party to whom costs are awarded—

(1) if the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 5,000, 2½ per cent;

(2) if the amount or value exceeds Rs. 5,000, and does not exceed Rs. 20,000, on Rs. 5,000, as above, and on the remainder, 1 per cent;

(3) if the amount or value exceeds Rs. 20,000, and does not exceed Rs. 50,000, on Rs. 20,000, as above, and on the remainder, ½ per cent;

(4) if the amount or value exceeds Rs. 50,000, and does not exceed Rs. 80,000, on Rs. 50,000, as above, and on the remainder, ¼ per cent;

(5) if the amount or value exceeds Rs. 80,000, Rs. 200.

(c) When, at the time of the hearing, the appeal does not stand on the 'Ready Board' but notice has been served and appearance (in the case of respondent) has been entered but no printing charges have been paid—

(1) if the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 5,000, 1½ per cent;

(2) if the amount or value exceeds Rs. 5,000, and does not exceed Rs. 20,000, on Rs. 5,000, as above, and on the remainder, ¾ per cent;

(3) if the amount or value exceeds Rs. 20,000, and does not exceed Rs. 50,000, on Rs. 20,000, as above, and on the remainder, ½ per cent;

(4) if the amount of value exceeds Rs. 50,000, and does not exceed Rs. 80,000, on Rs. 50,000, as above, and on the remainder ¼ per cent;

(5) if the amount or value exceeds Rs. 80,000, Rs. 250.

8. In appeals from orders (amounting to judgments) of a Judge in exercise of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the Court and in appeals from orders made by a Judge in exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act of 1909, and in other miscellaneous cases, the fees to be allowed to an adversary's vakil are payable on the following scale:—

(1) if the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 5,000, 1½ per cent;

(2) if the amount or value exceeds Rs. 5,000, and does not exceed Rs. 20,000, on Rs. 5,000, as above, and on the remainder, ¾ per cent;

(3) if the amount or value exceeds Rs. 20,000, and does not exceed Rs. 50,000, on Rs. 20,000, as above, and on the remainder, ½ per cent;

(4) if the amount or value exceeds Rs. 50,000, and does not exceed Rs. 80,000, on Rs 50,000, as above, and on the remainder, ¼ per cent;

(5) if the amount or value exceeds Rs. 80,000, Rs. 250.

9. In Original Side appeals the fees payable under rules 7 and 8 shall be subject to the following minima:—

In appeals from original decrees minimum fee—

(1) when, at the time of hearing, the appeal stands on the 'Ready Board', Rs. 100;

(2) when, at the time of hearing, application for printing and payment of printing charges have been made by the successful party, Rs. 50;

(3) when, at the time of hearing, notice has been served on and (in the case of respondent) appearance entered by the successful party, Rs. 25.

10. The words "the amount or value of the claim" in rules 1, 7 and 8 mean the value as set forth in the plaint, written statement containing a counter-claim, or memorandum of appeal, and where Court-fees are payable *ad valorem* the value on which such Court-fees are paid, and "appeal" includes a memorandum of cross-objections.

11. Fractions of a rupee in the amount or value of a claim are to be rejected in calculating the fee payable thereupon.

12. In cases in which the subject-matter of the claim does not admit of valuation, the Taxing Officer, shall fix a reasonable fee, regard being had to the time occupied in the preparation and the hearing of the case and the nature of the questions raised therein as also to the minima fees prescribed by rule 9.

13. If several defendants or respondents, who have a joint or common interest, succeed upon a joint defence, or upon separate defences, substantially the same, not more than one fee shall be allowed unless the Court shall otherwise order for a reason which shall be recorded in the judgment. If only one fee be allowed, the Court shall direct to which of the defendants or respondents it shall be paid, or shall apportion it among the several defendants or respondents in such manner as the Court shall think fit.

14. If several defendants or respondents, who have separate interests, set up separate and distinct defences and succeed thereon, a fee for one legal practitioner for each of the defendants or respondents who shall appear by a separate legal practitioner may be allowed in respect of his separate interest. Such fee, if allowed, shall be calculated with reference to the value of the separate interest of such defendant, or respondent, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

15. In appeals from the Original Side in cases of special difficulty or importance, the Judge or Bench disposing of an appeal or other matter may, on the application of a party direct that (1) a higher fee than would ordinarily be admissible under these rules be allowed, (2) two sets of fees be allowed to a party who has engaged more than one advocate or vakil, and the Taxing Officer shall thereupon allow to that party a second fee equal to thirty-three and one-third per cent of the fee that would ordinarily be admissible under these rules.

16. Where the Court orders the costs of an interlocutory application to be taxed, the Taxing Officer shall fix a reasonable fee not in any case exceeding Rs. 50 in the case of a Judge's summons and Rs. 75 in the case of a Notice of a Motion.

17. In all the interlocutory applications in pending appeals from the Original Side and in all miscellaneous applications after their disposal which are decided on the merits after contest and in which costs have been awarded, the Taxing Officer shall fix a reasonable fee not in any case exceeding Rs. 75.

18. The fee allowed on the percentage scale for prosecuting or defending a suit on the Original Side of the High Court or an appeal therefrom, is intended to cover all proceedings up to decree; but it shall not be deemed to include the fixed costs of interlocutory applications the costs of which have been ordered to be costs in the cause.

19. Where a suit or appeal is remitted for rehearing and disposal or for a finding on issues, a further fee may be allowed in respect of such proceedings and such fee may be allowed by the Taxing Officer, who shall take into consideration the work involved. Such fee may not exceed 50 per cent of the original fee allowed.

20. In petitions or proceedings under the Indian Companies Act, Probate and Administration matters, petitions under the Guardians and Wards Act,

Income Tax cases, Habeas Corpus applications, claims to attached properties, applications under the Trustee Act, Administrator-General's Act, Arbitrations and similar matters for which no provision is made for vakils' fees in these rules, vakils shall be allowed the fees set out in Appendix IV hereto and shall bring in and tax an itemised bill in the same manner and shall be entitled to be paid the same fees as are allowed to attorneys.

Taxation as between vakil and client.

21. Where dispute arises between a vakil and his client as to the fees payable to the vakil, the vakil may apply to the Taxing Officer asking to have his bill taxed, and the Taxing Officer may thereupon proceed to tax the bill.

22. If on taxation of costs as between vakil and client one-sixth part of the amount of the bill be disallowed, the vakil shall pay costs of preparing the bill, and of and incidental to taxation thereof, and the same shall be deducted by the Taxing Officer.

23. A vakil, when he has taxed his bill of costs against his client, may apply to a Judge in Chambers on summons for an order against his client, or the legal representatives of such client for payment of the sum allowed on taxation or such sum as may then remain due. The Judge, on hearing the summons, may make such order or refer the parties to a suit. Such order, if made, may be executed under Order XXI of the Code of Civil Procedure as a decree for money.

ORDER VII.

Allowances to witnesses.

1. Subject to the following rules, there may be allowed to witnesses for their attendance at Court the respective sums set out in Appendix V hereto.

Provided that the procedure to be adopted in the case of Government servants who are summoned as witnesses in their official capacity in suits in which Government is a party shall be in accordance with the amended rules contained in Order XVI to Schedule I of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

2. Where the witness is a party to the suit or matter, he shall not be entitled to any allowance, except for travelling, unless he has been subpœnaed by another party to give evidence, or the Judge otherwise orders.

3. If a witness, or party, subpœnaed and called as a witness by any other party, resides beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, he may be allowed as travelling allowances, allowance for subsistence and other expenses, the sum which has been actually and reasonably paid by him, not exceeding the allowances and expenses set out below.

	Travelling allowances			Allowances for subsistence and other expenses, not exceeding per diem
	By rail.	By road.	By sea or canal.	
				Rs. as.
	(Class of witnesses—First class.)			
First-class fare.	Eight annas per mile.	Actual expenses of passage.		6 to 20
	(Class of witnesses—Second class.)			
Second-class fare.	Four annas per mile.	Actual expenses of passage.		3 to 12
	(Class of witnesses—Third class.)			
Intermediate or if there be no intermediate, third-class fare.	Two annas per mile.	Actual expenses of passage.		2 to 10
	(Class of witnesses—Fourth class.)			
Third class fare.	Two annas per every ten miles or if witness is unable to walk, one anna per mile.	Actual expenses of passage.		1 to 8

4. If it appears to the Taxing Officer that costs have been reasonably and properly incurred, he may, in his discretion, allow costs of witnesses who have not been summoned or who have been summoned but not examined.

5. In any suit or matter, the Judge may order that any expert or scientific witness may be allowed for qualifying to give evidence, and for attending the trial or hearing, such sums as the Taxing Officer may think fit, not exceeding the maximum allowance given in Schedule II of Appendix V hereto.

APPENDIX I.

REPEALS.

1. Rule of Court, dated 5th May 1831; G.O. No. 584, Judicial, dated 27th March 1891, excepting items Nos. 28 to 32 inclusive of Schedule A to the said rule headed "Accountant-General" and Notes (1) and (2).

2. Order of Chief Justice, dated 23rd August 1882, with respect to transmission or process for service.

3. Rule of Court, dated 30th April 1880, with respect to certificates under Act No. XIII of 1875.

4. Rule of Court, dated 21st January 1884; G.O. No. 358, Judicial, dated 7th February 1884.

5. Rule of Court, dated 10th July 1884, G.O. No. 1843, Judicial, dated 26th July 1884.

6. Table of Attorney's fees, dated 25th January 1893, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement, dated 31st January 1893.

7. Rule 312 of the Rules of the High Court, 1897, dated 17th December 1896.

8. (Rules 30 to 40, inclusive, of the rules framed by the High Court under the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, so far as relates to all suits, and matters, on the Original Side of the High Court, and appeals from judgments, decrees and orders therein).

9 Scale of allowances to witnesses, dated 11th December 1882.

10 The High Court Fees Rules, 1902.

APPENDIX II

COURT-FEES.

Fees to be levied by the Registrar of the High Court.

	Rs.	A.
1. Plaint or special case under Order XXXVI of the Code of Civil Procedure—		
Where the value of the subject matter of the suit does not exceed Rs. 10,000	150	0
And for every Rs. 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 10,000	20	0
2. If the plaint or agreement comprises a single cause of action or several causes of action when joined, cognizable by the Madras City Civil Court or the Madras Court of Small Causes, the same fee as would be leviable, were the plaint presented in the Madras City Civil Court or		

	Rs.	A.
the Madras Court of Small Causes: Provided that the fee shall in no case be less than Rs. 150 ..	....	
3. (a) Written statement pleading a set-off as defined in Order VIII, rule 6 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. The same fee as would be leviable on a plaint for the amount of the set-off claimed	....	
(b) Special case under the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, or any other enactment	100	0
4. Written statement containing a counter-claim. The same fee as would be leviable on a plaint for the amount of the counter-claim ..	....	
5. Reply to a counter-claim	10	0
6. Petition for grant of probate or letters of administration to have effect throughout British India ..	25	0
7. Every other petition, including a petition for the admission of an advocate, attorney or vakil	20	0
8. Summons, citation or notice, to a defendant to a plaint, to a respondent to a petition, executing application or memorandum of appeal, and summons to a witness, each ..	2	8
9 Application to the Registrar for the transmission of a summons, notice, or process for service, including postage, in respect of each summons, notice or process	3	0
10. Judge's summons, Master's summons or Registrar's summons	75	0
11. Notice of motion	10	0
12. Commission to examine witnesses, or other commission, including transmission to the Court, if any, to which the commission is issued	10	0
13. Amendment of any proceeding, per folio of amendment	0	6
14. On the first hearing of a testamentary, or matrimonial suit	20	0
On the first hearing of any other suit.	10	0
15. On the hearing or trial in Court of a suit, or matter, other than a motion on affidavit evidence only, for the first day	10	0
And on counter-claim an additional ..	10	0
For every day subsequent to the first.	20	0
16. (a) Every document, or exhibit produced with or annexed to a plaint, petition (other than a testamentary petition), or written statement, or counter-claim, or exhibited to an affidavit to be used in Court or before a Judge (other than an affidavit of service), or marked as an exhibit at a hearing before the Court or a Judge (provided that with the consent of the Court several documents when fastened together may be marked as one document) ..	2	0
(b) Search of records, in respect of each suit, appeal, or matter in which search is made, for every hour or part of an hour	2	0
18. Application to the Registrar for the production by an officer of the Court of any record or document, at the hearing of a suit, appeal, or matter in the High Court, other than that in which the record or document is filed, or in any Court other than the High Court	1	6

	Rs.	A.
17. On filing a certificate or report of a Judge or Commissioner, or award of an arbitrator	5	
18. Certificate of the Registrar	1	0
19. Or, if the document certified by the Registrar exceeds two folios in length, per 175 words	0	3
19-(a). Copy of a transcript of a shorthand note, per 175 words	0	3
20. For taking security or passing Receiver's account, for the first hour or part of the first hour	2	8
20-(a). For every subsequent hour or part of a subsequent hour	5	0
21. Interpreting viva voce any document, proceeding, not exceeding eight folios	1	0
22. And for every folio, beyond eight folios	0	8
23. Translating any document, including copy of the translation, per page of 24 lines or a fraction thereof ..	1	4
24. Taxation of bill of costs, including allocatur, not exceeding 300 rupees.	5	0
Exceeding 300 rupees	10	0
25 And, if the taxation occupies more than one hour, for every additional hour, or part of an hour ..	10	0
26. Copy of will annexed to probate or letters of administration, per folio..	0	6
27. Entering and registering probate and will per folio	0	8
28. Entering and registering letters of Administration and bond, and will if any, per folio	0	8
29. For every exemplification, per folio ..	1	0
30. Execution application	5	0
31. Warrant of arrest or attachment, writ or process in execution, not otherwise provided for	5	0
32. For every attendance by the Assistant Registrar, or an interpreter, out of the Court house, and within two miles thereof, in addition to all other fees chargeable	10	0
33. Or, if the actual attendance on the party is for more than one hour a further sum of	10	0
34. And, for every mile beyond two miles from the High Court, a further fee of	2	0
34-(a) For every enquiry or on the taking of every account by the Official Referee for each day or part of a day	20	0
Provided that in cases where only directions are given or where only formal orders is the nature of directions are passed no fee shall be chargeable.		
34-(b) On the sale of property, conducted by the Official Referee, a commission at the rate of 2½ per cent on the net sale-proceeds not exceeding Rs. 50,000 and at the rate of 1½ per cent on balance		
34-(c) On the sale of property in partition suits by the Official Referee between the parties for the purpose of partition and for equalising the shares, half the above rates		
34-(d) Official Referee's summons ..	2	0
35. Memorandum of appeal from a final judgment	150	0
36. Memorandum of appeal from any other judgment or order	200	0
37 Memorandum of objections ..	75	0

	Rs.	A.
Powers of Attorney Act, 1882.		
38. Filing Power of attorney and affidavit verifying the same	2	0
39. Filing any other document	2	0
40. Certifying copy of any document to be a true copy	1	0
41. And, when the copy is prepared by the Registrar, for each folio after the first two folios	0	6
42. Search of file of instruments deposited for each hour or part thereof ..	2	0
43. Upon all monies paid to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Imperial Bank of India, with the privity of the Accountant of the High Court, for every hundred rupees	1	0
44. Upon all interest accruing on the said monies or investments thereof, for every hundred rupees	2	8
45. For entering and countersigning a decree or order for payment of money	5	0
46. For making and entering every certificate to be annexed to a decree or order for payment of money ..	10	0
47. For every search when no certificate is required	3	8
48. For every certificate of funds in Court,	5	0
Fees to be levied by the Sheriff.		
49 On every citation or summons either to party or a witness for each person to whom the citation or the summons is directed	2	0
50. On every notice for each person to whom the notice is directed ..	2	0
51. On every warrant of arrest	5	0
52. On every proclamation for attachment or process of sale	5	0
53. On every warrant of attachment of movable or immovable property according to the value of the suit if after or before judgment or the amount decreed in respect of which execution is sought, if the amount or value does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ..	10	0
Exceeds Rs. 1,000 but does not exceed Rs. 2,500	12	0
Exceeds Rs. 2,500 but does not exceed Rs. 5,000	16	0
Exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	20	0
Exceeds Rs 10,000	25	0
54. On every warrant or order for delivery of possession of property, movable or immovable—If no attachment has taken place, the fee for attachment of the property. If attachment has taken place :—		
For movable property ..	2	0
For immovable property when it consists of a single parcel ..	5	0
For the like where there are several parcels situated in different places, for each parcel,	3	0
55. On every warrant of sale of movable property	2	0
56. On every warrant of sale of immovable property	5	0
57. On every certificate other than the return to a summons or other process	1	0
58. For copies of all papers from the Sheriff's office per folio	0	6
59. On every application for a search in the Sheriff's office	1	0
60. On every injunction or order not otherwise provided for	5	0

	Rs.	A.
Fees to be levied by the Sheriff—cont.		
61. For the detention of any person in custody before commitment by order of the Court or a Judge, each day.	2	0
62. For keeping possession of movable or immovable property, the necessary expenses actually incurred in keeping such possession, the amount in cases of dispute to be settled by the Taxing officer.		

APPENDIX III.

FIXED COSTS.

	Amount where the party appears			
	By a pleader.		In person.	
Interlocutory—Applications.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
1. When the party appears by an Attorney or Vakil—				
(1) Costs of the applicant ..	35	0	..	
(2) Costs of any other party	17	8	..	
2 When the party appears by an Advocate, if the application is in Chambers, and a certificate for Counsel is given—			—	
(1) Costs of the applicant ..	45	0	..	
(2) Costs of any other party.	22	8	..	
3. When the party appears by an Advocate, if the application is in Court—				
(1) Costs of the applicant ..	60	0	..	
(2) Costs of any other party.	30	0	..	
Adjournment and Day Costs.				
4. On an interlocutory application, or hearing in Chambers	10	0		
5. On the trial of a suit, appeal or matter in Court ..	30	0		
Costs of Execution Applications.				
6 For arrest	50	0	21	0
7. For delivery of specific property	50	0	12	0
8. For attachment of any property	60	0	34	0
9. In addition to the costs allowable, under item 8 for attachment of the property, upon an application for—				
(1) Sale of movable property ..	75	0	12	0
(2) Sale of immovable property ..	150	0	10	0
Summary suits on negotiable instruments.				
10. Suit against one defendant on a single bill of exchange, promissory note, or hundi where the value of the subject-matter of suit does not exceed Rs. 10,000 ..	270	0	170	0
For every Rs. 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 10,000 up to Rs. 25,000	70	0	20	0
For every Rs. 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 25,000	20	0	20	0
11. For each defendant beyond the first	7	0	4	0
12. For each bill of exchange, promissory note or hundi, beyond the first—				
(a) Not requiring translation	3	0	2	0
(b) Requiring translation ..	5	0	4	0

APPENDIX IV

SCALE OF ATTORNEY'S FEES.

	Lower scale. Rs. A.	Higher scale. Rs. A.
Attendances.		
1. On the Registrar to bespeak the transmission of a summons or other process for service, a certificate for counsel, certificate of funds, translation of a document, copy of a judgment or Judge's notes, copy of a decree or order, other document or proceeding filed in Court, order or to amend a pleading or other proceeding and all other necessary attendances on the Registrar	2 0	3 8
1(a). Attendance on the Registrar on presentation of plaint or petition ..	5 0	10 0
2. On the sheriff, to lodge summons or notice for service, or any process for execution	2 0	3 8
3. On any officer of Court, not otherwise provided for ..	2 0	3 8
4. On search of records, per hour	3 8	7 0
5. On the Registrar, to inspect or settle minutes of decree or order	3 8	7 0
6. On the Registrar to bespeak issue of order to the Imperial Bank of India, for payment into or out of Court, or for other operation with respect to monies or securities in Court, including drawing and copies of the necessary documents	5 0	10 0
7. On the Accountant-General..	5 0	5 0
8. At the Imperial Bank of India, to lodge or receive any monies or securities ..	5 0	10 0
9. To lodge the receipt of the Imperial Bank of India, for any monies or securities	2 0	3 8
10. On the Taxing Officer, to tax a bill of costs	5 0	5 0
11. Or per hour	5 0	7 0
12. Attending the Judge at the first hearing of a suit, or on an application in Chambers	10 0	15 0
13. Or, in special cases, a fee not exceeding	15 0	22 8
14. In Court, on motion, if not heard, each day ..	3 8	5 0
15. The same, when heard, each day	15 0	22 8
16. On the hearing or trial of any suit, appeal or matter, whether before the Court or a Judge, or a Commissioner or arbitrator, or on taking an account, or on an enquiry, when the case is in daily cause list, or likely to be heard, for each day, a fee of	3 8	5 0
17. The cause, when heard or tried, for each day, a fee not exceeding	30 0	45 0
Attendances—cont.		
18. Or, if without counsel, not to exceed	50 0	75 0
19. When beyond the local jurisdiction of the High Court, for each day for which the attorney is necessarily absent, a fee not exceeding.	50 0	75 0
20. And expenses (besides actual travelling expenses) for each day, including Sundays not exceeding ..	10 0	15 0
21. To hear judgment, when same is adjourned	5 0	10 0
22. To inspect, or produce for inspection, any document, per hour	5 0	7 8
23. On client or any other person, not otherwise provided for, per hour	5 8	7 8
24. Special attendance out of office or to view any place or building	15 0	22 8
25. Or per hour	10 0	15 0
26. Attendance on counsel, with brief or other papers ..	5 8	7 0
27. Attendance on consultation, or conference, with counsel, not exceeding ..	15 0	30 0
Copies.		
29. Of pleadings, brief, and other documents, where no other provision is made, per folio.	0 8	0 6
29. Provided that the fee allowed for copy of a brief, for use of counsel, shall not exceed	50 0	100 0
30. Copies for service of interrogatories and orders, per folio	0 6	0 6
31. Where pursuant to rule of court, a pleading or document is printed, or type-written, for a copy for the printer, or type-writer (except when obtained from the court), including examining the proof print, or type-written copy ..	0 6	0 6
32. When the copy is obtained from the Court, for examining the proof print or type-written copy ..	0 2	0 2
33. And, for printing, or type-writing, not exceeding, per folio	0 4	0 4
34. Copies of printed pleadings, or other printed documents, for delivery to the opposite party, or for filing in Court, or for the use of counsel or the client, or an agent, per folio ..	0 2	0 2
35. Inserting amendments in a printed or typewritten copy of a pleading, when not reprinted or typewritten ..	1 0	2 8
36. Or, per folio	0 3	0 4
Drawing Plaint and other Documents.		
37. Drawing plaint, petition, agreement, Order XXXV of the Code, special case, memorandum of appeal, or other proceeding not otherwise provided for ..	10 0	15 0

	Lower scale	Higher scale.
Drawing, Pleadings and other Documents—cont.		
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
38. Or, if exceeding 10 folios, per folio	1 0	1 0
39. Drawing written statement or memorandum of objections. Or if exceeding 5 folios, per folio	5 0	10 0
40 Interrogatories, affidavits in answer to interrogatories and other affidavits, per folio	1 0	1 0
41. Brief, other than the briefs mentioned in items 53 and 54, per folio	1 8	1 0
42 Provided that the taxing officer shall not allow a fee exceeding	50 0	100 0
43. Accounts, statement of objection and surcharge, advertisements to be settled by the Registrar, and other documents for use in chambers, per folio	0 8	0 8
44. Bill of costs for taxation, including copy for the Taxing Officer, per folio ..	0 8	0 8
Instructions		
45. To sue or defend	10 0	15 0
46. To appeal, not exceeding ..	10 0	15 0
47. To counsel for any pleading	10 0	15 0
48. The same, in special or difficult cases, a fee not exceeding	25 0	50 0
49. To counsel in other cases not provided for	10 0	15 0
50. For interrogatories, affidavit to answer interrogatories and other affidavits, to amend any pleading, or to add parties, per hour ..	3 8	7 0
51. The same to counsel, in special or difficult cases, a fee not exceeding ..	15 0	30 0
52. From client per hour in cases not otherwise provided for	5 0	10 0
53. For brief on an interlocutory application to the Court or a Judge, including drawing same, where the brief does not exceed five folios	3 8	7 0
54. For brief on the settlement of issues, or special motion including drawing same, when the brief does not exceed five folios ..	7 0	10 0
55. For brief not included in items 53 and 54, fee not exceeding:—		
(a) For attendances on witnesses and procuring evidence	150 0	225 0
(b) For perusing papers ..	150 0	225 0
Letters		
56. Ordinary letter including letter of demand before suit.	2 8	2 8
57. Special letter, not exceeding.	5 0	10 0
58. Letters to witnesses, to attend on a day certain day, for each letter subsequent to the first	1 0	1 0

	Lower scale	Higher scale.
Notices and Summons.		
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
59 Summons or notice to be served through the Court, including copy for service, and attendances on the Registrar to issue same ..	3 0	5 0
60. The same, for each person, beyond the first, to be separately served therewith	2 8	2 8
61. For drawing concise statement of claim not exceeding	5 0	6 0
62. Subpœna per folio ..	1 0	1 0
63. Judge's summons, or notice of motion including attendances to issue or seal same, but not including copy for service	5 0	7 0
64. Or if special, at the taxing officer's discretion, not exceeding	10 0	15 0
65. Copy for service	1 0	2 0
66. Or, if exceeding three folios per folio	0 8	0 8
67, Notice to produce or admit, under Order XI of the Code including one copy for service—		
(a) Not exceeding one folio.	1 8	1 8
(b) Not exceeding three folios	2 8	2 8
(c) Not exceeding five folios.	4 0	4 0
(d) Over five folios in length per folio	1 2	1 2
68. And, for each copy for service after the first, per folio	0 8	0 8
69. Notice of filing retainer, pleading, affidavit, or other proceeding, and every necessary or proper notice, not otherwise provided for including copy for service .	1 0	1 0
70. Or, if special, and necessarily exceeding three folios, for each folio beyond three ..	0 12	1 0
71. And, for each copy for service per folio ..	0 6	0 8
Oaths and Exhibits.		
72. Commissioner to take oaths or affidavits other than an officer of Court, for every oath, declaration, or affirmation	1 0	1 0
73. And for marking each exhibit	0 8	0 8
74. The attorney, for preparing each exhibit	0 8	0 8
75 Attending deponent before the Commissioner ..	3 8	3 8
76 Of any pleading or interrogatories by the attorney of the party to whom the same is delivered ..	5 0	10 0
77. Or per folio	0 8	0 8
78. Of an amendment of any pleading	2 8	5 0

	Lower scale.	Higher scale.
Oaths and Exhibits—cont.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
79. Of notice to produce or admit by the attorney of the party served	3 8	7 0
80. Of affidavit in answer to interrogatories by the attorney of the party interrogating, and of other special affidavits by the attorney of the party against whom the same can be read, at the discretion of the Taxing Officer ..	3 8	7 0
81. Of draft minutes of decree or order, at the discretion of the Taxing Officer, a fee not exceeding	7 0	15 0
82. Of letter or other document not provided for ..	1 4	1 4
83. Or per folio	0 4	0 6
Retainer.		
84 Retainer, including attendances on the client, and filing same	5 0	5 0
Service.		
85 Service by the attorney of any summons, notice, order, or process, or delivery of any pleading, when the party to be served, or to whom the pleading is to be delivered, has an address for service within two miles of the High Court, and personal service is not required	2 0	2 0
86. Or, if personal service is required	4 0	4 0
87. If service is made or the pleading is delivered, at a distance exceeding two miles, and not exceeding twenty miles, from the High Court, for every two miles beyond the first two ..	0 8	0 8
88. Or, if service is authorised to be made by post ..	1 0	1 0
89 Affidavit of service, and all formal affidavits including instructions, copy for filing, and preparing exhibits, but exclusive of attendance on the Commissioner for oaths.	3 8	3 8

APPENDIX V.

ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES.

SCHEDULE I—*Ordinary Witnesses.*

	Per diem. Minimum	Maximum.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1. Merchants, bankers, professional men, members of the covenanted civil service, European or Eurasian gentlemen ..	5 0 to 20	0
2. Indian gentlemen of rank and position	3 0 to 15	0
3. Assistants in mercantile or banking houses	3 0 to 10	0
4. Indian gentlemen	3 8 to 6	0

SCHEDULE I.—*Ordinary Witnesses*—cont.

	Per diem. Minimum	Maximum.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
5. Tradesmen, mechanicers, accountants, Indian bankers or dubashes, district munsifs, chief clerks, tahsildars, sarishtadars ..	2 0 to 5	0
6. Clerks from public offices, or mercantile or banking houses	1 0 to 3	0
7. Indian shop-keepers, merchants, money-lenders, contractors, village munsifs ..	1 8 to 3	0
8. European or Eurasian pensioners, bailiffs, artisans, journeymen or labourers.	1 0 to 3	0
9. Indian pensioners, writers, clerks, bailiffs, gumastas, sowcarspillays, brokers, maistries, artisans, coolies, labourers, cultivators and like	0 8 to 1	0
10. Females, according to their station in life	0 6 to 16	0
11. To produce a document ..	1 0 to 1	0

SCHEDULE II—*Expert Witnesses.*

12. For qualifying to give evidence	10 to 50 15 to 100
13. Attending Court on trial per diem	10 to 20 15 to 30

(Sd.) MUDDAN COUTTS TROTTER, *Chief Justice.*
(,,) C. G. SPENCER
(,,) W. W. PHILLIPS
(,,) C. KRISHNAN
(,,) C. E. ODGERS
(,,) M. D. DEVADOSS
(,,) M. VENKATASUBBA RAO
(,,) E. H. WALLACE } *Judges.*
(,,) H. C. C. BEASLEY
(,,) D. G. WALLER
(,,) C. MADHAVAN NAIR
(,,) V. V. SRINIVASAN
(,,) G. H. B. JACKSON
(,,) C. V. VISWANATHA SASTRI

High Court, Madras,
25th November 1925.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Under the provisions of section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the following draft amendments of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, are published for the information of all persons interested; and it is hereby notified that the amendments, as well as any objections to or suggestions relating to them, which may be received from any person interested in the matter will be taken up for consideration on or after the 3rd January 1926:—

(i) That rule 18 in Order XLI of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure be renumbered as *rule* 19 (1).

(ii) The following sub-rule be inserted as sub-rule (2):—

"(2) *The provisions of section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act*, 1908, *shall apply to applications under sub-rule* (1)."

Under the provisions of section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the following draft amendments of the Civil Rules of Practice, 1905, are published for the information of all persons interested; and it is hereby notified that the amendments, as well as any objections to or suggestions relating to them, which may be received from any

person interested in the matter will be taken up for consideration on or after the 3rd January 1926 :—

(1) In rule 77 the period after the word "*Amanulah*" be removed and the following words be added at the end of the rule :—

"*or the Manager of the Office of the Board of Commissioners for the Hindu Religious Endowments, or any Inspector working under the Board outside the City of Madras*"

(2) in rule 276 after the words "*Amanulah or*" the following be inserted :—

"*the Manager of the Office of the Board of Commissioners for the Hindu Religious Endowments, or any Inspector working under the Board outside the City of Madras or*".

S. WADSWORTH,
Registrar.

High Court, Madras,
12th November 1925.

UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS.

Notice is hereby given that parties having any claims to the undermentioned amounts lying in deposit for more than three years in the City Civil Court, Madras, are hereby required to appear before the said Court and establish their claims thereto on or before 31st January 1926 or that the sanction of the High Court will be obtained for crediting such deposits to Government on the 15th February ensuing :—

Number of the suit or proceeding.	Date of deposit and Challan or T R number		Brief particulars showing nature of deposit	Amount.	To whom due.
	Date	Challan or T R No.		Rs. A. P.	
		1920-21.			
O.S. No. 4820 ..	8th July 1920 ..	82	President Fund money and Institution fee	36 6 2	The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, 1st Defendant, and Government Solicitor.
	14th August 1920.	78			
O.S. No. 449-19; Ex No 168-20.	6th Nov 1920 ..	104	Sale balance ..	110 14 10	Ghulam Ali Sahib alias Chotai Sahib and 2 others, Defendants 2, 3 and 8
O.S. No 497-19 ..	2nd Dec. 1920 ..	105	Decree amount ..	6 14 0	J. Allumpakkha Mudaliyar, Plaintiff
S.C.S. No. 6182-20, Ex. No. 312-20	21st March 1921,	300	Sale balance ..	224 0 6	Haji Ameri Bag Sahib and others, Defendants.
		1921-22			
O.S. No 343-20 ..	7th August 1921	58	Decree amount ..	47 8 1	B Lazar, Defendant.
O.S. No. 394-19, Ex. No. 20-21	8th October 1921	147	Sale balance ..	271 2 0	Saburu Bi and others, Plaintiffs.
O S 107-21; C.M P No. 1184-21	17th Feb. 1922 ..	225	Institution fee ..	146 0 0	The Government Solicitor, Madras
O S. No. 98-15; Ex. 471 15	22nd Feb. 1922 ..	240	Sale-proceeds ..	13 2 3	M Kuppammal, Plaintiff.
O S No 385-20; Ex No 209-21.	1st April 1922 ..	393	Rent	91 5 0	Kithamma alias Kuppi Ammal, Plaintiff.
		1922-23			
S.C S No 463-17; Ex No 371-21	7th April 1923 ..	3	Sale balance ..	16 13 2	M Balakrishna Mudaliyar, Defendant
O.S No 422-20 ..	15th July 1922 ..	98	Decree amount ..	20 0 0	A K Raghava Mudaliyar and another, Plaintiffs
O S. No 189-22 ..	20th July 1922 ..	100	Do. ..	20 0 0	Swaminathan Desa Bagdi, Plaintiff
O S. No 440-21 ..	22nd July 1922 ..	102	Dower	150 0 0	Ghousea Bee, 2nd Defendant.
O S No 133-18; Ex. No 84-22	29th July 1922 ..	113	Sale balance ..	38 5 3	Hajrun Bi-Bi and another, 2nd and 4th Defendants
O S No 460-20; Ex. No 78-22.	8th August 1922.	116	Do	87 10 2	Hajee Muhammad Yusuf Sahib and 6 others, Defendants 3 and 6 in 12
O.S No 525-20 ..	12th August 1922	127	Decree amount ..	18 0 0	Muruguami Naicker, 1st Defendant
O S No 250-20 ..	24th August 1922.	180	Maintenance ..	44 0 0	Petitioner Plaintiff
O.S. No 624-20; Ex. No 96-22	6th Sep, 1922 ..	130	Sale balance ..	8 19 3	Pichuvetti Ammal, Defendant.
O S. No. 326-21 ..	15th Sep 1922 ..	171	Institution fee ..	23 9 0	The Government Solicitor
O.S No 36-21, C C.C.A No 22-22	10th Oct. 1922 ..	193	Security	24 0 0	Ghulam Dastagir Sahib, 1st Defendant-Appellant.
O S. No. 383-20; Ex No. 209-22.	4th Nov. 1922 ..	232	Mesne profits ..	10 0 11	Mahadu Pichai Reather, Plaintiff
O.S 432-20; C M P. No. 601-22	8th Nov. 1922 ..	228	Decree amount ..	93 14 0	Mr. C. Krishnaswami Chariyar, Receiver in C S No. 8-11 on the file of the High Court, Madras
S.C.S. No. 10374-21; Ex. No. 32-22.	17th Nov. 1922 ..	242	Sale deposit ..	23 13 4	S. Parthasarathi Mudaliyar, Defendant.
S C S No 10374-21, Ex Nos. 32 & 33-22	1st Dec. 1922 ..	269	Sale balance ..	47 8 11	Do do
O S No. 350-21, Ex. No 373-22	15th Dec 1922 ..	281	Cash found at the time of execution.	8 8 0	M Ekambaram Chetti, Plaintiff
O.S. No 158-16, Ex. No. 38-22.	18th Dec 1922 ..	291	Purchase money ..	354 14 3	The Official Assignee of Madras and as such the assignee to the estate and effects of 3rd Defendant an insolvent.
O.S. No 684-21 ..	9th Feb. 1923 ..	343	Decree amount ..	75 0 0	Venkatachalam Pillai, Plaintiff

City Civil Court, Madras,
1st December 1925.

PAUL APPASWAMI,
City Civil Judge.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under rule 1 of Order XX of the First Schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (as amended by the High Court Notification, dated the 9th November 1914, published at page 2038 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 17th November 1914), and in continuation of previous notifications of the High Court on the subject, the High Court is pleased specially to empower the undermentioned District Munsif to pronounce judgments by dictation to a shorthand writer in open Court:—

M.R.Ry Kadambi Gopala Ayyar Avargal.

High Court, Madras,
1st December 1925.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914) the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

M.R.Ry. Madhabushi Srinivasa Ayyangar Ramanuja Ayyangar Avargal, Additional District Munsif, Sivaganga.

S. ANDISUNDARACHARI,
Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.

High Court, Madras,
25th November 1925.

Under section 28 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885, and further amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to invest M.R.Ry. Rushiyur Swaminatha Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, District Munsif of Periyakulam in the Madura district, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts arising within the local limits of his jurisdiction up to the amount of Rs. 200

2. The powers given by this notification are personal and will be exercised by the District Munsif only so long as he continues to be District Munsif of the said Court

3. This notification will have effect from the date of its publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

S. WADSWORTH,
Registrar.

High Court, Madras,
2nd December 1925.

UNCLAIMED SERVICE REGISTERS.

The service registers of the undermentioned officers who died on the dates noted against their names are lying in this office. Anyone claiming them should apply to the undersigned within two months of this notification, failing which they will be destroyed:—

K. P. Anandan Nayar, Regular peon, Additional District Munsif's Court, Tellicherry—31st October 1920.

T. G. Ramakrishna Ayyar, Head Clerk of the above Court—22nd August 1921.

M. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Additional District Munsif.

Tellicherry, 28th November 1925.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

(IN INSOLVENCY.)

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay, or deliver, the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of petition.	Date of presentation 1925.	Name, address and description of insolvent.	Date of adjudication. 1925.
441 of 1924	11th Nov.	P. Vasudeva Nambudri a landlord, Madura village, Ponnani taluk, South Malabar, now residing at No. 5, Pathumappa Hostel road, Chetpat, Madras.	18th Nov.
452 of 1925.	16th Nov.	V. M. Sanf Sah, residing at No 1/111, Ayya Mudali Street, Chintadripet, Madras	16th Nov.
458 of 1925	13th Nov.	A. Kandaswami Sah, residing at No 1-12, Sampandarum street, Madras	16th Nov.
464 of 1925.	20th Nov.	M. S. Lakshmana Ayyar, residing at No. 48, Mandaveli Ammalu Gali Street, Mylapore, Madras.	20th Nov.

G. S. WHITE,
Deputy Registrar.

High Court, Madras,
25th November 1925.

NOTICE

REGULAR.

A dividend is intended to be declared in the undermentioned matters. All creditors who are mentioned in the debtor's schedule but have not yet proved their debts are hereby notified that if they do not prove their claims before the 10th day of December 1925, they will be excluded from this dividend.—

Number of petition.	Name of the insolvent	Number of dividend.
117 of 1924.	C. Kanjiah	I
122 of 1924.	Kesavalal Damodar ..	I

F. H. WILSON,
Official Assignee.

Madras, 25th November 1925

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 12 of 1925, District Court, Godavari.

Vemuluri Vinabhadraswami—*Debtor (Petitioner)*.

Pandiri Vironna and others—*Creditors (Respondents)*.

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner was adjudicated insolvent by this Court under section 30 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 on 28th November 1925 and that the Official Receiver, Godavari district, has been appointed receiver of the insolvent's estate. All creditors of the said insolvent should prove their debts by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Godavari, as early as practicable within one month from this date, affidavits in Form No 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922 One year's time is fixed for the insolvent to apply for discharge.

No. 15 of 1925, District Court, Godavari.

Tirumalasetti Venkatasubba Rao—*Petitioner (Debtor)*

Manyam Suryanarayanamurti and others—*Respondents (Creditors)*.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named debtor has put in a petition under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 for adjudicating him an insolvent and

that the said petition is posted to 8th January 1926 for hearing. Any person wishing to oppose the same may appear in this Court either in person or by pleader on the said 8th day of January 1926.

K. SUNDARAM CHETTI,
Acting District Judge.

Rajahmundry, 3rd December 1925.

No. 40 of 1923, DISTRICT COURT, GUNTUR.

Kundura Lakshmanacharyulu—*Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Kabaji Kesarmal, etc—*Respondents (Creditors)*

Notice is hereby given that the order of the Court of the Official Receiver, Guntur, dated the 12th day of November 1924, adjudging the petitioner an insolvent is annulled under section 43 of Act V of 1920 by an order of this Court dated 14th November 1925, on I A. No. 216/25.

E. P. WALSH,
District Judge.

Guntur, 1st December 1925.

No. 24 of 1923, DISTRICT COURT, EAST, TANJORE

Rajagopala Ayyar—*Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Sundarappier and others—*Respondents (Creditors)*

Notice is hereby given under section 41 of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed insolvent has applied to this Court in I A No 398 of 1924 in the above insolvency petition praying that he may be granted an absolute order of discharge and the petition is posted to 8th January 1926 for hearing Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may, either in person or through pleader, appear before this Court and file his objections, if any, on that date

V. S. NARAYANA AYYAR,
District Judge.

Negapatam, 3rd December 1925.

No 10 of 1923, SUB-COURT, AMALAPURAM.

Devvuri Venkateswarlu of Mukkamala—*Creditor (Petitioner).*
Adebala Ayyappa Nayudu and Adabala Ramamurti of Kesanapalli—*Debtors (Respondents).*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 10 of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed creditor has applied to this Court by a petition dated 8th November 1925 for adjudicating the respondents insolvents and that the petition is posted to 8th January 1926 for hearing. Any person wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by a duly authorized pleader on the said 8th day of January 1926.

A. BHIMESWARA RAO,
Subordinate Judge.

Amalapuram, 2nd December 1925.

No. 15 of 1924, SUB-COURT, NELLORE.

Sominetta Gorsedayya—*Petitioner (Creditor).*
Ammineni Narsappa Naidu, Ammineni Venkatasubbiah, Ammineni Muralayya, Gonguntu Yengamma Naidu, Gonguntu Yengama Naidu, sons of Yengaiah and Gonguntu Chendrayya—*Respondents (Debtors).*

Notice is hereby given under section 30 of Act V of 1920 that by an order of this Court dated 7th November 1925, the abovenamed respondents were adjudged insolvents. All creditors of the abovenamed respondents are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver, Nellore, who has been appointed Receiver in the above case. Respondents 1 to 4 should apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication (7th November 1925).

No. 1 of 1925, SUB-COURT, NELLORE.

Immaka Ramasubbia Reddi—*Petitioner (Creditor).*
Guttamanni Chinnappa Naidu, Guttamanni Chencha Naidu, Yanamani Kanakamma and Pacha Chellamma—*Respondents (Debtors)*

Notice is hereby given under section 30 of Act V of 1920 that by an order of this Court dated 7th November 1925, the abovenamed respondents 1 to 4 were adjudged insolvents. All creditors of the abovenamed respondents are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver, Nellore, who has been appointed Receiver in the above case. Respondents 1 to 4 should apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication (7th November 1925)

R. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR,
Subordinate Judge.

Nellore, 29th November 1925.

No. 41 of 1925, SUB-COURT, TINNEVELLY.

G. S. G. G. Gopala Ayyar—*Petitioner (Creditor).*
Gopalakrishna Ayyar, son of Ramakrishna Ayyar, residing at Kakkulam, Ambasamudram taluk—*Respondent (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 30 of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed respondent has been adjudged an insolvent by order of this Court, dated the 14th November 1925, that the aforesaid insolvent should apply for his discharge on or before the 14th May 1926, that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver an affidavit in Form No. 3 prescribed in the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922.

No. 43 of 1925, SUB-COURT, TINNEVELLY.

D Nallaiyan Pillai, son of Devanayagam Pillai, residing at Tinnevelly town—*Petitioner (Debtor)*
P. Ponniah Pillai and others—*Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given under section 30 of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by order of this Court, dated the 12th November 1925, that the aforesaid insolvent should apply for his discharge on or before the 12th May 1926, that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver an affidavit in Form No 3 prescribed in the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922.

No. 46 of 1925, SUB-COURT, TINNEVELLY

Muhammed Meeran Rowther, son of Savumma Mana Maiden Rowthar, residing at Sermadevi Road street, Pettai—*Petitioner (Debtor).*
P. S. Kasim Rowthar and others—*Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given under section 30 of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by order of this Court, dated the 17th November 1925, that the aforesaid insolvent should apply for his discharge on or before the 17th May 1926, that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver an affidavit in Form No 3 prescribed in the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922.

No. 36 of 1925, Sub-Court, Tinnevelly.

Kunthimuthiantha Pillai—*Petitioner (Creditor).*
S. S. Shanmugam Pillai, S. S. Nallaiappa Pillai and S. S. Kunthimuthuntha Pillai, sons of Subramania Pillai, residing at Arandipalam street, Tinnevelly town—*Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 19 of Act V of 1920 that the petitioner has applied to adjudge the respondents insolvents and that his application stands posted for hearing to the 19th day of January 1926. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before the Court either in person or by vakil on the said date

G. J. QURAISHI,
Subordinate Judge.

Tinnevelly, 28th November 1925

Notice is hereby given that the Insolvency Petition No. 71 of 1925 filed by Ramalingam Ayyar of Thuniyam village for the adjudication as insolvents, of Kunnagudi Sendiram Ayyar, son of Vythinatha Ayyar, and his sons Subrahmanya Ayyar and a minor male child not named represented by his brother Subrahmanya Ayyar as guardian, all residing at Nungavaram Store, Trichinopoly, is posted for hearing in this Court on the 16th day of January 1926.

C. S. MAHADEVA AYYAR,
Principal Subordinate Judge.

Trichinopoly, 28th November 1925.

No. 18 of 1924 (M.P. No. 932 of 1925).
District Munsif's Court, Chidambaram.

V. Subramaniya Ayyar, son of Veeraswmi Ayyar, Ramayakkiar Koil street, Kuzha Chidambaram —*Insolvent.*
Raghava Ayyar and others—*Respondents*

Notice is hereby given that the insolvent above-named has applied to this Court under section 41 of Act V of 1920 for an order of absolute discharge and that the said petition is posted to 16th January 1926 for hearing.

T. R. MALAYAPPA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

Chidambaram, 2nd December 1925.

No. 17 of 1924, District Munsif's Court, Gooty.

G. Hines, son of F. Hines, 25, Fireman, Anglo-Indian, Guntakal, Gooty taluk—*Insolvent.*
P. Shajahan Khan and six others—*Creditors*

Notice is hereby given under section 41 of Act V of 1920 that no application for discharge having been filed the order of adjudication is annulled.

P. M. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
District Munsif.

Gooty, 28th November 1925.

No. 5 of 1925, District Munsif's Court, Tirupati.

Guntamaduga Venkaraju, son of Gangaraju and Guntamaduga Krishnamaraju, son of Narayanaraju, residing at Rajulukhandriga near Tirumandyam village, Narayanavanam taluk—*Petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given under section 19, clause (2) of Act V of 1920, that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to this Court for being adjudged insolvents and that their petition stands posted to 23rd December 1925, for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any.

T. R. NARASIMHAMURTHI SASTRI,
District Munsif.

Tirupati, 30th November 1925.

No. 14 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Chittoor—No. 2 of 1922, District Court, Chittoor.

Kakarla Rajanathaam Chetti, son of K. Venkatasamni Chetti, Vaisya, age 24, Chittoor—*Insolvent.*

Notice is hereby given under section 41 of Act V of 1920, that the order of adjudication dated 19th June 1922, is annulled, as the petitioner has not applied for discharge.

B. C. PANCHANATHAN,
Official Receiver.

Chittoor, 2nd December 1925.

No. 69 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Cuddapah—No. 41 of 1925, District Court, Cuddapah.

Pidathala Subbanarasimh, son of Varadiah, residing at Ippapenta, Cuddapah taluk—*Petitioner (Debtor).*
Alur Narasimhulu and others—*Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given under section 10, clause (2) of Act V of 1920 the abovenamed petitioner has presented a petition to the District Judge, Cuddapah, to be adjudicated an insolvent and that it has been transferred to me for disposal. The said petition stands posted for hearing for 15th January 1926.

M. W. ELLIOT,
Official Receiver.

Cuddapah, 2nd December 1925.

No. 73 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Godavari—No. 12 of 1925, District Munsif's Court, Cocanada.

Akella Ramabrahmam—*Petitioner.*
Dittakavi Venkatachalapati and others—*Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 30 of Act V of 1920 that by an order of this Court dated 28th November 1925 the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent. The creditors of the abovenamed petitioner should prove their debts on or before 8th January 1926 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922. The petitioner to apply for discharge within one year.

No. 93 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Godavari—No. 17 of 1925, District Munsif's Court, Cocanada.

Mallipudi Venkatachalam—*Petitioner.*
Bekapalli Lakshmanam and others—*Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 19, clause (2) of Act V of 1920 that the petitioner has applied to this Court to declare him an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 20th January 1926 for hearing.

No. 95 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Godavari—No. 19 of 1925, District Munsif's Court, Cocanada.

Kancharla Subbarow—*Petitioner (Debtor)*
Adidapalli Kondayya and others—*Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 19, clause (2) of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to declare him an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 19th January 1926 for hearing.

No. 102 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Godavari—No. 7 of 1925, Sub-Court, Rajahmundry

Pilla Chitteyya—*Petitioner.*
Doddi Ammanna and others—*Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 19, clause (2) of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to declare him an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 5th January 1926 for hearing.

No. 105 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Godavari—No. 6 of 1925, Principal District Munsif's Court, Rajahmundry

Tadepalli Kumaraja and Ramamurti—*Petitioners.*
Puvvada Lakshminarasimham and others—*Creditors.*

Under section 19 clause (2) of Act V of 1920, notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to this Court to declare them insolvents and that their petition stands posted to 7th January 1926 for hearing.

A. KANAKA RAJU,
Official Receiver,

Rajahmundry, 21th November 1925.

No. 83 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Kistna.

Bandaru Venkataramayya, Kavvarpudo—*Insolvent (Petitioner).*
Nara Venkatasamayya, etc.—*Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 19 of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 14th December 1925. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 86 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Kistna.

Muhammad Hussain alias Sabu Saheb Bezwada—*Insolvent (Petitioner).*
Abdul Karim, etc.—*Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 19 of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 14th December 1925. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 89 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Kistna.

Dhulipala Chinna Kotayya of Gopavarapugudem—*Insolvent (Petitioner).*
Nalluri Kotayya—*Creditor.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 19 of Act V of 1920, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 14th December 1925. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 93 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Kistna.

Chinta Kanakayya alias Durgayya, Vatlur—*Insolvent (Petitioner).*
Chinta Ramayyamma, etc.—*Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 19 of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 14th December 1925. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 94 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Kistna.

Kambhammettu Sriramulu, Ellore—*Insolvent (Petitioner).*
Mylavarapu Ramakrishna Rao, etc.—*Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 19 of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 14th December 1925. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 95 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Kistna.

Talatam Venkayya, Palugudem—*Insolvent (Petitioner).*
Bendth Sitaram, etc.—*Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 19 of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 14th December 1925. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 99 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Kistna.

Immadi Lakshmi Perumallu of Motur—*Insolvent (Petitioner).*
Bujjumkota Viraya, etc.—*Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 19 of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 14th December 1925. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 102 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Kistna.

Blando Chitumbaram, Tanuku—*Insolvent (Petitioner).*
Gemini Venkayya, etc.—*Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 19 of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 14th December 1925. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 117 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Kistna.

Motamarri Lakshmayya, Masulipatam—*Insolvent (Petitioner).*
Tadepalli Sriramulu, etc.—*Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 19 of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 14th December 1925. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 121 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Kistna.

Sirikonda Rangayya, Nuzvid—*Insolvent (Petitioner).*
Inaganti Sobhanadri Rao Gar, etc.—*Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 19 of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 14th December 1925. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 123 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Kistna.

Garimella Venkayya and Garimella Kutumbayya of Budrapaka—*Insolvents (Petitioners).*
Kambhampati Subbarayudu, etc.—*Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 19 of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioners have applied for being declared insolvents and that their application is posted for hearing to 14th December 1925. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 125 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Kistna.

Ramasetti Narasimha Appayya, Pedagannur—*Insolvent (Petitioner).*
Bhatraju Venkatareddi, etc.—*Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 19 of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 14th December 1925. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

V. PERRAJU,
Official Receiver.

Masulipatam, 30th November 1925.

No. 68 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar—No. 2 of 1925, District Munsif's Court, Walluvanad.

Thiruvegapura Kalothil Viswanatha Ayyar—*Petitioner.*
P. P. Ramalinga Ayyar and five others—*Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 30 of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudicated an insolvent by an order from this Court on 24th November 1925 and the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and the insolvent should apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 82 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar—No. 3 of 1925, Principal Munsif's Court, Palghat.

Subramania Moothan—*Petitioner.*
Ramakutti Moothan and others—*Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 30 of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudicated insolvent by an order of this Court on 24th November 1925 and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and the insolvent should apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 107 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar—No. 5 of 1925, Additional Munsif's Court, Calicut.

Chambayil Abdurahiman—*Petitioner.*
The New Malabar Timber Yards and Saw Mills, Ltd.—*Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 30 of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudicated an insolvent by an order from this Court on 25th November 1925 and the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and the insolvent should apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 108 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar—No. 13 of 1925, Principal Munsif's Court, Calicut.

Thalaprath Ahamad—*Petitioner.*
K. S. Ramayyar Brothers and others—*Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 30 of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudicated an insolvent by an order from this Court on 25th November 1925 and the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and the insolvent should apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 111 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar—No. 15 of 1925, Principal Munsif's Court, Calicut.

Koyassan Kuya Veettil Imbichi Koya—*Petitioner.*
V. Kunhikuttiah and eleven others—*Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 30 of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudicated insolvent by an order from this Court on 26th November 1925 and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and the insolvent should apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

P. S. KALYANASUNDRAM AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

Calicut, 26th November 1925.

No. 21 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Nellore.

Menta Konduyya, son of Bussiah, and Menta Basavayya, son of first petitioner, Vysyas and traders of Thamidapudu, Udayagiri taluk—*Petitioners (Debtors).*
Ruchapati Penchalayya and others—*Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioners have been adjudged insolvents by this Court on 24th November 1925, and that a period of one year has been fixed for the insolvents to apply for discharge. Creditors should prove their debts before 24th February 1926 by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922, to this Court.

No. 35 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Nellore.

Yedlapalli Basavaiah, son of Chennakka Setti, Yedlapalli Krishnayya Setti and Yedlapalli Chenchayya, sons of the first petitioner, Vysyas and traders of Venkatachalamtram, Nellore taluk—*Petitioners (Debtors).*
Bathala Narasa Reddi and others—*Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioners have been adjudged insolvents by this Court on 24th November 1925, and that a period of one year has been fixed for the insolvents to apply for discharge. Creditors should prove their debts before 24th February 1926 by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922, to this Court.

No. 42 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Nellore—No. 15 of 1925, District Court, Nellore.

Amara Ramayya Chetti and Amara Krishnayya Chetti—*Petitioners (Debtors).*
Prathi Sriramulu Chetti and others—*Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given under section 19, clause (2), of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to the District Judge, Nellore, to adjudicate them insolvents and that their petition has been transferred to me for disposal. The petition has been posted for 5th January 1926, for hearing. All creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on that date.

No. 51 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Nellore—No. 11 of 1920, District Munsif's Court, Nellore

Lakkakula Chalamayya—*Petitioner (Debtor).*
Ande Venkataswami and others—*Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given under section 19, clause (2), of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Munsif, Nellore, to adjudicate him insolvent and that his petition has been transferred to me for disposal. The petition has been posted for 5th January 1926 for hearing. All creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on that date.

No. 52 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Nellore—No 24 of 1925, Sub Court, Nellore.

Kothapalle Venkayya, Kothapalle China Venkayya and Kothapalle Narayya—*Petitioners (Debtors).*
Nayudu Polayya and others—*Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given under section 19, clause (2), of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to the Subordinate Judge, Nellore, to adjudicate them insolvents and that their petition has been transferred to me for disposal. The petition has been posted for 5th January 1926 for hearing. All creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on that date.

M. V. SUNDARAM AYYAR,
Nellore, 28th November 1925. *Official Receiver.*

No. 15 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Salem.

Perumal Chetti and others—*Creditors*
Mari Chetti, son of Gurunatha Chetti, residing at Gugai, Salem town—*Insolvent (Debtor)*

Notice is hereby given under section 30 (2) of Act V of 1920 that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court dated the 1st day of December 1925 on the application of the abovenamed debtor that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 20th January 1926 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Salem, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922, Time for discharge is within two years from this date.

No. 61 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Salem

Nachiyappa Chetti and others—*Creditors.*
Chinnaswami Chetti and Ayyakannu Chetti, sons of Venayatha Chetti at Chittoor, Sankari division—*Insolvents (Debtors).*

Notice is hereby given under section 30 (2) of Act V of 1920 that the debtors above named have been adjudged insolvents by an order of this Court dated the 30th day of November 1925 on the application of the abovenamed debtors that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtors should prove their debts as soon as possible before 20th January 1926 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Salem, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922. Time for discharge is within two years from this date.

No. 58 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Salem.

Ragi Chetti, son of Thathappa Chetti at Erode—*Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Salem, at 11 a.m. on 19th January 1926.

No. 60 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Salem.

Perumal Chetti, son of Palani Chetti and(2) Madayya Chetti, son of No (1), both at Sirapalli, Rasipur taluk—*Petitioners (Debtors).*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver Salem, at 11 a.m. on 20th January 1926.

C. V. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR,
Salem, 1st December 1925 *Official Receiver.*

No. 104 of 1922, Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly—No. 30 of 1922, District Court, Tinnevelly.

K. S. Subramania Pillai, Karkai, Srivaikuntam taluk—*Insolvent*

Notice is hereby given that creditors of the insolvent are required to prove their debts on or before the 22nd day of December 1925, failing which final dividend will be declared and distributed without regard to their claims.

A. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.
Tinnevelly, 26th November 1925.

No. 59 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly.

Muhammad Kasim Sahib—*Petitioner.*
Abdul Ghani Moosa Sait and others—*Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 30th November 1925 and he is directed to apply for discharge within 30th December 1925. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922.

No. 31 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly.

Subramania Gurukal—*Petitioner.*
Mandappa Chetti and others—*Counter petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 14th November 1925 and he is directed to apply for discharge within 13th May 1926. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in Form No 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922.

No. 67 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly.

Varada Mudali—*Petitioner.*
Kandasami Pillai and others—*Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 20th November 1925 and he is directed to apply for discharge within 20th November 1926. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922.

No. 98 of 1925, Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly.

Badegee Nagendra Chetti—*Petitioner.*
Abdul Ghani Moosa Sait and others—*Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 30th November 1925 and he is directed to apply for discharge within 30th May 1926. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as

possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922

No. 95 of 1925, OFFICIAL RECEIVER'S COURT, TRICHINOPOLY.

Balakrishnan Chetti—*Petitioner.*
Theyaral and others—*Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 18th November 1925 and he is directed to apply for discharge within 18th May 1926. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

Trichinopoly, 2nd December 1925.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913, AND THE PALLADAM SARASWATHI NIDHI, LIMITED.

Whereas the Palladam Saraswathi Nidhi, Limited, is being wound up and the undersigned has reasonable cause to believe that no liquidator is acting on behalf of the said company:

And whereas the returns required to be made by the liquidators have not been made since the date of their appointment:

Therefore the undersigned hereby gives notice pursuant to section 247 (4) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that, unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

G. T. CHERIYAN,
Acting Asst. Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Coimbatore, 3rd December 1925.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913, AND THE KAMMA PERPETUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Whereas at the time of visit on the 29th July 1925 there was no trace of the Kamma Perpetual Benefit Society, Limited, at its registered office:

Whereas the Secretary of the company stated in his letter dated 4th August 1925 that the company had not been carrying on any business:

And whereas a notice dated the 6th August 1925 was published on pages 1113 and 1114 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part II, dated the 18th August 1925, pursuant to section 247 (3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, to the effect that, unless cause were shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of that notice, the name of the said company would be struck off the register and the said company would be dissolved:

And whereas the said company has not shown such cause within the time allowed:

Therefore, the name of the company has under section 247 (5) of the Act been struck off the register.

Madras, 3rd December 1925.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913, AND THE MALABAR TRANSPORTERS, LIMITED.

Whereas communications addressed to the Malabar Transporters, Limited, at its registered office remain unanswered:

And whereas a notice, dated the 24th August 1925, was published on page 1178, *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part II, of the 1st September 1925, pursuant to section 247 (3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, to the effect that unless cause were shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of that notice the name of the said company would be struck off the register and the said company would be dissolved;

And whereas the said company has not shown such cause within the time allowed:

Therefore the name of the company has under section 247 (5) of the Act been struck off the register.

V. S. CHENGALVARAYA PILLAI,
Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Madras, 4th December 1925.

INCOME-TAX NOTIFICATION.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 6 (4) of the Indian Income-tax Act XI of 1922, the Commissioner of Income-tax for the Presidency of Madras directs that Mr. T. Subrahmanyam, Probationary Income-tax Officer, Madras, shall exercise all the powers of an Income-tax Officer within the district of Madras.

D. N. STRATHIE,
Commissioner of Income-tax.

Madras, 4th December 1925.

REVENUE NOTIFICATION.

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL.

The certificate of approval granted to M.R.Ry. B. P. Sesha Reddi of Batamoherla, Dhone taluk, Kurnool district, as a fit person to prospect for and mine minerals, is renewed for a further period of one year up to 31st December 1926.

S. H. SLATER,
Collector.

Kurnool Collector's Office,
28th November 1925.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATION.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that the wages noted below due to labourers are outstanding for more than three months in the accounts of this division.

If they are not claimed within three months from the date of this notification, the amounts will be credited to Government.

Period to which the arrears relate.	Name.	Amount. Rs.	A.
11th—17th June 1925.	Dasi Guravalu ..	0	15
	Mandala Gurumma ..	1	4
	Do Kotamma ..	1	4
18th—24th June 1925.	Salla Viraswami ..	0	9
25th June 1925 to 3rd July 1925.	Kalagedda Devadasu	0	9

E. H. CHAVE,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division.

Bezwada, 1st December 1925.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORT OF VESSELS

ARRIVED AT, AND DEPARTED FROM, THE PORT OF MADRAS FROM THE 27TH NOVEMBER TO THE 3RD DECEMBER 1925.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Tons register	Nationality.	Master.	Where from	Berth occupied.
1925.						
Nov. 27 ..	S.S. "Elveria" ..	6,563	B	J. K. Brook ..	New York	No. 3
" 28 ..	S.S. "Guiseppa" ..	3,227	B	D. S. Lawson ..	Calcutta ..	No. 5 and South quay.
" 28 ..	S.S. "Clan Macleod" ..	2,775	B	A. Low ..	Cocanada ..	Fairway.
" 28 ..	S.S. "Vimira" ..	2,993	N	E. H. Gundersen	Cuxo ..	No. 3
" 28 ..	S.S. "City of Melbourne".	4,126	B	M. R. Jackson ..	New York ..	West quay No. 3.
" 29 ..	S.S. "Teesta"	3,426	B	F. St. C. Johnson.	Singapore ..	West quay No. 2.
" 30 ..	S.S. "Ethiopia" ..	2,371	B	C. C. McNair ..	Rangoon ..	No. 3 and West quay No. 3.
" 30 ..	S.S. "Streatfierk" ..	3,822	D	J. E. Coerkamp ..	Hamburg ..	West quay No. 4.
Dec. 1 ..	S.S. "City of Exeter" ..	6,023	B	A. J. Elliott ..	Liverpool ..	West quay No. 1.
" 3 ..	S.S. "Orsola" ..	2,785	I	F. Olivari ..	Calcutta ..	West quay No. 2.
" 3 ..	S.S. "Mahratta" ..	4,177	B	A. H. Caunes ..	Hamburg ..	West quay No. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Name of vessel	Tons register.	Nationality.	Master	Bound to	Berth occupied.
1925.						
Nov. 27 ..	S.S. "Jalavijaya" ..	2,297	BI	A. Seaton ..	Calcutta ..	No. 6.
" 27 ..	S.S. "Erinpura" ..	2,760	B	H. E. H. Gibsone	Rangoon ..	No. 6
" 27 ..	S.S. "Selma"	2,274	D	H. Vaithaia ..	Calcutta ..	Nos. 5 and 6.
" 27 ..	S.S. "Shwedagon" ..	1,939	BI	A. E. Gamlen ..	Do ..	No. 6.
" 28 ..	S.S. "Takliwa" ..	3,742	B	R. F. Minett ..	Penang ..	No. 6
" 29 ..	S.S. "Clan Macnicol" ..	2,778	B	A. Low	Cocanada ..	Fairway.
" 30 ..	S.S. "Vimira"	2,993	N	E. H. Gundersen	Calcutta ..	No. 3.
" 30 ..	S.S. "Clan Macvey" ..	2,753	B	A. D. Turton ..	Do ..	West quay No. 4 and Nos. 1 and 2
" 30 ..	S.S. "Goldenfels" ..	4,704	G	E. Weyhausen ..	Do. ..	No. 2
Dec. 1 ..	S.S. "City of Exeter" ..	6,023	B	A. J. Elliott ..	Do ..	West quay No. 1
" 1 ..	S.S. "Elveria"	3,563	B	J. K. Brook ..	Do ..	No. 3.
" 2 ..	S.S. "City of Melbourne".	4,126	B	M. R. Jackson ..	Do ..	West quay No. 3
" 2 ..	S.S. "Streatfierk" ..	3,823	D	J. E. Coerkamp ..	Do. ..	West quay No. 4
" 2 ..	S.S. "Teesta"	3,426	B	F. St. C. Johnson.	Singapore ..	West quay No. 2.

BI = British Indian. B = British. D = Dutch. G = German I = Italian. N = Norwegian.

Harbour Office, Madras,
4th December 1925.

H. DIGBY-BESTE, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 72 of 1925.

INDIA—WEST COAST—CANNANORE.

[*Reference.*—This office Notice to Mariners No. 48 of 1925.]

It is hereby notified that a red can buoy has been placed to mark the approach to the inner anchorage in place of the steel post with basket as top which fell down.

W. L. KELLY, Commander, R.N.R.,
for Presidency Port Officer.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
2nd December 1925.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF RATIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES TO THE CENTRAL JAIL, RAJAHMUNDRY.

Notice is hereby given that the Superintendent will hold an auction at the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, at 2 p.m. on Friday the 18th December 1925 for the supply of the following articles of rations and miscellaneous articles during the year 1926 for a period of one year from 1st January to 31st December 1926. Intending bidders are requested to be punctual. In the case of suppliers who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be accepted, provided they reach the Superintendent on or before the day and hour mentioned above and are accompanied by the earnest money specified in the schedule. Tenders, which will only be received on printed forms to be had free of cost on application, should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of rations and miscellaneous articles to the Central Jail, Rajahmundry". They will be opened at the time of auction and the offered rates considered along with the bids. The rates should be quoted in pounds and ounces per rupee for delivery at the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, the quantities being specified in words as well as in figures. Samples of the articles required can be seen at the auction. Suppliers may bid or tender for all or any one of the articles mentioned in the schedule on depositing the requisite earnest money. All supplies must be up to the samples accepted by them or approved by the Superintendent.

2. Successful bidders or tenderers will be required to enter into stamped agreements with the jail within seven days from the date of receipt of intimation by them that their rates have been accepted. In addition, they should before signing such agreements deposit a security of 10 per cent of the total value of the supplies undertaken (with approval of the

Inspector-General of Prisons, the total amount may be reduced in the case of approved contractors). Failing compliance within the time specified, the earnest-money may be confiscated, and in the event of withdrawal they will also be liable to pay any difference between the prices accepted and those ultimately obtained by the Jail. The earnest-money received from successful bidders or tenderers will be taken towards their security deposits and those from others returned at the close of the auction.

3. The Superintendent reserves the right to accept or reject any bid or tender without assigning any reason.

4. Contracts should not sublet.

5. Any rates accepted and contracts entered into will be subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Ootacamund, whose decision shall also be final in all questions of infringement.

6. As the quantities given against each article in the schedule are only approximate, contractors will be under an obligation to supply the entire requirements during the period of the contract, plus as much as may be needed to last for a whole month thereafter, provided, in respect of the extra quantities, that written orders are given within a fortnight of the termination of the agreement. At the same time, the Superintendent does not bind himself to receive the quantities or numbers noted in the schedule if they are not required.

7. No article is to be supplied to the jail except on a requisition signed by the Superintendent or some responsible person authorized by him in writing to do so "by order".

8. No advance of cash will on any account be made to the contractors when giving orders, nor will the Jail pay freight or other charges on consignments to be afterwards deducted from bills, but payment for articles delivered at the Jail on order will be made promptly after they have been inspected and passed. Contractors must submit to receive payment of their bills in whole rupees in the case of bills for Re. 25 and over to which end annas forming part of the sum due on each bill will be disregarded, unless they constitute a fraction equivalent to half rupee or more, when they will be treated as a whole rupee for the purposes of the account, and the total of bills for less than Rs. 25 will be rounded off to the nearest anna, i.e., amounts below six pies will be disregarded and six pies and above will be taken as an anna.

9. Contractors are required (under a penalty not exceeding Rs. 25) to invariably send with each supply, a memorandum or advice note, duly signed, showing the number of quantity tendered for acceptance; also to sign and return within a week of payment by cheque, cash order, or remittance transfer receipts, all connected bills forwarded by the Superintendent for the purpose. Questions in connexion with any supposed short-payment may be referred to the Superintendent separately but are not to be made an excuse for delay or refusal to sign.

10. In addition to any difference in prices that may be recoverable from contractors on account of purchase rendered necessary elsewhere by failure, neglect, or refusal on their part to supply according to the terms of their agreements, a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 may be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for each and every such case of default. For the repeated infringement of the stipulations of the contract or for other justifiable reasons, he may also annul it, recovering all losses sustainable by the jail in consequence of the annulment, from the security deposited by the contractors, or other monies due to them, and, in the event of any residue, by legal measures, if so advised.

11. All wastage found to occur in excess of the respective percentages prescribed in the schedule will have to be made good by the contractors.

12. Further information on any point concerning this notification may be had from the jail office.

13. When once the rates offered at an auction or by tender have been accepted, lower quotations from others to the Superintendent or to the Inspector-General of Prisons will not be considered.

SCHEDULE A—Ration and articles.

Description of articles.	Probable quantity required	Earnest money to be deposited.
	lbs.	Rs.
Rice (raw)	50,000	50
Rice (boiled), kumbi, white	450,000	500 (a)
Ragi	200,000	200 (b)
Cholam yellow	150,000	100 (c)
Challas (dry)	5,000	50 (d)
Coriander (dry)	4,000	25 (e)
Dhall, split	25,000	150 (f)
Dhall gram	135,000	200 (g)
Tamarind (steamed)	16,000	50 (h)
	Pts.	
Milk (sour)	9,000	50
	lbs.	
Bread	2,000	60
Ghee	300	150
	Nos.	
Coconut	7,000	25
Plantain fruit	5,000	10
	lbs.	
Vegetables (solid)	70,000	50
Mutton	3,000	25
Gingelly seed	80,000	280 (i)
Turmeric	200	50 (j)
Onions	10,000	60 (k)
Sugar	2,500	50
Sago	500	
Jaggery (palmyra)	1,500	25
	Tons	
Firewood (junglewood) in small billets.	400	100 (l)
	lbs.	
Wheat	4,000	50 (m)
Cocoanut oil	1,000	20

(a) Should not be less than six months' old and wastage should not exceed 4 per cent.

(b) At least half the quantity should be 110 grain. The grain should not be mildewed or damp and the wastage should not exceed 10 per cent.

(c) Should be of good quality. Wastage should not exceed 10 per cent.

(d) Should be free from mildew. Wastage not to exceed 10 per cent.

(e) Should be new and free of weevil and sand. Wastage 10 per cent.

(f) Should be free of husk and stones. Wastage not to exceed 5 per cent.

(g) Should be free of husk and stones. Wastage not to exceed 3 per cent.

(h) Tamarind should be free of rind, fibre and stones.

(i) The wastage in cleaning should not exceed 10 per cent and the outturn of oil should not be below 40 per cent.

(j) Should be well dried. Wastage 2 per cent.

(k) Wastage not to exceed 7 per cent.

(l) Wastage not to exceed 10 per cent.

(m) Wastage 10 per cent.

SCHEDULE B—Manufactory articles.

Description of articles	Probable quantity required.
	lbs.
Teakwood, square logs	500 c ft.
Do. round logs	200 "
Blank milled spun wool	12,000 lb.
Sand papers	200 dozens.
Wax	1 cwt.
Polish	2 "
Screws of sizes (iron)	100 gross each sort.
Bullock hide	100 lb.
Neat leather	50 "
Sharpskin for binding work	200 "
Country twine	3 cwt.
Glue	2 "
Milled spun wool, grey	5,000 lb.
Do. blank	2,000 "
Grey cot-wool (wastage not to exceed 15 per cent)	10,000 "
Grey, first sort, shawm wool (wastage not to exceed 26 per cent).	15,000 "
Raw gum	Nos. 1,000
Tamarind seeds	15,000 lb.
Black nut-wool for pile carpet use	500 "

SCHEDULE B—Manufactory Articles—*cont.*

Description of articles.	Probable quantity required.
Sunlight soap cakes	Nos. 1,080
White shaman wool, 6nd sort	1,000 lb.
Wire rails	1 cwt.
Coconut mattrys	Nos. 25,000
Kakhi reels	„ 100
White reels	„ 100
Black reels	„ 100
Ball thread	„ 100
Twine balls or skeins	„ 500
Aloes	„ 100
Madras flower	50 lb.
Rattan, superior quality	100 „
Iron sheet	500 „
Dy rods	112 „
Coloured lasis, 10s	224 „
Do. 20s	500 „
White twist, 10s	800 „
Do. 20s	1,000 „
Do. 4s	1,000 „
Do. 6s	1,000 „
Do. 8s	1,000 „
Do. 1/20s	1,000 „
Colour powder for gate carpet	10 „
Washing soda	1,000 „

Tenderers are also invited to take the contract of oil-cake available for supply at jail (500 lb. a week).

C. O'D. HERVEY,
Superintendent.

Central Jail, Rajahmundry,
25th November 1925

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES TO THE MANUFACTORY DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT JAIL, CUDDALORE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1926.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Superintendent, District Jail, Cuddalore, will hold an auction at the District Jail, Cuddalore, at 3 p.m. on Saturday the 19th December 1925, for the supply of the following articles required during the year 1926. Intending bidders are requested to be punctual. In the case of suppliers who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be accepted, provided they reach the Superintendent on or before the day and hour mentioned above, and are accompanied by the earnest money specified in the schedule. Tenders, which will only be received on printed forms to be had free of cost on application, should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of rations and miscellaneous articles to the District Jail, Cuddalore." They will be opened at the time of auction and the offered rates considered along with the bids. The rates should be quoted in pounds and ounces per rupee for delivery at the District Jail, Cuddalore, the quantities being specified in words as well as in figures. Samples of the articles required can be seen at the auction. Suppliers may bid or tender for all or any one of the articles mentioned in the schedule on depositing the requisite earnest money. All supplies must be up to the samples accepted by them or approved by the Superintendent:—

SCHEDULE

Serial number and name of articles.	Probable quantity required for the year	Earnest money to be deposited
	More or less	
1. Gingelly seeds, wastage not to exceed 10 per cent. Outturn of oil not to be below 40 per cent	25,000 lb.	Rs. 75
2. Jaggery (palmyrah) ..	400 lb. ..	10
3. White twist 1/8s ..	1,000 lb. ..	
4. Do. 3/10s ..	2,000 lb. ..	
5. Do 6s ..	600 lb ..	50
6. Do 3/8s ..	600 lb. ..	
7 Green paint	165 lb. ..	10
8. Linseed oil—Unadulterated.	9 drums ..	10

Serial number and name of articles	Probable quantity required for the year	Earnest money to be deposited.
	More or less	
9 Packing gunnies—Cloth, white	300 yards ..	Rs. 10
10. Date mats—New, closely woven	100 ..	
11. American flour ..	20 lb ..	
12. Sola dsh ..	12 cwt. ..	
13 Steep shin (thin)	10 lb ..	10
14. Sand paper	2 doz. ..	

2. Successful bidders or tenderers will be required to enter into stamped agreements with the jail within seven days from the date of receipt of intimation by them that their rates have been accepted. In addition, they should before signing such agreements deposit a security of ten per cent of the total value of the supplies undertaken (with the approval of the Inspector-General of Prisons, the total amount may be reduced in the case of approved contractors). Failing compliance within the time specified, the earnest money may be confiscated, and in the event of withdrawal they will also be liable to pay any difference between the prices accepted and those ultimately obtained by the jail. The earnest money received from successful bidders or tenderers will be taken towards their security deposits and those from others returned at the close of the auction.

3. The Superintendent reserves the right to accept or reject any bid or tender without assigning any reason.

4. Contracts should not be sublet.

5. Any rates accepted and contracts entered into will be subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Ootacamund, whose decision shall also be final in all questions of infringement.

6. As the quantities given against each article in the schedule are only approximate, contractors will be under an obligation to supply the entire requirements during the period of the contract, *plus* as much as may be needed to last for a whole month thereafter, provided, in respect of the extra quantities, that written orders are given within a fortnight of the termination of the agreement. At the same time, the Superintendent does not bind himself to receive the quantities or numbers noted in the schedule if they are not required.

7. No article is to be supplied to the jail except on a requisition signed by the Superintendent or some responsible person authorized by him in writing to do so "by order".

8. No advance of cash will on any account be made to the contractors when giving orders, nor will the Jail pay freight or other charges on consignments to be afterwards deducted from bills, but payment for articles delivered at the Jail on order will be made promptly after they have been inspected and passed. Contractors must submit to receive payment of their bills in whole rupees, to which end annas forming part of the sum due on each bill will be disregarded, unless they constitute a fraction equivalent to half rupee or more, when they will be treated as a whole rupee for the purposes of the account.

9 During the prevalence of plague in the vicinity of the Jail or in that of the areas from which supplies are drawn, all grain, etc., will be liable to be first exposed to the sun outside before being taken in, also, if for any other reason, the Superintendent considers exposition of articles to sun necessary.

10. Contractors are required (under a penalty not exceeding Rs. 25) to invariably send with each supply, a memorandum or advice note, duly signed, showing the number of quantity tendered for acceptance. Also to sign and return within a week

of payment by cheque, cash order, or remittance transfer receipts, all connected bills forwarded by the Superintendent for the purpose. Questions in connexion with any supposed short payment may be referred to the Superintendent, separately, but are not to be made an excuse for delay or refusal to sign.

11. In addition to any difference in prices that may be recoverable from contractors on account of purchase rendered necessary elsewhere by failure, neglect or refusal on their part to supply according to the terms of their agreements, a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 may be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for each and every such case of default. For repeated infringement of the stipulations of the contract or other justifiable reasons, he may also annul it, recovering all losses sustainable by the Jail in consequence of the annulment, from the security deposited by the contractors, or other monies due to them, and in the event of any residue, by legal measures, if so advised.

12. All wastages found to occur in excess of the respective percentages prescribed in the schedule will have to be made good by the contractors.

13. Further information on any point concerning this notification can be had from the Jail office.

14. When once the rates offered at an auction or by tender have been accepted, lower quotations from others to the Superintendent or to the Inspector-General of Prisons, will not be considered.

Hire of groundnut oil presses of the District Jail, Cuddalore, for one year commencing from 1st January 1926.—The terms and conditions will be explained at the time of auction. The successful contractor will have to deposit Rs. 100 as earnest money.

S. ROYALUSAMI,
Superintendent.

District Jail, Cuddalore,
26th November 1925.

TENDERS FOR RESTORING No. 1 PULLAMBAKKAM PUDU ERI AND No. 1-A SUPPLY CHANNEL.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 2 o'clock on 14th December 1925, for restoring No. 1 Pullambakkam Pudu Eri and No. 1-A Pullambakkam Pudu Eri Supply Channel.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Chingleput, and should be superscribed "Tender for restoring No. 1 Pullambakkam Pudu Eri and No. 1-A Supply channel.

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 200 in cash or currency notes to be paid in person to the manager or to be sent by money order to the address of the Manager, Chingleput Division, Chepauk, Madras. It will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. Tenders offering a percentage reduction on the estimate amount will be rejected.

6. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

7. Failure to comply with condition 6 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

8. The contract must not be sublet.

9. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the Chingleput Division office.

10. The work should be carried out as per latest standard specification of Public Works Department.

11. All water charges will have to be borne by the piecework.

12. When once the rates tendered are accepted they will not be revised under any circumstances.

13. The contractor should also enter the rates in the tender in words.

SCHEDULE.

Quantity.	Description of work.	Per
	No. 1, Pullambakkam Pudu Eri.	
Units—		
109,980 "	Earthwork raising and strengthening bund in clayey soil with initial load of 20 yards and initial lift of 2 yards including breaking clods, sectioning, tamping, etc., complete	1,000 c.ft.
8,000 "	Earthwork raising and strengthening bund in soil clay and gravel mixed with a initial load of 25 yards and initial lift of 2 yards including breaking clods, sectioning, tamping, etc., complete	"
" "	For every extra load of 25 yards or part thereof	"
" "	For every extra lift of 1 yard in depth or height or part thereof	"
4,210 c.ft.	Drystone work new for revetment	100 c.ft.
1,886 "	Gravel basking 4" thick in revetment including spreading, watering and tamping, etc., complete	"
881 "	Concrete stone jelly in surki mortar	"
1,076 "	Country brick work in surki mortar	"
855 sq.ft.	Plastering with surki mortar two coats	100 sq.ft.
52 c.ft.	Covering stones including fixing in mortar	C.ft.
23 — "	Cuttcha work two lines dressed including fixing in mortar	"
"	Teakwood wrought and put up for plug	"
"	Country wood wrought and put up for plug	"
"	Wrought iron work	Lb.
	No. 1-A Pullambakkam Pudu Eri Supply channel.	
305,000 c.ft.	Earthwork excavating and widening the channel and raising bank below head sluice in light soil with initial load of 20 yards and initial lift of two yards including breaking clods, sectioning, tamping, etc., complete	1,000 c.ft.
"	For every extra load of 15 yards or part thereof	"
"	For every extra lift of one yard in depth or height or part thereof	"
978 c.ft.	Concrete brick jelly in lime mortar	"
3,338 "	Country brick in surki mortar	100 c.ft.
1,630 sq.ft.	Plastering with surki mortar two coats	"
23 c.ft.	Cuttcha work two lines dressed including fixing in mortar	100 sq.ft.
6 "	Teakwood wrought and put up for needle sluices with necessary iron straps, etc., complete including fixing	C.ft.
1,480 "	Drystone work new for revetment and apron with 20 c.ft. of new chips	"
45 "	Gravel basking 4" thick to revetment including spreading, watering and tamping, etc., complete	100 c.ft.
"	Dismantling masonry mortar wherever necessary including sorting bricks and clearing site, etc., complete	"

SALE OF USUFRUCT OF TREES.

List of Miscellaneous Properties to be auctioned for 1926–1927.

PERIOD OF LEASE—JANUARY TO JULY 1926

Description of property.	Place of auction	Date of auction
		1926
Usufruct of 5 tamarind trees	Inspection bungalow at Karungali, by Sub-divisional Officer	20th Jan.
Usufruct of 46 tamarind trees	Inspection bungalow at Chinglepat by Sub-divisional Officer	Do.
Usufruct of one tamarind tree in the Subdivision compound, Chinglepat.	Subdivision office, Chinglepat, by Sub-divisional Officer.	Do
Usufruct of 4 tamarind trees	Inspection bungalow at Tirukalikundram by Subdivisional Officer.	Do.

CONDITIONS.

1. Every person intending to bid must deposit not less than Rs 5 or any additional sum as may be fixed before bidding at the sale.

2. Each lot will be knocked down to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the Executive Engineer, Chinglepat division.

3. As soon as any lot is knocked down, the successful bidder should pay the amount as under:—

(a) When the amount is below Rs. 100, at once.

(b) When the amount is above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 1,000, half the amount should be paid at once and the other half within seven days of the sale.

(c) When the amount is over Rs. 1,000, half at once and the rest within thirty days of the sale.

4. If the amounts are not paid as per condition 3, the lot will again be sold as early as practicable; the previous bidder will, besides forfeiting the deposit, be liable for any loss the Government may sustain by such resale.

5. The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned at the close of the sale.

6. The conditions 1 to 5 mentioned above are intended solely for the benefit of the department with a view to safeguard its rights and that therefore any omissions of the department (lessor) to enforce them strictly and any indulgence or concession that may be granted with or without notice shall not affect the rights of the lessor to enforce them against the lessee and shall not afford the lessee an right to plead such a omission, indulgence, or concession, as a bar to any action that may be brought up by the lessee in respect thereof.

7. The successful bidders shall deposit, as security for due fulfilment of the conditions of lease, a sum equal to 5 per cent of the sale money immediately on the lot being knocked down, which will be repayable after satisfactory termination of the term of lease, and further enter into an agreement embodying the conditions as per printed lease agreement forms on stamped papers of the required denominations under the Madras Stamp Act of 1922 to be purchased at their own cost and abide by the conditions thereof.

8. The conditions of payment as per clause 3 (a) to (c) and 4 supra will be strictly enforced at these sales, and no person not prepared to satisfy them shall bid.

TENDER FOR RESTORING No. 6 SINNA-VENMANI PERIA ERI.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 2 o'clock on 14th December 1925 for restoring No. 6 Sinnavenmani Peria eri of Sengnthur Peria eri group.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Chinglepat division, and should be superscribed "Tender for restoring No. 6 Sinnavenmani Peria eri."

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes. It will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted to be paid in person to the Manager or to be sent by money order to the address of the Manager, Chinglepat division, Chepauk, Madras.

4. The Executive Engineer, Chinglepat division, will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. Tenders offering percentage reduction in the estimate amount will be rejected.

6. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

7. Failure to comply with condition 6 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

8. The contract must not be sublet.

9. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the Chinglepat Division office.

10. The work should be carried out as per latest standard specification of Public Works Department.

11. All water charges will have to be borne by the piece-worker.

12. When once the rates tendered are accepted they will not be revised under any circumstances.

13. The contractor should also enter the rates in the tender in words.

SCHEDULE.

Quantity. Units.	Description of work	Per
42,000 c ft	Earthwork raising and strengthening bund in gravelly soil with initial lead of 20 yards and initial lift of 2 yards including breaking clods, sectioning, tamping, etc., complete	1,000 c ft.
80,000 „	Earthwork raising and strengthening bund in sand and clay mixed with initial lead of 20 yards and initial lift of 2 yards including breaking clods, sectioning, tamping, etc., complete	„
40,000 „	Earthwork raising and strengthening bund in clay with initial lead of 20 yards and initial lift of 2 yards including breaking clods, sectioning, tamping, etc., complete	„
16,000 „	Earthwork raising and strengthening bund in sand and gravel mixed with initial lead of 20 yards and initial lift of 2 yards including breaking clods, sectioning, tamping etc., complete	„
16 000 „	For every extra lead of 10 yards or part thereof	„
14,000 „	For every extra lift of 1 yard in depth or height or part thereof	„
6 000 „	Revetting band 1' × 1' in one row	100 c ft.
	Dressing with revetment now 1' 0" thick with 2 : 1 ft of new chips	100 s.ft.
10,240 „	Removing and repacking old stone revetment with 50 c ft of new chips	„
6,200 „	Gravel backing 4' thick to revetment including spreading, watering and tamping, etc., complete	„
230 „	Concrete broken stone in earth mortar	„
180 „	Country brick work in earth mortar	„
358 sq ft	Plastering with earth mortar two coats	100 sq ft.
28 c ft	Cutstone work two lines dressed including fixing in mortar	C ft.
„ „	Teakwood wrought and put up for plugs	„
„ „	Country wood wrought and put up for plugs	„
„ „	Wrought iron work including fixing	Lb.

W. H. SAWYER,
Executive Engineer, Chinglepat Division.

Madras, 30th November 1925

TENDER FOR CONSTRUCTING AN ADDITIONAL BLOCK FOR THE MADRAS RECORD OFFICE, EGMORE

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 2 o'clock on the 18th December 1925, for constructing an additional block for the Madras Record Office, Egmore.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, North Presidency Division, and should be superscribed "Tender for constructing an additional block for the Madras Record Office, Egmore".

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 1,500 in cash or currency notes, which will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The Executive Engineer will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 1,000 which, with the earnest money received, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract. The work should be completed as expeditiously as possible and within twelve months from date of commencement.

7. Failure to comply with conditions 5 and 6 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

8. The contract must not be sublet.

9. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the North Presidency Division Executive Engineer's Office, where a schedule of quantities is posted on the notice board. The rates at which Government materials will be supplied are also noted in the schedule.

10. Specific rates should be given for each item in the schedule and the rates should be in rupees and annas and not pies and expressed both in words and figures in the tender. Tenders offering a percentage reduction on the estimate amount will be rejected. The rates should include all the charges for scaffolding, centering materials and watering the masonry till it is set.

11. The work specified should be done as per standard specifications of the Public Works Department, Madras Circle, Parts I and II, and as specified in the schedule.

12. The water and meter charges and cost of cistern and sheds for materials should be borne by the contractor.

13. No claim for delays caused by officers of the department not allowing works to be proceeded with will be considered. Contractors should bear this fact in mind when tendering for the work.

C. B. CONNELL,
Executive Engineer, North Presidency Division.

Madras, 4th December 1925.

TENDER FOR REPAIRS TO TIRUVANNAI-NALLORE TANK

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 18th December 1925 for ordinary repairs to Tiruvannainallore tank for 1926–27, D.R. No. 207 (1) 1925–26.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer and should be superscribed "Tender for repairs to Tiruvannainallore tank".

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 50 in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The Executive Engineer will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 50 which, with the earnest money received, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

7. Failure to comply with conditions 5 and 6 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

8. The contract must not be sublet.

9. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the Executive Engineer's office from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

SCHEDULE.

Quantity		Description of work.	Per
(1) 452,000	..	(a) Earthwork for raising and strengthening the bund in slurry soil with initial lead of 20 yards and initial lift 2 yards less centering	1,000 c. ft.
		(b) For every extra lead of 10 yards.	"
		(c) For every extra lift of 1 yard.	"
		(d) Sectioning and shaping.	"
(2) No. 6	..	*Pending plug and locking arrangements to the sluices*	..
		(a) Country wood wrought and put up.	C ft.
		(b) Iron work and wrought and put up	Lb.
(3)	..	(a) Removing and repacking revetment at near site.	100 s. ft.
		(b) Pointing with surki mortar 1 : 1 : 1.	100 sq. ft.
		(c) Country bank work in surki mortar 1 : 1 : 1½	100 c. ft.

B. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, South Arcot Division.

Cuddalore N.T., 25th November 1925.

TENDER FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT AT UDUMALPET.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 10 o'clock on Monday the 21st December 1925 for improvements to the District Munsif's Court at Udumalpet.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division, and should be superscribed "Tender for Improvements to the District Munsif's Court at Udumalpet".

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 50 in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The undersigned will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 200 which, with the earnest money received, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

7. Failure to comply with conditions 5 and 6 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

8. The contract must not be sublet.

9. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the Executive Engineer's office, Coimbatore, from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

10 The schedule of quantities is annexed herewith.

SCHEDULE

[I (a) Improvements to the main building.]

Quantity.	Description of work.	Per
400 c.ft. ..	Concrete broken kankar metal in lime mortar. Proportion of lime, sand and metal 1 : 2 : 4½	100 c.ft.
190 ,, ..	Table moulded brick in lime mortar in founds and basement. Proportion 1 lime, 2 sand	100 ,,
700 ,, ..	Table moulded brick in lime mortar in superstructure. Proportion 1 lime and 2 sand	100 ,,
50 s.ft. ..	Table moulded brick cornice in lime mortar under Cuddapah slab chajjahs. Proportion 1 lime and 3 sand	S.ft.
25 c.ft. ..	Segmental arch work table moulded brick in lime mortar. Proportion 1 lime and 2 sand	,,
8 Nos. ..	Cut stone work for bed stones under beams 2 times dressed size 1'6"×1'4½"×6".	Each
180 sq. ft.	Flooring with Cuddapah slabs 1½" thick on a bed of 6" sand and pointed with engine brand cement. Proportion 1 cement and 2 sand	100 sq. ft.
300 ,,	Plastering with lime mortar 2 coats. Proportion 1st coat 1 lime and 2 sand, 2nd coat 1 lime and 4½ sand	100 ,,
350 ,,	Pointing with asphalte and tar	100 ,,
500 c.ft.	Earthwork excavating in founds in red earth stiff, or gravel, or hard gravel	1,000 c.ft.
700 sq. ft.	Painting 2 coats with chocolate paint.	100 sq. ft.
300 c.ft.	Earthwork filling in basement with excavated earth and additional earth required	1,000 c.ft.
32 ,,	Teakwood wrought and put up including nails, etc., complete	C.ft.
6·70 cwts.	Heeling and cutting rolled steel bars	Cwt.
230 sq. ft.	Terraced roofing with brick on edge 3" of brick concrete 3 courses of flat tiles plastered with lime mortar, 3 coats top and waiting	100 sq. ft.
80 ,,	Teakwood venitian windows with frames 3"×4½", 1" square iron bars riveted to flat bars 2"×¼" at top and bottom with inner glazed shutters 1½" thick with 2 dog bolts and nuts to each side frame with 1 pair hinges 6" with screws for venitian shutters and parliamentary hinges to glazed shutters, iron wind hooks, eyes strong crows feet for venitians, wooden wind blocks let into the wall, etc., complete.	Sq. ft.
160 ,,	2" Cuddapah slabs cornice work	,,

[(b) Iron record racks.]

10 racks or 1,211 c.ft. (8 full racks 6' × 2'9" × 9" 2" & 4 half racks 6' × 1'4½" × 9" 2")	Conveyance from Pallavaram Railway station to the work site at Udumalpet	C.ft.
1,211 s.ft.	Fixing iron record racks in position with necessary bolts and nuts which are not supplied.	,,
1,211 s.ft.	Painting iron record racks with 1 coat of white lead	S.ft.

[(c) Providing glazed shutters to the existing windows (of the Court-house).]

148 sq. ft.	Teakwood glazed shutters 1½" thick with necessary parliamentary hinges, iron wind hooks, eyes, etc., complete.	Sq. ft.

Quantity.	Description of work.	Per
[(d) Opening new doors to the property room and closing the present door way.]		
63 sq. ft.	Teakwood battened door with frames 5"×3" and shutter 1½" thick with iron strong bolt hinges, etc., complete, including making opening in the masonry wall, constructing segmental arches with table moulded brick in lime mortar and necessary plastering as well as blocking up the existing door way with table moulded brick in lime mortar and plastering 2 coats.	Sq. ft.
[(e) Mangalore tiled sunshades]		
84 ,,	Mangalore tiled sunshades with necessary teakwood brackets, rafters quitoun corbels, cleats (wooden), etc., complete including painting 2 coats with whitelead paint.	,,
[II. Constructing cattle pound with cart stand.]		
1,750 c.ft.	Concrete broken kankar metal in lime mortar. Proportion of lime, sand and metal 1 : 2 : 5½	100 c.ft.
500 ,,	Ground moulded brick in lime mortar. Proportion of lime and sand 1 : 2	100 ,,
1,100 ,,	Ground moulded brick in sand	100 ,,
31 ,,	Cuttstone work 2 lines dressed for plinth stones bases for pillars and corbels set in lime mortar	C.ft.
105 ,,	Pillamaruda wood wrought and put up including nails	,,
1,475 sq.ft.	Roofing with Mangalore tiles including teak reepers 2"×1" with iron wind line 1½"×¼", etc., complete.	100 sq.ft.
2,690 lb.	Iron work for railings with flat bars 2"×1" with vertical square bars ½", gates with necessary bolts, nuts, hinges, etc., complete.	Lb.
2,800 sq.ft.	Plastering with lime mortar 1 coat and whitewashing 2 coats proportion for plastering 1 lime and 2 sand.	100 sq.ft.
900 ,,	White washing 2 coats	100 ,,
1,000 ,,	Tarring 2 coats	100 ,,
1,460 ,,	Corvelling 6" thick well watered and rammed	100 ,,
50 ,,	Plastering with Engine brand cement, proportion—1 cement and 3 sand	100 ,,
2,000 c.ft.	Earthwork excavating founds in red earth or hard gravel	1,000 c.ft.
[III. Constructing a (fifth shed with water pandal.]		
825 c.ft.	Earthwork excavation for founds in red earth or hard gravel	1,000 c.ft.
1,150 ,,	Random rubble in lime mortar, proportion of lime and sand 1 : 2	100 ,,
60 ,,	Arch work table moulded brick in lime mortar, proportion 1 lime and 2 sand	100 ,,
60 ,,	Pillamaruda wood wrought and put up including nails	C.ft.
56 sq.ft.	Pillamaruda wood doors with frames 3"×4½" and shutters 1½" thick battened with frames, hinges, etc., complete.	Sq.ft.
36 ,,	Pillamaruda wood windows with frames 3"×4½" and shutters 1½" with ½ square iron bars hinges, etc complete.	,,
375 ,,	Roofing with Mangalore tiles over flat tiles imbedded in lime mortar including teak reepers 2"×1½", etc., complete	,,
2,000 ,,	Plastering with lime mortar 1 coat and whitewashing 2 coats. Proportion for plastering 1 lime and 2 sand	100 sq.ft.
480 ,,	Flooring with Cuddapah slabs 1½" thick on sand 3" and pointed with cement.	100 ,,
31 ,,	Providing pillamaruda shutters with angle iron supports.	Sq.ft.
350 ,,	Turning 3 coats	100 sq.ft.
8 Nos. ..	Cuttstone or Cuddapah slab bases under posts.	Each

Quantity.	Description of work.	Per
	(IV. Constructing a Vahil's room.)	
350 c.ft. ..	Concrete broken kunker metal in lime mortar. Proportion of lime, sand and metal 1 : 2 : 4½	100 c ft.
300 „ .	Random rubble in lime mortar. Proportion of lime and sand 1 : 2	100 „
900 „ .	Ground moulded brick in lime mortar Proportion of lime and sand 1 : 2.	100 „
40 „ ..	Arch work ground moulded brick in lime mortar. Proportion 1 lime and 2 sand.	100 „
625 sq ft.	Flooring with Cuddapah slabs 1½" thick over 9" of sand and pointed with cement.	100 sq ft.
40 c ft ..	Fillmeards wood, wrought and put up, including nails.	C ft.
760 sq.ft	Roofing with first-class Mangalore tiles embedded in lime mortar over flat tiles, including teak battens 2" × ½" and lime beders, etc complete.	100 sq ft.
2,000 „	Plastering with lime mortar 2 coats and smoothed exterior and interior. Proportion first coat 1 lime and 2 sand and second coat 1 lime and 1½ sand.	100 „
54 „	Teakwood panelled door with frames 3"×6" shutters 1½" thick, including parliamentary hinges, tower bolts, strong hasps and staples with rivets, etc , complete.	Sq ft.
36 „	Teakwood panelled windows with iron bars ½" square revitted by flat bar 2" × ¾" top and bottom of frames 9" × 6", including parliamentary hinges, hooks, eyes and all other fittings, complete	„
400 „	Painting with chocolate paint 2 coats.	100 sq ft.
2 c.ft. ..	Cutstone work 2 lines dressed ..	C.ft.
33 lb. .	Iron work for ¾" diameter for lining rod, ¾ diameter hexagonal bands and nuts to frames, washers 3" diameter and ½" thick 1½" and 1" heel straps and bearing plates, holding down bolts at ends of frames ¾" diameter with heads and nuts.	Lb
1,150 sq ft.	Wood ceiling 2 coats	100 sq.ft.
85 „	Cuddapah slabs 1½" thick over steps, cement pointed	100 „
36 „	Pointing Mangalore tile5 and shades embedded in lime mortar over flat tiles, including teak brackets rafters, etc., complete	Sq. ft
	(V. Extending the Byota shed)	
600 c.ft. ..	Earth ork excavating founds in red earth or hard gravel and filling in basement.	1,000 c.ft.
240 „ ..	Concrete broken kunker metal in lime mortar Proportion of lime, sand and metal 1 . 2 . 5½.	100 „
675 „ ..	Random rubble in lime mortar. Proportion of lime and sand 1 : 2.	100 „
17 sq.ft. ..	Honey combwork with bricks plastered with lime mortar.	100 sq.ft.
42 c.ft. ..	Fillmeards wood wrought and put up, including nails.	C.ft.
8 „ ..	Cutstone work 2 lines dressed ..	„
440 sq.ft.	Roofing with pan and flat tiles on pillmeards rafters 6" × ¾", including chevron borders, etc , complete	100 sq ft.
200 „	Flooring with 1" concrete broken kunker in lime mortar ¾" cube over ordinary concrete broken kunker in lime mortar and sprinkled with ½ lb of engine brand cement and smoothed	100 „
810 „	Plastering with ordinary lime mortar 2 coats. Proportion first coat 1 lime and 2 and second coat 1 lime and 1½ sand.	„

Quantity.	Description of work	Per
	(VI. Constructing a latrine of one seat as per sanitary design h.E. No. 2 of 1917)	
76 c ft. .	Earthwork excavating founds in red earth or hard gravel.	1,000 c.ft.
123 „ .	Random rubble in lime mortar. Proportion of lime and sand 1 : 2.	100 „
100 „ ..	Ground moulded brick in mud ..	100 „
270 sq ft ..	Plastering with lime mortar one coat and whitewashing 2 coats. Proportion for plastering lime 1 and sand 2.	100 sq ft,
25 „ ..	Flooring with Cuddapah slabs 1½" thick laid in mortar and pointed with cement (Engine Stand).	100 sq ft.
2 Nos. .	Cuddapah slab foot-rests including setting in Engine brand cement mortar	Each.
30 c ft. ..	Sand filling	100 c.ft.
1 „ ..	Cutstone work 2 lines dressed ..	C.ft.
	(VII Constructing a composed wall in the District Board's Court at Udumalpet.)	
3,750 c ft	Random rubble in lime mortar Proportion 1 lime and 2 sand	100 c.ft.
7,450 sq ft.	Plastering with lime mortar 1 coat and whitewashing 2 coats Proportion for plastering 1 lime and 2 sand.	100 sq ft
8,000 c.ft.	Earthwork excavation in red earth or hard gravel	1,000 c ft.

NOTE.—1. The tenderers should include rates in the respective items concerned for scaffolding charges, centerings, sheds for materials grinding mills, conveyance of water, tools and plant required for the work and such other items as will be required for the completion of the work No separate rates should be claimed.

2 Tenderers are requested to quote their rates for the supply of the following items that may be required for the departmental work :—

1.	Broken kunker metal for concrete ..	100 c ft.
2.	Table moulded bricks. Size offered should be noted	1,000 Nos.
3	Lime slaked and screened	100 c.ft.
4.	Sand, clean sharp river sand ..	100 „
5	Teakwood scantlings	C ft.
6	Fillmeards wood scantlings	„
7.	Terraced bricks. Size offered should be noted	1,000 Nos.
8	Terrace flat tiles. Size offered should be noted,	1,000 „
9	Gravel free from dust .. .	100 c.ft.
10	Random rubble stones	100 „
11	Bricklayer	Each.
12	Stone mason	„
13	Man coolie	„
14	Woman coolie	„
15	Painter	„
16	Blacksmith	„
17	Conveyance of materials per cartload of 1,000 lb per mile	Mile.
18	Flat tiles. Size should be noted.	

3 The following materials will be supplied at the work site departmentally and their cost will be recovered from the selected tenderer at the rates noted against each item :—

		Rs.	A.	P.	
1.	Asphalte	13	0	0	Cwt.
2	Cuddapah slabs 1½" thick ..	24	0	0	100 sq ft.
3.	Cuddapah slabs 2" thick	30	0	0	100 „
4.	Chocolate paint	0	4	3	Lb.
5.	White lead paint ..	0	9	0	Lb
6.	Engine brand cement .	4	0	0	C ft.

H. S. NORTHEY,
Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.

Coimbatore, 3rd December 1925

LIST OF FIXED FEE, FREE AND OCCASIONAL LICENCES ISSUED IN THE CITY OF MADRAS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1925 FOR THE YEAR 1925-26.

F.L. 11.—Occasional license for the sale of foreign liquors, locally made foreign liquors and coconut toddy arrack to be consumed on the premises.

Number and name of licensee.	Fee charged in rs.	Place of vend and date
28. Messrs. Boustie Bros	1	Victoria Public Hall—4th November 1925.
29. The President, Madras Club	25	Victoria Public Hall—3rd November 1925.
30. Do.	25	Victoria Public Hall—6th November 1925.
31 Do	25	Victoria Public Hall—17th November 1925.
32. Mr W. F Lennan, Hony. Secretary of St. Andrew's Dorcas & Women's Guild	1	Masonic Theatre—16th November 1925.
33. Messrs. Boustie Bros	1	Victoria Public Hall—11th November 1925
34 Mrs. H Lamont	25	Victoria Public Hall—20th November 1925
35. Messrs. Boustie Bros	1	Victoria Public Hall—18th November 1925

F.L. 12.—Licence granted to auctioneers for the sale of foreign liquors.

2. Messrs Gulley & Co	5 per annum.	164, Broadway

Special Licence granted for the sale of foreign liquors.

1. Mr H. S Thompson.	60	18/20, Broadway (for sale from 19th to 20th November 1925).

F.L. 17.—License for the sale of medicated wines and similar preparations containing 20 per cent and upwards, but not more than 42 per cent of proof spirit

44 Mr T. N. Krishnaswami	10 per annum.	"Sasharam", Cotcherry road, Mylapore

H.C. 1.—Licence for the sale of Cocaine—free issue.

36. Mr V C. G. Couron, Medical Officer in charge of Buckingham Mills Dispensary.	..	Buckingham Mills compound, limit of possession—one oz. of cocaine alkaloids and 1 oz of their preparations and admixtures

Licences cancelled.

34 Mr N Venkataswami Chetti	..	180, Govindappa Naick street.

M.-2.—Licence granted to a chemist for the vend of morphia drugs on prescription only.

Serial number and name	Limit of possession	Address.
66. Mr P. Rama Rao.	4 oz.	280, Thambu Chetti street

Licence cancelled.

64 Mr N. Venkataswami Chetti.	..	180, Govindappa Naick street

O.-3.—Special retail licence granted to a licensed chemist.

74. Mr P. Venkatasubramania Chetti.	..	19, Anna Pillai street.
75. Mr P. Rama Rao	..	280, Thambu Chetti street.

License cancelled.

63 Mr. N. Venkataswami Chetti.	..	180, Govindappa Naick street.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Collector.

Madras Collector's Office,
3rd December 1925.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES BULLETIN No. 17—NOTES ON STARTING INDUSTRIES SCHOOLS. As 8 (1 *a.*).

CALENDAR OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE, VIZAGAPATAM, 1925-26. As. 12 (1½ *as.*).

MODEL FORM OF CONDITIONS, RATES AND GENERAL INFORMATION FOR THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY, 1925 Re 1-4-0 (2 *as* 6 *p.*).

REGULATIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS FOR THE CONSTITUENCIES IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE. As 4 (4 *a.* 6 *p.*).

QUARTERLY CIVIL MEDICAL LIST, corrected up to 30th September 1925 Re 1-8-0 (8 *as.*)

TWENTY-EIGHTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE MADRAS SUBSIDIARY JAIL MANUAL. Pies 3 (3 *p.*).

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, 1924. As. 12 (2 *as.* 6 *p.*)

LIST OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, dated 26th October 1925. As. 3 (2 *as.*); dated 29th October 1925 As. 7½ (2 *as.*); dated 30th October 1925. As. 4 (1 *a.*); dated 31st October 1925. As. 6 (1½ *a.*), dated 2nd November 1925. As. 5 (1¼ *a.*); dated 3rd November 1925. As. 1½ (6 *p.*); dated 4th November 1925, Anna 1 (3 *p.*), dated 5th November 1925. Anna 1. (3 *p.*); dated 6th November 1925 Pies 6 (6 *p.*)

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS NOTICES OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 27th October 1925. Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

AGENDA OF 28th October 1925. Pies 6 (6 *p.*)

NOTICES, dated 26th October 1925 and 4th November 1925. Anna 1 (3 *p.*) each.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. 4th session of the 2nd Legislative Council, Vol. XXV, No. 1, dated 7th October 1925, As. 2 (1 *a.*). No. 2, dated 28th October 1925. As. 2 (4 *as.*).

CORRECTIONS TO MADRAS TREASURY MANUAL, VOL I, Nos. 402 to 405, dated 14th August 1925, Pies 3 (6 *p.*) Nos. 406 to 415, dated 8th September 1925 Pies 6 (6 *p.*). Vol II, Nos. 297 and 298, dated 6th June 1925 Pies 3 (3 *p.*). Nos 318 to 321, dated 14th August 1925 Pies 3 (3 *p.*). Nos. 322 to 326, dated 9th September 1925. Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

INDIAN COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES RULES, 1925. Pies 3 (3 *p.*).

REPORT ON THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION SURVEY OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, 1924-25 Re 1-2 0 (8 *as.*).

RULES UNDER SECTION 7 OF THE COTTON TRANSPORT ACT 1923 (3 OF 1923) AS AMENDED BY ACT No. 34 OF 1925. English Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

DEVOLUTION RULES. As. 3 (6 *p.*).

RULES UNDER THE CINEMATOGRAPH ACT, 1918. (*Reprint*) As. 2 (6 *p.*).

SIXTY FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, AND THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY ENGINEER, MADRAS, 1924. Rs. 2-4-0 (5½ *as.*).

SIXTH LIST OF CORRECTION SLIP TO STAMP MANUAL. Rs. 2 (3 *p.*).

TAMIL LEXICON, VOL I, PART I. Rs. 4 (8 *as.*); PART II. Rs. 4. (12 *as.*)

REPORT ON VACCINATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1924-25. As. 2 (2 *as.*).

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, 1924-25. As. 2 (1 *a.*).

MADRAS ACT I OF 1925—Hindu Religious Endowments Act, Kannarese. As. 11 (1 *a.*).

INDIA ACT VII OF 1913, REPRINTED WITH SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS IN 1924. Malayalam. Rs. 2-10 (6 *as.*)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

No. 45 HISTORY OF SERVICES OF GAZETTED AND OTHER OFFICERS SERVING IN THE CIVIL DEPARTMENT, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, CORRECTED UP TO 1ST JULY 1925. Rs 13-12-0 (13½ *as.*)

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA'S FOREST RESOURCES. Rs 2-12-0 (4 *as* 6 *p.*).

REPORT OF THE EXTERNAL CAPITAL COMMITTEE, 1925 As. 5 (1 *a.*).

APPLICATION OF THE INDIAN MINING FEDERATION FOR THE IMPOSITION OF PROTECTIVE DUTIES ON COAL TOGETHER WITH THE TARIFF BOARD'S COMMUNIQUE AND QUESTIONNAIRE. As 2 (1 *a.*)

THE INDIAN TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE, Vol III. Evidence Delhi and Bengal. Rs. 5-2-0 (10 *as.*)

REPORT OF THE INDIAN TARIFF BOARD REGARDING THE GRANT OF SUPPLEMENTARY PROTECTION TO THE STEEL INDUSTRY, 1925. Rs. 1-2 (2 *as.*).

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for appointment as temporary Overseers and Draftsmen in this circle on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem. Applicants should state their age and nationality in their applications which should reach this office by 15th December 1925. Copies of testimonials, if any, should accompany applications.

E. W. P. WALSH,
Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore Circle.

Coimbatore, 30th November 1925.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Honours Graduates, preferably non-Brahmans, for the post of an Upper Division clerk on Rs 65—4—125 in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras. The appointment will be on a year's probation. Applications should reach the undersigned before 15th December 1925.

E. J. ROWLANDSON,
Assistant Inspector-General of Police

Madras, 2nd December 1925.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after the 9th December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

R. SUBBA RAO.

Rajahmundry, 7th November 1925.

On or after 14th December, I intend moving the High Court, Madras, to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

T. S. VAIDYANATHAN.

Mylapore, 13th November 1925.

On or after the 18th of December 1925, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Madura, 15th November 1925. A. CHELLAM.

On or after 30th December 1925, I intend moving High Court, Madras, to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

V. N. SRINIVASAN.

Madras, 25th November 1925.

On or after 4th January 1926, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

P. R. SUNDARESAN.

Madras, 26th November 1925.

On or after the 21st January 1926, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

R. RAJAGOPALAN.

Madras, 2nd December 1925.

On or after 9th January 1926, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof

S. PARTHASARATHI.

Madras, 3rd December 1925.

I, Muri Naidu, shall henceforth be known as Madhava Ramanuja Naidu.

V. MARI NAIDU.

Rajagopalampatti, 27th November 1925.

I, George Mullins, shall henceforth be known as Karimbil Sahadevan.

GEORGE MULLINS.

Cannanore, 23rd November 1925.

K. E. Muniswami Pillai shall henceforth be known as Muniswami Pillai, s/o Easwar Pillai, Karthikeyaparam, Gudiyattam Tk, new teacher, Ed. School, Anongamallore. K. E. MUNISWAMI PILLAI.

I, Ghouse Muhammed Burhanuddin, shall henceforth be known as Muhammed Burhanuddin Ghouse.

GHOUSE MUHAMMED BURHANUDDIN

ESTATE OF REV. KARL L. WOLTERS, LATE OF THE AMERICAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION, RAJAHMUNDRY, BUT NOW DECEASED.

THE Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 3rd December 1925 the estate of Rev. Karl L. Wolters, late of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Rajahmundry, but now deceased, under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 17th day of November 1925 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 15th February 1926 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognize in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction

H. D. CORNISH,
Administrator-General.

Madras, 4th December 1925.

NOTICE.

WILL CASE No. 4 OF 1925.

WHEREAS a Will, dated the 7th November 1925, purporting to have been executed by Bysani Seshayya Chetti, son of Bysani Rangayya Chetty, No. 74, Veradamathiappen Street, Peddunaikenpettah, Madras, has been presented in this office for registration on the 18th November by Bysani Krishnayya Chetti, brother of the testator and claimant, along with three others under the Will, alleging that the testator is dead, it is hereby notified that an enquiry into the genuineness of the will, will be held by the undersigned on the 18th December 1925 at 11 a.m. in his office at Madras, that those who have any objection to the registration of the Will should appear either in person or by duly authorized agent and prefer their objections on the date of enquiry aforesaid and that no objection will be entertained after the said date.

V. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Joint Sub-Registrar I, Madras-Chingleput.

Madras, 28th November 1925.

INSOLVENCY NOTICES.

No. 10 OF 1925, SUB-COURT, KUMBAKONAM.

Arumuga Padayachi—*Petitioner (Creditor).*

Kuppa Nadar, adopted son of Veera Nadar, his sons Ponnuswami Nadar, Chinnaswami Nadar and Arumuga Nadar, all residing at Meladutherai street, Aduthurai, Kumbakonam taluk—*Respondents (Debtors).*

NOTICE is hereby given under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 that the petitioner has applied to this Court to adjudge the respondents as insolvents and that the application stands posted for hearing to the 23rd December 1925. Any persons wishing to oppose the same may appear before the Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

NOS. 14, 16 AND 17 OF 1925, SUB-COURT, KUMBAKONAM.

R. Swamiratha Ayyar—*Petitioner in I.P. No. 14 of 1925.*

C. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar—*Petitioner in I.P. No. 16 of 1925.*

K. S. Muthian Chettiyar—*Petitioner in I.P. No. 17 of 1925.*

T. S. Ramabadra Odayar, son of Sivavadivelu Odayar, residing in Sri Nageswaraswami Kovil North street, Kumbakonam—*Respondent in all the petitions.*

NOTICE is hereby given under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 that the petitioners have applied to this Court to adjudge the respondent an insolvent and that the applications stand posted for hearing to the 23rd December 1925. Any person wishing to oppose the same may appear before the Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

R. NAGESWARA AYYAR,
Subordinate Judge.

Kumbakonam, 28th November 1925.

No. 109 OF 1925, OFFICIAL RECEIVER'S COURT, TRICHINOPOLY.

Sanga Mathirian—*Petitioner.*

Karuppan Chetti, represented by agent Ekambara Ayer and others—*Counter petitioners.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the petitioner aforesaid has applied to have himself declared an insolvent, and the same is posted before the Official Receiver to 11th January 1926

R. S. SRINIVASACHARIAR, *Vakil.*

No. 82 OF 1925, OFFICIAL RECEIVER'S COURT, TRICHINOPOLY.

Narayanaswami Chetty—*Petitioner*

Natesa Mudaliar and others—*Counter-petitioners.*

TAKE notice that the insolvency petition presented by Narayanaswami Chettiar is posted to 5th January 1926 for adjudication.

M. S. NARAYANA AYYAR, *Vakil.*

TAKE notice Doppurthi Venkatahutchayya of Suttenapalli filed a petition to be adjudicated an insolvent which is numbered as I P. No 19 of 1925 on the file of the Guntur Sub Court and is posted before the Official Receiver, Guntur, to 14th December 1925. Objectors may come and oppose on or before that date.

G. S. A. NARAHARI RAO,
Vakil for Petitioner.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING

No. 10 of 1925-26, HELD ON FRIDAY, THE 20TH NOVEMBER 1925

PRESENT:

Mr BRADFORD LESLIE, O.B.E., M.INST. C.E., M.I.E.E.
Chairman.

Mr. T. A. Stewart, I.C.S.
Captain C. R. Campbell, R.I.N., M.V.O., R.I.M.
Mr. F. Rothera, O.B.E.
Mr. A. A. Bigge, M.INST. C.E., M.I.E. (IND.).
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chathoorbooja-doss Garu.
" Rao Bahadur M. Balasundaram Nayudu Garu.
Sir M. C. T. Muthia Chettiyar.
Syed Essf Sahib Bahadur.
Mr. R. C. M. Strouts.
" K. Kay.
" G. E. Wood.
" T. M. Rae.
" R. J. O. Robertson.
" H. N. Brown.

435. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday, the 6th November 1925.

457. Read and recorded G.O. Mis. No. 651, Finance (Marine), dated the 10th November 1925, directing the issue of a letter to the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, to intimate to the Chamber the expiry on the 4th December 1925 of the term of office of Mr. T. M. Rae, one of the representatives of the Chamber on the Board, and to request the Chamber to make arrangements for the election of a representative for a further term.

458. Read and approved the Chairman's draft letter to Government applying for sanction to an additional allotment of Rs. 176 for the current year under the head "Uniforms for boatmen" of the Madras Pilotage Fund Account, required to meet the expenditure incurred for the purchase of jerseys for the use of the crew of the pilot boats and the pilot motor launch during rainy weather.

459 Read again Resolution No. 306, dated the 4th September 1925 approving of the purchase from the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Ltd., of a second hand metre gauge locomotive at a cost of Rs. 3,000, delivered at Bangalore.

Read a note by the Acting Deputy Chief Engineer submitting an estimate amounting to Rs. 4,220 for the purchase of the locomotive as well as for putting her in running condition.

Resolved that the estimate be approved under section 75 of the Madras Port Trust Act and that sanction of Government be obtained to the debit of the expenditure to Capital as required by section 75 of the Act.

460. Read a note by the Chairman submitting an estimate amounting to Rs 500 for closing in with windows the verandah on the southern side of the upper floor of block III of the Lighthouse Battery Staff Quarters.

Resolved that the estimate be approved under section 75 of the Madras Port Trust Act and that sanction of Government be obtained to the debit of the expenditure to Capital as required by section 75 of the Act.

461. Read a note by the Acting Deputy Chief Engineer submitting an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,500 for repairs to block II of the Lighthouse Battery Staff Quarters.

Resolved that the estimate be approved and that the expenditure be debited to Revenue head, "8. Engineering and Maintenance—(ii) Sheds and Buildings".

462. Read a note by the Acting Deputy Chief Engineer submitting the call for tenders published in the local newspapers for the supply of 2,200 Burma teak sleepers of sizes required for use on certain Capital Works now in progress and requesting that sanction be accorded to the acceptance of any favourable tender pending a report to the Board in due course as to the particulars of the accepted tender.

Recorded. The particulars of the tender which the Chairman may accept under the powers delegated to him by the Board will be awaited.

463 Read a note by the Acting Deputy Chief Engineer applying for sanction to the Trust's Engineering Department undertaking to provide, at the cost of Messrs. Binny & Co (Madras), Ltd., an overhead line from the Trust's electric mains to a point in the firm's boat building yard in the Trust's premises for the purpose of supplying electrical energy to the Workshops in the yard as well as to the lorry of a charge, for current consumed by the firm, of Rs. 8 per month per Kilo Watt hour plus one anna per unit of current consumed.

Resolved that the sanction asked for be accorded.

464. Read a letter, dated the 17th November 1925, from Mr V. N. Sambasivan, Clerk, Accounts Department, requesting that, as provided for in rules 7 and 8 of the Trust's Provident Fund Rules, the premia on a policy of insurance effected on his life with the Empire of India Life Assurance Company be paid out of his subscriptions to the Provident Fund.

Resolved that permission be granted for the Clerk's own contribution to the provident Fund being utilized to the extent required to meet the premia on the policy.

465. Read an application from Mr. T. Kanniappa Mudaliyar, Clerk, Accounts Department, supported by the Chief Accountant and the Chairman, requesting that, in consideration of his 31 years of service, he be permitted to retire on a gratuity on the 1st of April 1926 though on that date his age will only be 55.

Resolved that the permission asked for be granted.

466. Read notes submitted by the Chief Accountant and the Chairman with reference to Resolution No. 472, dated the 16th January 1925, wherein the Chief Accountant was requested to prepare an actuarial statement showing as to how much the investments in Government securities at credit of the Pilotage Fund should accumulate to meet the requirements of the pensionable staff of the Fund in the future.

Resolved that the suggestion made by the Chief Accountant to the effect that the question of any reduction of Pilotage fees be deferred for a period of four years be accepted.

467. Resolved, subject to sanction of Government which is necessary under section 44 (2) of the Madras Port Trust Act to approve of the Trust's Traffic Manager's recommendation for remissions of dues, in one case, amounting to Rs. 18-12-0.

468 The following statement comparing dues collected in and up to the end of October 1925 with those for the corresponding period of the previous two years as well as of the year 1913-14 was ordered to be recorded.

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of October 1925.

	1913.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Harbour Receipts—				
(i) Dues on imports	80,755 11 9	1,07,715 3 0	84,270 10 0	84,736 2 0
(ii) Dues on exports	14,634 3 0	25,943 15 0	36,069 6 0	31,134 8 0
(iii) Transit dues, imports ..	8,261 8 1	13,662 0 0	17,182 3 0	8,243 4 0
(iv) Storage exports	162 2 0	341 10 0	1,824 5 0	133 14 0
(v) Rent for storage space ..	872 7 0	2,245 5 0	3,270 12 0	2,785 3 0
(vi) Harbour terminal charges ..	6,523 7 1	16,994 13 0	16,605 2 3	20,348 1 3
(vii) Cranage	12,961 1 10	5,680 8 0	4,264 12 0	4,617 2 0
(viii) Porterage, special	463 13 0	2,300 1 7	2,755 0 0	1,470 10 7
(ix) Demurrage	150 12 0	— 40 0 0	72 5 0	— 132 15 0
(x) Hire of harbour wagons ..	....	2,460 0 0	945 0 0	3,135 0 0
(xi) Quay dues	....	13,840 15 0	21,882 9 1	20,188 10 6
II. Rents, fees and penalties—				
(i) Rents of properties ..	2,837 3 1	13,831 0 6	14,488 21 8	14,331 12 8
(ii) Overtime fees ..	6,546 8 0	6,301 0 0	5,980 0 0	4,430 0 0
(iii) Passengers' tolls	— 3,873 5 2	2,541 1 3	6,163 3 0	— 57 12 0
(iv) Fines and penalties ..	1 0 0	68 1 9	38 0 0	168 12 0
III. Sales—				
(i) Water sold to boats ..	1,124 4 2	4,083 3 2	8,760 5 10	7,719 8 7
(ii) Water sold to works ..	366 14 5	....	....	....
(iii) Sale of unclaimed goods.	....	2 4 0	....	....
(iv) Other sales	....	7 7 0	2 8 0	....
IV. Contributions to Revenue—				
(i) From Port Funds ..	....	....	....	....
(ii) From Government ..	....	....	....	....
V. Interest—				
(i) Interest on investments ..	....	— 4,020 3 5	50,353 3 4	51,736 14 5
VI. Miscellaneous—				
(i) Profit on investments ..	....	....	....	739 9 0
(ii) Commission on Corporation timber licence fees.	355 1 1	316 4 6	230 5 0	186 5 6
VII Items awaiting adjustment ..	— 537 8 3	496 12 8	109 6 0	— 13 1 0
Total ..	1,03,574 2 1	2,13,901 8 10	2,75,425 14 6	2,55,349 8 6

Month.	Actuals of 1913-14	Actuals of 1923-24	Actuals of 1924-25.	Actuals of 1925-26.	Increase or decrease in the last two years.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April	1,09,150 5 6	1,81,550 15 0	2,50,528 3 9	2,49,415 10 4	— 1,114 5 5
May	1,34,368 4 11	2,25,557 11 6	2,58,140 7 5	2,85,204 2 8	+ 27,063 11 1
June	1,20,783 9 1	1,98,062 8 8	2,37,640 14 1	2,53,157 0 4	+ 15,516 2 3
July	1,23,879 12 6	2,44,118 14 7	2,50,494 10 2	2,50,182 6 9	— 20,312 9 6
August	25,466 0 10	2,08,543 7 8	2,32,575 7 1	2,61,553 15 0	+ 31,678 7 11
September ..	1,22,082 15 8	3,32,195 9 11	3,33,263 10 11	3,33,453 4 2	— 2,830 9 9
October	1,03,574 2 1	2,13,901 8 10	2,75,425 14 6	2,55,349 8 6	— 20,076 6 0
November ..	....	....	....	....	....
December	....	....	....	....	....
January	....	....	....	....	....
February	....	....	....	....	....
March	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	8,14,311 2 2	16,13,780 9 3	*18,78,369 3 6	†18,89,314 0 10	+ 9,224 15 4

* Includes Rs. 1,58,562-15-0 being the interest realised on Government securities of the capital account do.
† „ Rs. 2,18,951-3-7 do. do.

469. The following statement showing the number of vessels piloted, etc., was ordered to be recorded :—

Particulars.	For week ending 7th November 1925.	For week ending 14th November 1925	Total from 1st April to 31st October 1925	Total from 1st April to 14th November 1925.
Steamers piloted into the harbour	15	17	397	427
Do. piloted out of the harbour	15	17	397	429
Do. transported from one berth to another	3	0	113	184
Do attended	..	..	11	11
Sailing vessels piloted into the harbour	..	..	6	6
Do. piloted out of the harbour	..	..	9	9
Do. transported from one berth to another	..	..	6	6

470. The following statement showing the number of vessels which used the quays was ordered to be recorded :—

Particulars	For week ending 7th November 1925.	For week ending 14th November 1925.	Total from 1st April to 31st October 1925	Total from 1st April to 14th November 1925.
I.—Steamers				
West quay No. I berth	1	2	39	40
Do No II do.	3	4	67	71
Do. No. III do.	3	4	61	65
Do. No IV do	2	2	48	52
South quay	4	4	96	104
East quay	1	..	24	25
Outer quay	..	..	1	1
	10	16	336	354
II.—Sailing vessels.				
West quay	..	..	5	5

471. The following statement showing work done by vessels was ordered to be recorded :—

Period.	Steamers.					Sailing vessels.		Total quantity of cargo shipped.	Total quantity of cargo landed.	Remarks
	Quays		Moorings		Oil berths					
	Quantity of cargo shipped.	Quantity of cargo landed	Quantity of cargo shipped.	Quantity of cargo landed	Quantity of bulk oil and petrol landed	Quantity of cargo shipped	Quantity of cargo landed			*Coal landings at quays. / at moorings.
1925.	TONS	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS	TONS	*TONS.	TONS / TONS.
For the week ending 7th November.	2,815	2,536	1,743	5,868	Nil.	Nil	Nil.	6,582	13,404	4,881 / Nil
For the week ending 14th November	4,472	3 461	1,093	3 704	7,990	Nil	Nil	5,565	19,146	3,709 / Nil

472. The following statement of estimates sanctioned since the 6th November 1925 was ordered to be recorded :—

Serial number.	Authority No.	Authority Date.	Name of work.	Amount sanctioned	Chargeable to	Remarks.
		1925	*Capital Account.*	Rs.		
30	G.O No 636, Finance (Marine).	7th Nov	Provision for chemical fire extinguishers and extension of cabins	11,143		..
31	G O No. 637, Finance (Marine)	Do.	Improvements to the Trust's Sanitary Inspector's Office	330		..
32	G O No 636 Finance (Marine).	Do.	Extension of Trust's Mechanical Engineer's Office.	14,000	..	..
			Revenue Account.			
22	Board's Resolution No 402	23rd Oct.	Premium for fire hoses and couplings.	8,332	..	..
			Madras Port Fund Account			
			Nil.			
			Pilotage Fund Account.			
			Nil			

473. Recorded the Trust's Capital and Revenue Accounts for the month of September 1925.

474 Recorded G.O Routine No. 68, Finance (Marine), dated the 7th November 1925, sanctioning the remission of dues amounting to Rs. 804 proposed in Resolution No. 410, dated the 23rd October 1925

475 Recorded G.O Mis. No. 634, Finance (Marine), dated the 7th November 1925, assenting to the acceptance by the Board of the tender of Messrs. Brown Lenner & Co. (London), Limited, amounting to £6,440 for the supply of four moorings complete together with two Armco buoys—vide Resolution No. 407, dated the 23rd October 1925

476. Recorded G.O. Mis. No. 636, Finance (Marine), dated the 7th November 1925, sanctioning the debit to Capital of an expenditure of Rs. 11,145 for the provision of chemical fire extinguishers and extension of mains—vide Resolution No. 402, dated the 23rd October 1925.

477. Recorded G.O. Mis. No. 637, Finance (Marine), dated the 7th November 1925, sanctioning the debit to Capital of an expenditure of Rs. 330 for making certain improvements to the room used as the Trust's Sanitary Inspector's Office—vide Resolution No. 405, dated the 23rd October 1925

478. Recorded G.O Mis. No. 638, Finance (Marine), dated the 7th November 1925, sanctioning the debit to Capital of an expenditure of Rs. 14,000 for extending the Trust's Mechanical Engineer's Office—vide Resolution No 404, dated the 23rd October 1925.

479 Recorded G.O. Mis. No. 644, Finance (Marine), dated the 9th November 1925, sanctioning the revised appropriation of funds, for expenditure on Capital Works during 1925–26, proposed in Resolution No 401, dated the 23rd October 1925.

480. Recorded G.O. Mis. No. 653, Finance (Marine), dated the 11th November 1925, sanctioning the proposal of the Board to open with effect from 1926–27 a new sub-head '(xiv) Fire Service' under '3. Engineering and Maintenance' in the Revenue Budget Estimate of the Board—vide Resolution No. 402, dated the 23rd October 1925.

481. Recorded G.O Routine No. 68, Finance (Marine), dated the 16th November 1925, sanctioning the remission of dues amounting to Rs. 70 8–0 proposed in Resolution No. 442, dated the 6th November 1925.

482. Recorded G.O. Routine No. 70, Finance (Marine), dated the 16th November 1925, sanctioning an additional allotment of Rs. 7,850 for expenditure during the year 1925–26 under the head "Supplies and Services—motor launch charges" of the Madras Pilotage Fund Account—vide Resolution No. 434, dated the 9th November 1925.

483. Securities and cash held by the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 19th November 1925 were ordered to be recorded as follows :—

	Government securities.	Cash balances
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Revenue Account ..	11,40,000	1,04,558 11 9
Provident Fund Account	7,63,480	2,188 15 0
Deposit Account ..	24,300	2,216 6 7
Baden Sailors' Hunn Charity Account ..	57,500	1,586 7 8
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account ..	35,580	264 15 4
Pilotage Fund Account	2,78,000	40,592 11 8
Harbour Dues Advance Account	..	1,03,358 3 2
Railway Freight Advance Account ..	...	32,577 8 0
Capital Account ..	27,37,680	2,85,978 0 0
Sinking Fund Account.	2,57,600	17 13 9

B. LESLIE,
Chairman.

Port Trust Office, Madras,
4th December 1925.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

From the Madras Observatory Register.

—	Barometer reduced to 32° F.	Thermometer Corrected Daily Means Dry.	Thermometer Corrected Daily Means Wet.	Thermometer Observed Extremes Max	Thermometer Observed Extremes Min	Solar Maximum Heat in Vacuo.	Humidity	Wind Prevailing Direction	Wind Daily velocity	Depths of rain	Cloudy sky	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
November 1925.	Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Cts		Miles.	Inches	Cts	Hrs.	
30th, Monday ..	29·902	77·8	75·6	85·4	72·5	131·6	89	N.E. by N	153	0·35	68	7·4	Light rain
December 1925.													
1st, Tuesday	·971	76·3	74·1	82·0	74·2	84·0	89	E.N.E.	178	1·44	100	0	Raining
2nd, Wednesday ..	·909	77·6	73·3	87·3	74·8	116·0	80	N.N.E.	189	..	83	0·8	Cloudy.
3rd, Thursday ..	·968	78·1	73·8	81·3	71·4	148·1	85	N	182	0·81	88	3·0	Distant thunderstorms
4th, Friday	·923	77·7	76·3	85·0	73·7	148·1	93	N.E. by N	137	1·41	70	8·7	Showery
5th, Saturday ..	·960	79·7	74·4	79·1	74·1	81·0	88	N.E. by E	217	2·13	100	0	Thunderstorm
6th, Sunday	·893	77·0	73·1	80·1	75·1	109·4	82	N.E by N	205	..	93	0	Cloudy.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current civil day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 53·38 inches, the average due for the same period being 45·72 inches.

Madras Observatory, 7th December 1925.

S. E. U. SAVOOR,
Deputy Director.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 49.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8, 1925. [Price, 2 annas.

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE MONTH OF

SEPTEMBER 1925

Daily Rainfall recorded in the Madras

Presidency for the month of September 1925.

Daily Rainfall recorded in the Madr

District.	No.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	M
Guntur.	1	Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·35	0·35	..	..	..	..	..	0·40	..	..	..	0·10	0·30	0
	2	Mangalagiri	..	..	..	..	..	1·40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	1
	3	Nidubrolu	..	..	0·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	4	Tenali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·30	3·00	..	..	..	1·18	..	0·10	0·20	..	4
	5	Repalle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·06	..	..	..	..	..	0·10	..	..	..	..	0
	6	Bapatla	..	..	..	..	..	0·13	0·05	2·40	2·18	..	..	0·09	0·01	0·05	..	0·10	..	0·10	0·05	..	5
	7	Ongole	..	..	..	0·07	0·13	..	..	0·17	0·07	..	..	..	0·06	0·30	..	0·03	..	0·10	0·10	..	1
	8	Kandukur	..	..	..	0·10	..	1·72	0·30	..	0·07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·15	..	..	2
	9	Cumbum Gudiam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10	Gudivada	..	0·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	11	Nandigama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	12	Narsaraopet	..	0·05	0·05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·15	0·10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	13	Vinukonda	..	..	..	..	..	0·10	..	1·25	..	0·05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	14	Ongole	..	..	..	1·00	..	0·15	1·25	1·75	..	..	..	..	0·33	..	..	0·11	..	..	0·10	..	4
	15	Addanki	..	..	..	..	..	0·60	1·00	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	16	Kandukur	..	..	..	0·03	..	0·30	..	0·05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·25	..	0·01	..	..	0
		Average	..	0	0·01	0·01	0·05	0·45	0·31	..	0·01	0·18	0·10	0·04	0·06	0·04	..	..	..	0·00	0·03	0·00	0
Nellore.	1	Atmakur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	0
	2	Chengiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·30	..	..	..	..	0
	3	Kanigiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·35	..	..	..	..	0
	4	Podili	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·57	..	0·09	..	..	1
	5	Darsi	..	..	..	..	..	0·10	..	0·08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·04	..	0·04	..	..	0
	6	Palnad	..	..	..	..	..	0·05	..	0·77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·16	..	0·17	..	..	1
	7	Kandukur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·30	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·13	0·24	..	..	..	..	1
	8	Kavali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·77	..	0·13	..	..	1
	9	Udayagiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·77	..	..	1·00	..	3
	10	Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·01	..	..	..	..	..	1
	11	Kandukur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12	Gudur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13	Rapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	14	Vaipagapati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15	Sulurpet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16	Tada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	0·10	..	0·01	..	..	0
		Average	..	..	..	..	0·01	0·17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	0·04	0·41	..	0·05	0·11	0·24	0
Madras.	1	Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·03	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chingleput.	1	Katrur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·10	0·25	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·06	..	..	..	..	0
	2	Attipat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·10	0·07	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·09	..	..	..	..	0
	3	Poonari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·03	..	..	..	..	0·21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	4	Sriperumbudur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	0·10	..	..	0
	5	Tirumalisai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·03	..	..	..	0·43	0·41	..	..	0·20	..	0·10	..	..	0
	6	Conjeeveram	..	0·11	..	..	..	..	..	0·03	0·03	..	..	0·03	1·05	..	..	1·20	..	0·24	..	..	2
	7	Saiyamalaipur	..	0·38	..	0·10	..	..	..	0·37	..	..	..	0·10	0·02	..	1·03	..	..	0·01	..	..	0
	8	Poonamallee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	..	..	0
	9	Saidapet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	..	..	0
	10	Aarcotting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	0·10	..	..	..	1·11	..	0·04	1·03	..	0·04	..	..	1
	11	Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·40	..	..	..	0·30	0·14	..	..	1·03	..	..	..	..	1
	12	Cheyur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·14	..	..	0·01	..	..	..	..	0
	13	Maduranthakam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·03	0·14	..	..	0·03	..	..	..	..	1
	14	Uttiramerur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·16	0·07	..	..	0·03	..	..	..	..	0
		Average	..	..	0·01	..	..	0·01	0·07	..	..	..	..	0·06	0·21	0·15	0·13	0·23	..	0·03	0·04	0·04	0
Chingleput.	1	Tirukkal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·20	..	..	0·10	0·37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	2	Porur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·03	..	..	..	1·19	..	0·30	..	..	1
	3	Kelambakkam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	Tiruppati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	Chengalpat	..	..	0·07	..	..	..	..	0·30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·17	..	..	0
	6	Pallavaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	7	Chitlapakkam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	8	Tambaram	..	..	..	..	..	0·20	..	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	9	Vandalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	10	Palmaner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11	Pungalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·10	..	..	..	0·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	12	Shiyalgadai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·32	0·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	13	Vaigalpal	..	0·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·11	..	..	..	..	0
	14	Pillur	..	0·05	..	..	..	..	..	0·03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
		Average	..	0·01	..	..	0·01	0·15	0·04	..	..	..	0·00	0·03	..	0·10	0·04	..	0·01	0·10	0·00	0·01	0
North Arcot.	1	Polur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	2	Arni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	3	Wandiwash	..	..	..	0·10	..	0·05	1·33	0·01	..	..	..	..	0·03	..	0·11	0·10	..	..	..	..	0
	4	Cheyar	..	..	..	0·03	..	..	0·03	0·05	..	..	..	0·05	0·02	..	0·08	..	..	..	..	..	0
	5	Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·13	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	..	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	0
	6	Walajah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·35	..	1·11	..	..	0·04	..	..	1
	7	Sholingur	..	0·50	..	..	..	..	0·10	..	..	..	..	..	0·37	..	0·01	..	..	0·04	..	..	0
	8	Arkonam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·05	..	..	0·01	..	..	0·04	..	..	0
	9	Vellore	..	0·05	..	..	..	0·05	..	..	..	0·50	..	0·30	..	..	0·33	..	..	0·05	..	..	0
	10	Arnbur	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·33	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·07	..	0·11	..	2·01	..	..	2
	11	Gudiyattam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12	Kaveripak	..	..	..	..	..	0·11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	13	Vaniambadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	14	Tirupattur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15	Tiruvannamalai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·13	2·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	16	Chengam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Average	..	..	0·01	0·01	0	0·07	0·11	0·04	..	0·03	0·18	0·15	0·20	0·06	0·03	..	..	0·10	0·04	0·01	0
South Arcot.	1	Chingo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	Tirukkoyilur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·30	..	..	..	0·05	0·16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	3	Verdachalam	..	..	..	..	..	0·50	..	..	0·01	..	..	0·10	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	4	Villupuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	5	Panruti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·33	..	..	..	0·30	1·36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	6	Cuddalore	..	0·17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	7	Kurinjipadi	..	0·03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	8		..	0·02	..	..	..	..	..	1·00	..	..	..	..	0·05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0

Presidency for the month of September 1925—*cont.*

Daily Rainfall recorded in the Madras

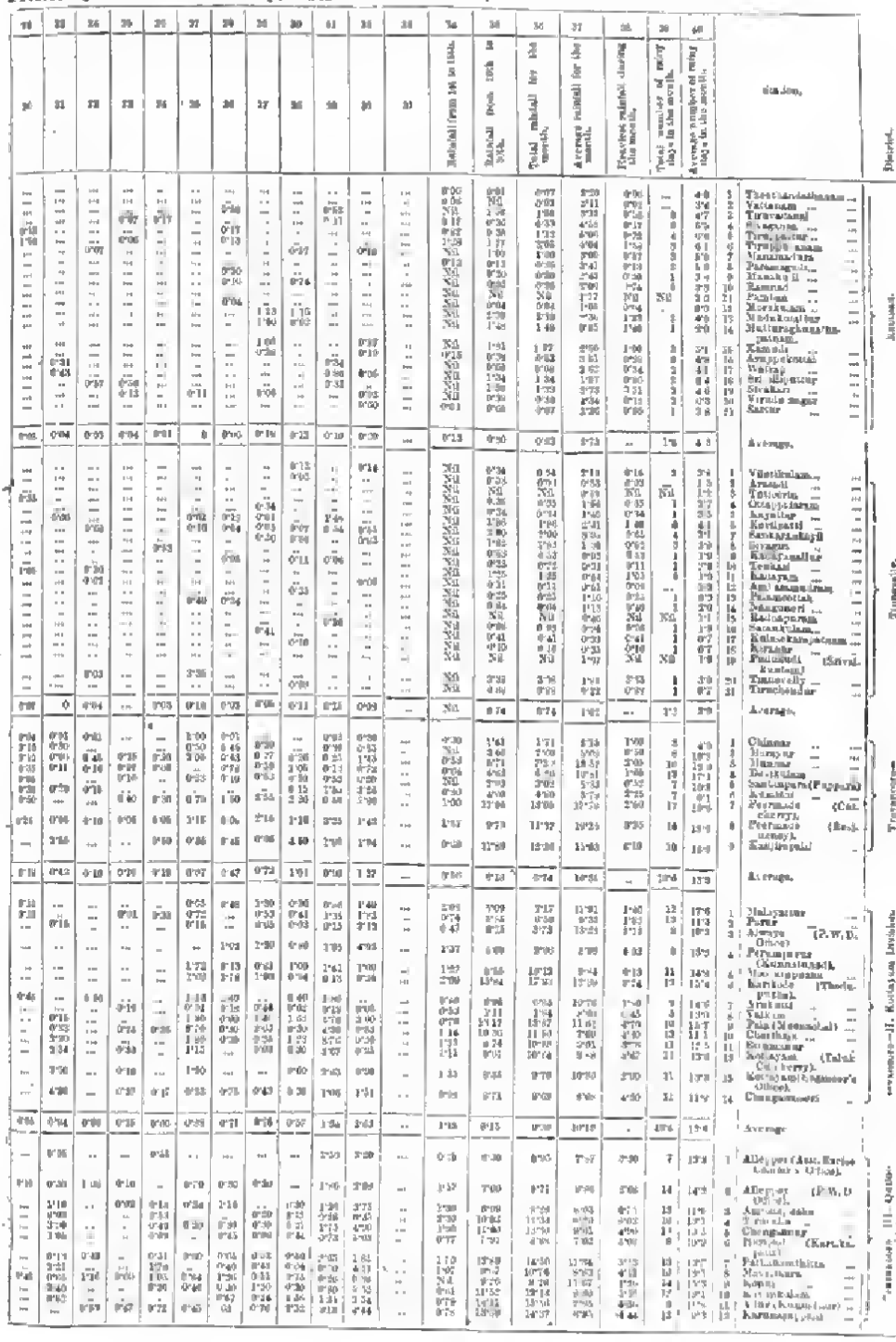
District.	No.	Station.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
North Arcot	0	Mavinimalli (Port Novo)	0·0	—	0·74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·04	—	—	—	—	—	0·02	—	—
	10	Chidambaram	—	0·02	0·13	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·40	—	—	—	—	—
	11	Katte Vanarpadi	—	—	0·39	—	0·36	1·00	—	—	—	—	0·30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	12	Srimushnam	—	—	—	—	—	0·50	—	—	—	—	0·70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	13	Tittakudi	0·20	0·23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·16	—	0·25	—	—	—	—	—	—
	14	Tittakudi	0·10	—	—	—	0·57	0·37	0·12	—	—	—	0·16	0·30	—	0·30	—	—	—	—	—
	15	Tridhachalam	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	0·10	—	—	0·20	—	0·03	—	—	—	—	—	—
	16	Kallakurchi	—	—	—	—	0·04	0·38	0·06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	0·05	0·10
	17	Tirukoyilur	—	0·40	—	—	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	1·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10
		Average	0·01	0·07	0·17	0·01	0·08	0·13	0·11	—	—	0·13	0·03	0	0·00	0·04	0	—	0·03	0·03	0·03
Tanjore.	1	Shiyali	—	—	0·33	—	0·08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	Sirkazi	—	—	0·75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·08	—	—	—	—	—
	3	Tranquebar	—	—	0·04	0·04	0·06	3·32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·04	—	—	—	—	0·01
	4	Mayaveram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	Kumbakonam	—	—	—	—	0·39	—	—	0·24	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	0·50	0·50	0·30	0·10	0·50
	6	Papanasam	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	—	—	—	—	0·72
	7	Valangaiman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	—	—	—	0·07
	8	Nannilam	—	—	—	—	0·03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·13
	9	Needamangalam	—	—	—	—	0·07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10	Tiruvarur	—	—	—	—	0·11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·40
	11	Nannilam	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	12	Tiruvadi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	13	Vedaranyam	—	—	—	—	0·11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·03
	14	Tiruturaipundi	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10
	15	Mutupet	—	—	—	—	0·14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10
	16	Manamadi	0·05	—	—	—	0·07	0·05	—	—	0·09	—	0·13	—	—	0·07	—	—	—	—	0·07
	17	Nidamangalam	0·11	—	—	—	0·38	—	—	—	—	—	0·41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·12
	18	Tiruvadi	—	—	—	—	1·30	—	—	—	—	—	1·00	—	—	0·10	—	—	—	—	—
	19	Tirukattupalli	—	—	—	—	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·40
	20	Tanjore	—	—	—	—	0·19	—	—	—	—	—	0·21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21	Vallam	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10
	22	Pattukkottai	—	—	0·13	—	—	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·20
	23	Arimanpatnam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·07
	24	Kattumannarkoil	—	—	0·14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·04
	25	Andimadam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Average	0·01	—	0·06	0	0·13	0·10	0	0·04	0	0	0·13	—	—	0·07	0·05	0·05	0·03	0·01	0·05
Trichinopoly	1	Musiri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·11	0·07	—	—	—	0·50	—	0·01
	2	Turaiyur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	0·15	0·73	—	—	—	—	0·90	—	—	0·11
	3	Uppiliyapuram	—	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·23	0·73	—	—	—	—	—	2·17	—	—	1·18
	4	Settikulam	—	—	—	—	0·03	0·37	—	—	—	—	0·24	—	—	0·05	—	—	—	—	—
	5	Perambalur	—	—	—	—	0·16	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·06	—	—
	6	Ariyalur	—	—	—	—	0·16	0·48	—	—	0·10	0·15	—	—	—	0·03	—	—	0·10	—	1·15
	7	Jayankondam	—	—	—	—	0·71	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·16
	8	Lalgudi	—	—	—	—	0·01	—	—	—	—	0·21	0·11	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	—	0·01
	9	Trichinopoly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·03	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	0·03	—	0·23
	10	Kulittalai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·04	0·04	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·16
	11	Manapparai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	0·37	—	—	—	—	—
	12	Musiri	—	0·10	—	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	13	Marungapuri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	14	Karur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·53	0·05	0·07
	15	Aravakurichi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·20	—	—
	16	Thaikkurichi	—	—	—	—	—	0·50	—	—	0·03	0·07	0·09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·17
		Average	—	0·02	0·01	—	0·10	0·07	—	—	0·07	0·04	0·10	0·01	0·02	—	0·04	0·04	0·07	0·01	0·12
Ramnad and Madu.	1	Pattukkottai	0·35	0·09	0·06	—	—	0·02	—	—	—	—	0·50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	Alangudi	0·10	—	—	—	—	0·02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	Karambakudi	0·20	—	0·08	—	0·08	0·45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·04
	4	Tirupatur	0·03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	Kallaikkudi	—	—	0·02	—	—	0·50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6	Sakkottai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7	Tiruttangal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·50	—	—
	8	Okkur	—	—	—	0·07	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9	Aruppukkottai	—	—	0·55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10	Paramakudi	0·08	—	0·07	—	0·09	—	—	—	—	—	0·43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·08
	11	Adirankottai	—	—	—	0·16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Average	0·10	0	0·13	0·05	0·01	0·14	—	—	—	—	0·60	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·13	0·02
Salem.	1	Namkal	—	—	0·25	—	1·00	0·30	—	—	—	—	0·22	—	—	0·20	—	—	—	—	0·10
	2	Salem	—	—	0·28	—	—	0·04	—	—	—	—	0·07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	Edappadi	—	—	—	0·07	0·14	—	—	—	—	—	0·06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05
	4	Periyar	—	—	—	—	0·13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00
	5	Tiruvannamalai	—	—	—	—	0·16	—	—	—	—	—	0·08	—	—	0·07	—	—	—	—	—
	6	Polur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7	Cheyyar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·09	—	—
	8	Vandavasi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9	Tindivanam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01
	10	Vanur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	11	Villupuram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·50	—	—	—	—
	12	Tirukkoyilur	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	0·76	—	—	—	0·30	0·10	—	—	0·04
	13	Vedaranyam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·04
	14	Chingleput	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·11	0·13	—	—	—	—	—
	15	Palur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·00	—	—	—	—	—
		Average	—	—	0·04	0·03	0·07	0·03	—	—	—	—	0·17	—	0·01	0·10	—	0·03	0·01	0·03	0·03
	16	Kodaikanal	0·11	0·07	0·13	—	—	0·08	—	—	—	—	0·12	—	—	0·02	—	—	—	—	0·11
		Average	0·01	0·01	0·05	0·02	0·15	0·05	—	—	—	—	0·17	—	0·01	0·09	—	0·05	0·01	0·03	0·02

Presidency for the month of September 1925—*contd.*

24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40			
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Rainfall from 1st to 30th.	Rainfall from 16th to 30th.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Highest rainfall during the month.	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Average number of rainy days in the month.	Stations.		Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·08	0·04	0·07	0·04	0·05	2	0·7	9	Nemmeli (Poonamallee)	South Arcot—contd.
...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·05	0·06	0·03	0·03	2	0·5	10	Chingleput	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	1·39	0·00	1·39	0·07	0·41	1	0·1	11	Kattuppalli	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	0·28	1·41	0·08	0·28	3	0·3	12	Tiruvallur	
0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	0·00	0·20	0·01	0·20	1	0·1	13	Chengalpattu	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·04	0·01	3·05	0·15	1·04	2	0·2	14	Tindivanam	
0·25	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	1·51	0·06	0·07	0·03	0·05	2	0·2	15	Kallakurichi	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	2·15	1·49	0·07	0·49	4	0·4	16	Ulundurpettai	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	0·27	2·07	0·13	1·00	4	0·4	17	Tirukkoyilur	
0·07	0·13	...	...	...	0	0·34	...	...	...	0·00	...	1·32	1·11	1·43	0·10	...	61	1·1		Average.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·1	0·1	0·01	0·1	1	0·1	1	Chidambaram	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·0	0·5	0·0	0·5	1	0·1	2	Nidamangalam	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·3	0·0	0·0	0·2	1	0·1	3	Tiruvarur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·4	1	0·1	4	Mayavaram	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·06	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·4	1	0·1	5	Kuttalam	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·43	0·0	0·0	0·0	1·0	1	0·1	6	Negapatam	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·35	0·7	0·2	0·1	0·7	1	0·1	7	Valangiman	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·04	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·4	1	0·1	8	Nannilam	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·2	1	0·1	9	Needamangalam	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	1	0·1	10	Mannargudi	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	1	0·1	11	Tiruthuraipundi	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	1	0·1	12	Valangaiman	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	1	0·1	13	Tiruvidaimarudur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	1	0·1	14	Tiruthuraipundi	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	1	0·1	15	Mannargudi	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	1	0·1	16	Nannilam	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	1	0·1	17	Tiruvarur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	1	0·1	18	Tirukkattupalli	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	1	0·1	19	Tanjore	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	1	0·1	20	Vallam	
0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	0·08	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	1	0·1	21	Pattukkottai	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	1	0·1	22	Adirampattanam	
0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	1	0·1	23	Peravurani	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	1	0·1	24	Arimalam	
0·01	...	0	...	0	0·03	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	0·01	0·01	0·17	0·01	...	3·9	0·3		Average.	
0·13	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	1·10	1·24	0·10	0·24	4	0·4	1	Musiri	Trichinopoly.
0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·24	1·13	2·07	0·13	0·23	9	0·4	2	Turaiyur	
1·13	0·13	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·20	1·21	0·10	0·17	7	0·3	3	Uppiliapuram	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·29	0·2	1·30	0·03	0·05	4	0·2	4	Settiyalam	
0·01	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·01	0·17	0·01	0·03	2	0·1	5	Perambalur	
0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	1·36	1·06	0·51	0·04	0·24	6	0·3	6	Ariyalur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·51	1·08	0·08	0·37	7	0·3	7	Jayankondam	
...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·51	1·03	0·12	0·31	5	0·4	8	Lalgudi	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	1·56	1·06	0·14	1·00	3	0·3	9	Trichinopoly	
0·41	...	0·44	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	1·20	0·20	0·21	0·06	3	0·3	10	Kulittalai	
0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·50	1·00	1·04	0·14	0·34	6	0·4	11	Manapparai	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·58	...	...	...	0·05	1·05	1·20	0·13	0·33	5	0·3	12	Lalgudi	
0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	...	...	...	0·10	1·30	1·01	0·11	0·14	5	0·3	13	Manapparai	
0·05	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	0·34	0·30	0·07	0·04	0·04	2	0·2	14	Lalgudi	
1·03	0·30	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	...	...	...	0·30	0·59	0·44	0·04	0·13	7	0·5	15	Antarasanahi	
1·08	0·10	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	0·40	0·13	0·33	0·04	0·09	7	0·4	16	Thathaiyangarpet	
0·16	0·02	0·19	3·08	—	0·02	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	0·02	0·00	0·10	0·16	—	4·6	0·3		Average.	
0·15	...	...	0·07	0·51	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·08	1·36	0·34	0·03	0·07	6	0·3	1	Perambalur	Perambalur Taluk.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·05	1·44	0·09	0·53	3	0·3	2	Alattur	
...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·20	0·14	0·06	0·04	3	0·3	3	Karambakudi	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·55	0·45	0·01	0·03	0·04	2	0·2	4	Tirumanur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·0	0·01	0·02	0·02	1	0·1	5	Kasibatla	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·00	0·0	0·04	0·00	0·00	0	0·0	6	Kasibatla	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·45	...	...	...	0·00	0·0	0·04	0·00	0·00	0	0·0	7	Kasibatla	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	0·00	0·0	0·04	0·00	0·00	0	0·0	8	Kasibatla	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·0	0·04	0·00	0·00	0	0·0	9	Kasibatla	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	...	...	...	0·00	0·0	0·04	0·00	0·00	0	0·0	10	Kasibatla	
0·15	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·00	0·0	0·04	0·00	0·00	0	0·0	11	Kasibatla	
0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·0	0·04	0·00	0·00	0	0·0	12	Kasibatla	
0·04	...	0·15	0·06	0·03	0·00	...	0·11	0·04	0·07	0·21	...	0·13	0·03	1·04	0·07	...	4·1	0·3		Average.	
0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	1·17	0·13	2·09	0·13	0·30	7	0·4	1	Nathan	Namakkal.
0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	...	1·21	0·18	2·03	0·13	1·23	4	0·3	2	Namakkal	
0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	Nil	0·43	0·43	0·03	0·07	4	0·3	3	Sendamangalam	
0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·72	0·39	1·06	0·07	0·34	6	0·4	4	Namakkal	
0·00	0·00	...	...	0·10	...	0·10	0·10	...	...	0·00	...	0·11	0·10	0·07	0·01	0·04	1	0·1	5	Paramathi	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	6	Tiruchengodu	
0·05	...	...	0·43	...	...	...	...	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	7	Tiruchengodu	
...	0·00	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0·0	8	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	9	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	10	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	11	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	12	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	13	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	14	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	15	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	16	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	17	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	18	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	19	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	20	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	21	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	22	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	23	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	24	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	25	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	26	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	27	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	28	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	29	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	30	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	31	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	32	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	33	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	34	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	35	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	36	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	37	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	38	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	39	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	40	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	41	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	42	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	43	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	44	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	45	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	46	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	47	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	48	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	49	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	50	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	51	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	52	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	53	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	54	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	55	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	56	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	57	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	58	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	59	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	60	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	61	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	62	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	63	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	64	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	65	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	66	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	67	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	68	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	69	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	70	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	71	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	72	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	73	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	74	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	75	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	76	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	77	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	78	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	79	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	80	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	81	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	82	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	83	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	84	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	1·01	0·07	0·20	3	0·2	85	Kumarapalayam	
0·00	...	0·34	0·03	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00

Daily Rainfall recorded in the Madra

Presidency for the month of September 1925—cont.



Daily Rainfall recorded in the Madras

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Districts	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Trivandrum—Hill Stations Division	Ponmudi (Peilumedu)	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kottayam	0·32	0·00	0·11	0·02	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ayakkodi	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aryankavu	0·09	0·30	...	...	0·03	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shenkotta (P.W.D. Office).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shenkotta (Taluk)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Quilon (Engineer's Office).	0·18	0·05	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Quilon (Taluk)	0·13	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Paravur	0·03	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	0·14	0·10	0·11	0·03	0·03	0·10	0·03	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·03	0·16
Trivandrum—Plains, Tirunelveli, Madura.	Attingal (Chirayinkil).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nedumangad	0·25	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Trivandrum	0·09	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pangod	0·11	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagercoil	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Parassala	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nedumpara	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...
	P.P. Channel (10th mile).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kalkal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kulasekharam	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Puthen Dam	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cherkalai	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tiruvattar	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin Harbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seethaval	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kayalpatnam (Village Kutcheri).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalut	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nallamuti	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shenkottai (Taluk Office).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aruppukottai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin (Agricultural Station).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Koilpatti (Agricultural Station).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sattankulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadalkkamapolyn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tamarisk (Old Salt Factory).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tamarisk (New Salt Factory).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kulasekharapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	0·06	0	0	0·01	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
Upper Pulney.	Perumalmala	0·14	0·09	0·15	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coonoor	...	0·44	0·13	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irulakkadu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tricheur	...	0·24	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wellakkanchery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittoor	0·19	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	0·04	0·15	0·01	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris.	Kairar	0·40	0·36	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pikkat	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ferns	0·21	0·13	...	...	0·04	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ootacamund	0·38	0·00	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cherangodu	0·19	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manarghai	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Periakolaganu	0·18	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Naduvat	0·05	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kil Kotagiri	0·06	0·22	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yellanhalli	0·03	0·36	0·16	0·03	0·01	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manarsadji	0·21	0·24	0·10	0·03	0·10	0·20	0·08	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarkad	0·24	0·27	0·10	...	0·20	0·20	0·08	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...
	Payanagar	0·12	0·17	0·24	0·06	...	...	0·03	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tellicherry	...	...	0·24	...	0·04	0·12	0·08	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cannanore	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	...	...	...	0·10	...	...
	Tellicherry	0·15	0·18	0·13	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betagara	0·07	0·12	0·14	...	...	0·01	...	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kottigadi	0·09	0·40	1·09	0·14	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gudalur	0·01	0·04	0·05	...	...	...	0·01	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Calicut	0·14	0·11	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tirurangadi	0·07	...	0·23	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ponnani	...	0·22	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chemgiri	...	0·01	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palghat	...	0·06	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	0·17	0·05	0·06	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cochin	0·13	0·07	0·01	...	0·13	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	0·14	0·11	0·20	0·02	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·00	0	0·01	0	0	0	0	0·01	0·03	...	0·01	0·01

Presidency for the month of September 1925—cont.

| 13 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 |

Daily Rainfall recorded in the Madra

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
South Kanara.	1 Bindrag	0·01	0·04	0·47	...	0·19	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	0·01	0·01	0·1	...	...	...	...
	2 Kalangal	0·16	0·18	0·04	...	...	0·14	0·01	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·18	...
	3 Puttur	0·14	0·52	0·62	...	0·10	0·01	0·11	0·08	0·08	...	...	0·02	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	0·05	...
	4 Bellangadi	0·11	0·65	0·79	0·19	0·08	0·30	0·15	0·04	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·23	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·06	...
	5 Karaval	0·29	3·53	0·34	0·08	0·17	0·11	0·13	...	0·03	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·05	...	...	...	...	...
	6 Mangalore	0·26	0·42	0·28	0·04	0·17	0·11	0·13	...	0·03	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7 Mulki	0·11	0·68	0·69	0·14	0·34	0·10	0·06	0·08	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8 Karkal	0·3	0·53	0·68	0·20	0·30	0·31	0·20	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9 Udipi	0·18	0·42	0·16	0·07	0·15	0·41	0·10	0·05	0·07	0·03	...	0·01	...	...	0·07	0·10	...	...	...	...	...
	10 Coondapoor	0·20	0·25	0·24	0·23	0·06	0·13	0·02	0·03	0·05	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11 Hosdur	0·40	0·73	0·31	0·54	0·26	0·04	0·03	...	...	0·13	...	0·01	...	...	0·04	0·11	0·02	...	...	...	...
	Average	0·20	0·43	0·43	0·13	0·13	0·20	0·17	0·09	0·03	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·03	0·06	0	...	...	0·03	0·1
Malabar.	1 Thalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Beaumbadu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Honay	...	...	0·02	...	...	0·24	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...
	4 Kayakota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...
	5 Kottakal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6 Ullimkaral	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...
	7 Hosdrug	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	0·07	...
	8 Dharmapuri	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...
	9 Telicode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	0·21	...
	10 Tanjavaram	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11 Ongalur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12 Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13 Rasipur	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·17	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·13
	14 Sankari	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...
	15 Tirachengode	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...
	16 Thammampatti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...
	17 Attur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·44	...	1·04	...	...	...	0·35	0·16
	18 Valapadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...
	19 Namakkal	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·21
	20 Tripamadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...
	21 Sendamangalam	...	...	...	0·31	0·19	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·10
	Average	0·03	0·04	0	0·01	0·03	0·03	0·05	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·16	0	0·04	0·01	0	...	0·24	0·21
	22 Nirmal	...	0·13	0·35	...	...	...	0·72	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·32	0·0	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	0·0	0·0
	Average	0·04	0·06	0·01	0·01	0·03	0·05	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·10	0	0·09	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·21
Carnatic.	1 Kollegal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Talavadi	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	0·04	...	...
	3 Pattanaikkan	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·16	...	...	0·04	...	...
	4 Gobichettipalayam	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	0·15	...	...
	5 Bhavani	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...
	6 Erode	...	...	...	2·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...
	7 Perundurai	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...
	8 Kodumudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9 Uttukuli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 Dharapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11 Kangayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12 Palladam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13 Aravakkurichi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14 Karur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15 Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16 Periyanaickenpalayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	17 Mettupalayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18 Pollachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19 Anaimalai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20 Tirupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21 Amaravati Hills	0·09	0·39	0·44	...	...	0·02	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·24	...	...	...	...	...
	Average including Kollegal and Amaravati Hills.	0·04	0·04	0·03	...	0·03	0·04	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·01	0	0·03	0·01	...	...	0·01	0·03	0·04	0·03
	Average excluding Kollegal and the Amaravati Hills.	...	0·05	...	...	0·06	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0	0·03	...	...	...	0·06	0·03	0·03	0·01
The Nilgiris.	1 Devala	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·06	0·07	1·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Gudalur	0·33	0·13	0·12	0·12	...	0·05	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	0·12	...
	3 Nadukanam	0·10	0·23	0·37	0·03	...	0·05	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·01	...
	4 Pikara	0·16	0·38	0·40	0·20	0·04	0·06	0·17	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·05	0·04	...
	5 Ootacamund	...	...	0·05	0·04	...	...	0·05	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	0·05	0·01	...
	6 Kattabettu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7 Kotagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8 Coonoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9 Kotagiri	0·31	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 Kotuna 1	...	0·06	0·04	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...
	11 Kolhal	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	0·07	0·05	0·10	0·04	0	0·09	0·04	0·11	...	...	...	0·01	0·10	0·02	0·01	...	...	0·04	0·01	0·01	...
Coorg.	1 Mercara	0·25	0·25	0·05	0·24	0·40	0·11	0·03	0·03	0·03	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Virajpet	0·11	0·05	0·10	...	0·14	0·04	0·01	0·04	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Fraserpet	0·01	0·04	...	0·10	...	...	0·01	0·04	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Somwarpet	0·10	0·01	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 Ahmatti	0·10	0·05	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6 Yavakapi	0·03	0·10	0·34	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7 Pandiramada	0·09	0·20	0·05	0·01	0·05	0·05	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8 Ponnampet	0·05	0·10	0·05	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9 Hangramadla	0·15	0·10	0·05	0·13	0·12	0·03	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 Bandipura	0·15	0·13	...	0·30	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	0·11	0·07	0·09	0·10	0·08	0·03	0·11	0·01	0	...	...	0·15	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·01	...	0·00	0·01	0·01
Cuddapah.	1 Pulivendla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Jammalamadugu	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Proddatur	...	...	...	...	0·10	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...
	4 Mandalayam	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6 Badvel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·04	...	...
	7 Allahsyalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8 Chitvel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9 Rajampet	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...
	10 Ramgiri	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...
	11 Lakkireddipalli	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...
	Average	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·15	0·13

Presidency for the month of September 1925—*contd.*

32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49			
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	Rainfall from 1st June to 30th Sept.	Rainfall from 1st Jan. to 30th Sept.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Highest rainfall during the month.	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Average number of rainy days in the month.	Stations.	District.

Daily Rainfall recorded in the Madras

District.	Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Anantapur.	1 Madakasira	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Hindupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·10
	3 Penukonda	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	1·10
	4 Dharmavaram	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·79	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...
	5 Tadpatri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	0·10
	6 Anantapur	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·11
	7 Uravakonda	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·10
	8 Gooty	...	...	...	...	0·37	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·14
	9 Yadiki	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	0·20
	10 Tadpatri	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11 Rapthadu	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...
	12 Kadiri	...	...	...	...	1·01	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...
	13 Tanakal	...	...	...	...	0·00	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·10
	Average	0	...	...	0·01	0·17	0·21	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·79	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·09	0·04
Bellary.	1 Tekkalakota	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·01
	2 Adoni	...	...	...	0·06	0·16	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·06	0·01
	3 Alur	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·01
	4 Siruguppa	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·01
	5 Bellary	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·01
	6 Kottapalle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7 Kampli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·01
	8 Hospet	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·01
	9 Harpanahalli	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·01
	10 Harpanahalli	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·01
	11 Kudligi	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	0·01
	Average	0	...	...	0·01	0	0·03	0·14	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	0·20	0·01
Kurnool.	1 Markapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·01
	2 Cumbum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Giddalur	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·17	...	...	...
	4 Allagadda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 Nandyal	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...
	6 Yerraguntla	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7 Owk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·01
	8 Kodumakta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	...
	9 Aspari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 Nandikotkur	...	...	...	...	...	1·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11 Kurnool	1·05	...	...	...	0·08	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·01
	12 Pisnee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·01
	13 Pagadili	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·01
	14 Pattikonda	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15 Dhone	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·01
	Average	0	...	...	...	0·01	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	0·11	...	0·01	...	0·11	0·01

Board (Land Revenue and Settlement),
Madras, 10th November 1926.

Presidency for the month of September 1925—*cont.*

32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	Rainfall from 1st to 5th.	Rainfall from 16th to 20th.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month	Greatest rainfall during the month.	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Average number of rainy days in the month.		Stations.	
																			1	Madakkimalai	Anamalais.
																			2	Manjapar	
																			3	Pandalur	
																			4	Sholayar	
																			5	Dharmapuram	
																			6	Valparai	
																			7	Anamalai	
																			8	Ulandaikolu	
																			9	Sholy	
																			10	Yenkal	
																			11	Talpatti	
																			12	Kadavi	
																			13	Tekkadi	
																				Average	
																			1	Tirumalaivasal	Salem.
																			2	Attoor	
																			3	Alur	
																			4	Sarugappa	
																			5	Kollary	
																			6	Kalvarayan	
																			7	Kanjagi	
																			8	Hosur	
																			9	Thalagalli	
																			10	Harpanahalli	
																			11	Kudligi	
																				Average.	
																			1	Mulagapur	Kurnool.
																			2	Cumbum	
																			3	Giddalore	
																			4	Allagadda	
																			5	Banaganapalle	
																			6	Yerraguntla	
																			7	Dhone	
																			8	Koilkuntla	
																			9	Ajjanahalli	
																			10	Nandikotkur	
																			11	Kurnool	
																			12	Dhone	
																			13	Pyapali	
																			14	Pattikonda	
																			15	Gulem	
																				Average.	

K. E. GHIDAMBARA AYYAR,
Assistant Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 49.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8, 1925. [Price, 4 *pice*.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5th DECEMBER 1925.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Rainfall very heavy in Madras, heavy in Nellore, Chingleput and Tanjore, moderate in Guntur, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Malabar and the Nilgiris; fair in East Godavari, Kurnool, Coimbatore and Ramnad; light or nil elsewhere. Transplantation or sowing of paddy in parts of the Carnatic, the Central Districts, Tanjore, Ramnad and South Kanara, and sowing of cholam in Nellore and Coimbatore, ragi in Nellore and Ramnad, horsegram in Cuddapah, Nellore and Salem, and tobacco in East Godavari and Guntur proceeding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvest of paddy in the Circars, the Deccan, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and the Nilgiri-Wynaad, cholam in the Deccan, and Nellore, cumbu in the Deccan, Nellore, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, ragi in Vizagapatam, Bellary, Chittoor, Salem, Coimbatore, and the Nilgiri-Wynaad, korra in the Deccan, and groundnut in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Guntur, the Deccan, Chingleput, South Arcot and the Central districts proceeding; outturn generally fair. Water-supply generally sufficient, *except in parts of Bellary, Anantapur, Chittoor, Salem and Trichinopoly.* Grazing generally available. Fodder generally sufficient *except in parts of Salem and Coimbatore.* Prices fairly steady. Prospects generally fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 5th December 1925.—Three test works opened (in the) Dharapuram taluk (of the) Coimbatore (district). Rainfall fair. Water-supply generally sufficient except (in) parts. Sowing (of) paddy, cholam (and) cotton (in) parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvest (of) paddy, cumbu, ragi, groundnut (and) sugarcane proceeding (in) parts; outturn poor to normal. Pasture available. Fodder insufficient (and) imported by rail in parts. Concession rates (of) reduced freight for importation sanctioned. Prices generally steady. Employment available except (in) parts (of) Dharapuram (taluk). Grain stocks generally sufficient except (in) parts. Prospects generally improving except (in the) Kollegal (taluk). Average attendance test works 163.

W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

Board (Land Revenue and Settlement),
Madras, *8th December 1925*

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

No rain in the week. Water-supply sufficient. Russellkonda 43·40 feet. Surada 28·35 feet. Standing crops good. Harvest of paddy proceeding; outturn fair. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

VIZAGAPATAM.

No rain in the week. Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops thriving. Harvest of paddy and groundnut proceeding; outturn fair to normal; ragi, fair. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects good. Fall in the price of ragi at Chipurupalle.

EAST GODAVARI.

·03 inch of rain in the week; over 1 inch at Coringa, Mummidivaram and Amalapur. Water-supply sufficient. Godavari 23 feet above anicut. Transplantation of tobacco and sowing of pulses proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvest of paddy proceeding; outturn fair to normal. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair. Rise in the price of cholam at Palavaram and of cumbu at Peddapur.

WEST GODAVARI.

Light showers in the week. Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvest of paddy proceeding; outturn fair to normal. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair. Rise in the price of cumbu and fall in the price of ragi at Ellore.

KISTNA

Light showers in the week. Water-supply sufficient. Kistna 40 feet above sunout, Sowing of Bengalgram proceeding in parts. Standing crops thriving. Harvest of paddy and groundnut proceeding in parts; outturn fair. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects good

GUNTUR.

1·0 *inch of rain in the week*, *over 2 inches at Sattenapalle and Chimakurthy and 3 inches at Ongole and Kanigiri* Water-supply sufficient Transplantation of tobacco and sowing of varigu proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair Harvest of dry paddy and groundnut proceeding, outturn fair. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair. Fall in the price of ragi at Guntur and of cholam at Macherla

KURNOOL.

0·8 *inch of rain in the week.* Water-supply generally sufficient. The Tungabhadra 0·10 feet above crest. Average discharge through the head sluice at Sunkesula 1,750 cubic feet per second. Standing crops generally fair. Harvest of paddy, cumbu, korra, cholam and groundnut proceeding; outturn fair to normal. Employment generally available. Grain stocks generally sufficient Prospects fair. Rise in the price of cholam at Koilkonda, Atmakur and Kurnool and fall at Nandikotkur.

BELLARY.

Light showers in the week. Water-supply sufficient in wells and in river channels, *insufficient in tanks*, except in the taluks of Harpanahalli and Bellary. Standing crops fair. Harvest of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts; outturn four to normal; cholam, poor to normal; korra and cumbu, poor to fair Picking of mungari cotton proceeding in parts; outturn fair. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair. *Hungari crops require more rain in the taluks of Hospet and Kudligi*

ANANTAPUR.

Light showers in the week. Water-supply insufficient for irrigation, except under a few tanks, nalas, wells and river channels. Drinking water generally sufficient. Standing crops generally fair Harvest of cumbu, cholam, korra, samai and groundnut proceeding; outturn generally fair. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair. Fall in the price of cumbu at Penukonda and Uravakonda.

GUDDAPAH.

1·3 *inches of rain in the week*, *over 2 inches at Badvel, Chitvel and Rajampet.* Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of wheat and horsegram proceeding in the Pulivendla taluk. Standing crops generally fair. Harvest of paddy, cumbu and groundnut proceeding; outturn fair to normal. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair. Fall in the price of ragi at Siddhavattam

NELLORE.

4·4 *inches of rain in the week*; *over 6 inches at Kavali and 7 inches at Tada, Atmakur and Krishnapatam.* Water-supply sufficient, *except in the Darsi division.* 20·8 feet of water in the Kanigiri reservoir Sowing of cholam, ragi, horsegram and paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvest of cumbu and cholam proceeding in parts; outturn fair to normal. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair. Rise in the price of ragi, cholam and cumbu at Kanduk ur.

CHINGLEPUT.

4·6 *inches of rain in the week. Rainfall general*; *over 5 inches at Madurantakam, Saidapet and Athipet, 6 inches at Chengalpet and Cheyyur and 7 inches at Satyavedu* Water-supply sufficient. Transplantation of paddy proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvest of paddy and groundnut proceeding; outturn fair. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

SOUTH ARCOT.

3·8 *inches of rain in the week. Rainfall general*; *over 5 inches at Vanur and Cuddalore and 7 inches at Harkanam* Water-supply sufficient, Transplantation of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair, Harvest of groundnut proceeding; outturn fair. Employment available, Grain stocks sufficient Prospects generally fair, *but more rain required in the taluks of Kallakurichi and Gingee* Rise in the price of cumbu at Vriddhachalam.

CHITTOOR.

1·6 *inches of rain in the week*; *over 4 inches at Tiruttani and Kalahasti.* Water-supply generally sufficient in wells and *insufficient in other sources*, except in the Madanapalle taluk, the divisions of Kalahasti and Tiruttani and parts of the Pattur division. Transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts Standing crops fair. Harvest of ragi and groundnut proceeding; outturn generally fair, Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair. Rise in the price of cumbu at Pattur.

NORTH ARCOT.

2·3 *inches of rain in the week. Rainfall fairly general*; *over 3 inches at Vaniyambadi* Water-supply generally sufficient in wells, *except in parts of the Vellore taluk and in tanks except in parts of the Tirumanimmalai taluk and the Kaniyambadi division*, Transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair, *but paddy withering in parts of the Kaniyambadi division.* Harvest of groundnut proceeding; outturn fair to normal. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair, *but more rain needed.* Fall in the price of ragi at Ambur

SALEM.

1·2 *inches of rain in the week*; *over 2 inches at Uttangarai, Yercaud, Harur, and Pakanda Water-supply generally insufficient for irrigation*, except under river channels in the Namakkal taluk; *insufficient for drinking purposes in the Rasipur taluk and parts of the Namakkal taluk* Sowing of horse-gram proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvest of ragi and groundnut proceeding in parts; outturn poor to fair. Employment available, *except in parts of the taluks of Rasipur and Namakkal* Ceylon emigration continues from the Namakkal taluk Grain stocks generally sufficient, except in parts of the Rasipur taluk. Prospects fair, *but more rain needed.* Rise in the price of ragi at Uttangarai.

COIMBATORE.

0·8 *inch of rain in the week. Rainfall fairly general*; *over 2 inches at Udumalpet.* Water-supply generally sufficient in channels; generally sufficient in wells, *except in parts of the taluks of Avanashi, Bhavani, and Dharapuram* and in tanks, *except in the Kollegal taluk and parts of the Erode taluk* Nine feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode Drinking water generally sufficient, *except in parts of Bhavani.* Transplantation of paddy and sowing of cholam and cotton proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair Harvest of paddy proceeding in parts; outturn fair to normal; cumbu and groundnut, poor to fair; ragi, poor to normal, and sugarcane normal. Employment available, *except in parts of Dharapuram*, where employment is being provided in three famine test works and in the works managed by the Servants of India Society. Grain stocks generally sufficient, *except in parts of the taluks of Dharapuram and Kollegal*

Prospects improving generally, *except in Kollegal. More rain needed in the taluks of Bhavani, Erode and Kollegal.*

TRICHINOPOLY.

1·1 *inches of rain in the week*; *over 2 inches at Jayankondacholapuram and Trichinopoly. Water-supply insufficient.* Transplantation and sowing of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvest of paddy, groundnut and cumbu proceeding; outturn fair. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair. *More rain needed.*

TANJORE.

3·1 *inches of rain in the week. Rainfall general, over 5 inches at Shiyali, Tirupundy, Muthupet and Pattukottai.* Water-supply sufficient. Height of water at Grand Anicut 1·4 feet above crest. Discharge in the Coleroon 3·8 feet above crest. Transplantation and sowing of paddy concluding in the taluks of Pattukottai and Arantangi. Standing crops fair. Harvest of paddy concluding in the Arantangi taluk; outturn fair. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient, *except in the Pattukottai and the Arantangi taluks.* Prospects fair. Fall in the price of rice at Mayavaram.

MADURA.

[Report not received.]

RAMNAD.

0·2 *inch of rain in the week*; *over 4 inches at Watrap.* Water-supply sufficient in all taluks, *except Tirupattur.* Sowing of paddy, cumbu and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient, *except in the Ramnad taluk.* Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

2·0 *inches in the week*; *over 4 inches at Tirunelveli.* Water-supply sufficient. Flow over the Srivaikuntam anicut 0·74 foot. Standing crops good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

1·3 *inches of rain in the week*; *over 2 inches at Taliparamba and Tirurangadi*; 3 *inches at Kuttiadi and 5 inches at Chowghat.* Water-supply generally sufficient. Standing crops generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

SOUTH KANARA.

Light showers in the week; *over 1 inch at Karkal.* Water-supply sufficient. Transplantation of second crop paddy concluding in two taluks and completed elsewhere. Standing crops fair. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

THE NILGIRIS.

1·1 *inch of rain in the week*; *over 2 inches at Kotagiri.* Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvest of ragi and paddy in Gudalur taluk; outturn fair. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

Note.—*Pasture* is scarce in parts of the Rasipuram taluk of Salem and in parts of the Arantangi taluk of Tanjore.

Fodder is insufficient in the Agency taluks of East Godavari, except Polavaram and Tallarevu, the Tiruvadi taluk of West Godavari, the Madanapalle division of Cuddapah, the Sidhout taluk of Cuddapah, the taluks of Namakkal, Tiruchengode and Rasipuram of Salem, parts of the taluks of Kollegal, Erode and Dharapuram of Coimbatore, parts of the Arantangi taluk of Tanjore, the taluks of Tiruvadanai and Tiruppattur of Ramnad and the taluks of Tirunelveli and Kovilpatti of Tinnevelly.

Cattle disease—

(1) *Anthrax* is reported from the Polavaram division of East Godavari the Madanapalle division of Nellore and the taluks of Wynaad and Wellawanad of Malabar.

(2) *Black-quarter* is reported from the Gannavaram taluk of Kistna, the Ongole taluk of Guntur and the Peddapuram division of Nellore.

(3) *Foot-and-mouth disease* is reported from the Bezwada taluk of Kistna, the taluks of Sattenapalle, Vinukonda and Narasaraopet of Guntur, the Darsi division of Kandukur taluk of Nellore and the taluks of Wellawanad and Wynaad of Malabar.

(4) *Rinderpest* is reported from the Polavaram division of East Godavari, the Bezwada taluk of Kistna, the Narasaraopet taluk of Guntur, the taluks of Nandigama, Kanigiri, Nandyal, Sirvel Cumbum and Dhone of Kurnool, the Proddatur taluk of Cuddapah, the Nannilam taluk of Tanjore and the Karkal taluk and the divisions of Hosdrug, Bantwal and Belangadi of South Kanara.

	District.	Rainfall in inches				Price in Seers (of 80 tolas) per Rupee												District.	
		In the week		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam			Cumbu.				
		1925	Average of 30 years ending with 1924	1925	Average of 30 years ending with 1924	Corresponding week of the previous year.	Last week.	This week.	Corresponding week of the previous year	Last week.	This week.	Corresponding week of the previous year	Last week	This week	Corresponding week of the previous year	Last week	This week		
Ceded Districts.	Bellary	0·3	0·3	58·0	46·0	6·8	6·0	6·6	18·1	14·3	14·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bellary	Ceded Districts.
	Anantapur	Nil	0·2	64·8	54·4	6·8	(a)5·8	5·8	14·2	(a)14·4	14·3	11·1	10·4	10·4	12·6	11·7	11·7	Anantapur	
	Cuddapah	Nil	0·1	47·7	36·7													Cuddapah	
	Kurnool	Nil	0·1	54·2	50·0	5·6	5·9	5·9	11·4	12·0	12·0	8·8	10·3	10·3	13·6	13·5	13·6	Kurnool	
	Godavari (Agency, Littoral, East, West)	0·3	0·1	48·7	36·1	7·3	6·1	6·1	10·2	10·6	11·1	8·4	9·0	9·0	10·5	13·0	12·3	West Godavari	Circars.
	Kistna	0·1		45·3			5·5	5·6		10·3	10·3		8·0	8·0		10·0	9·8	Kistna	
	Guntur	1·0	0·1	37·6	31·1	5·1	5·4	5·4	9·9	11·1	11·4	9·5	8·2	8·3	9·9	8·8	8·6	Guntur	
Deccan.	Kurnool	0·8	Nil	25·7	24·4	5·0	5·4	5·4	10·7	11·1	11·2	9·3	12·7	12·6	8·8	9·8	9·8	Kurnool	Deccan.
	Bellary	0·3	0·1	21·3	23·1	4·6	4·9	4·9	10·2	11·1	11·0	8·5	10·3	10·4	..	..	..	Bellary	
	Anantapur	0·3	Nil	20·6	21·6	5·0	5·5	5·4	10·1	11·5	11·4	8·2	9·7	9·6	11·1	11·5	12·0	Anantapur	
	Cuddapah	1·3	0·2	20·8	25·9	4·7	4·9	4·8	9·5	11·1	11·3	8·3	10·7	10·3	8·6	10·5	10·6	Cuddapah	
Carnatic.	Nellore	4·4	0·9	41·6	31·3	5·5	5·3	5·3	9·7	10·6	10·5	8·4	10·2	10·1	8·9	10·4	10·4	Nellore	Carnatic.
	Chingleput	4·6	2·0	49·5	40·0	4·9	5·2	5·2	8·9	8·9	8·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chingleput	
	Madras	5·2	2·7	52·9	43·7	4·8	4·6	4·7	7·6	8·2	8·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras	
	South Arcot	2·3	3·3	46·0	40·6	4·5	4·9	4·8	7·5	8·5	8·3	..	..	..	7·7	7·7	7·5	South Arcot	
Central.	Chittoor	1·6	0·5	31·9	29·5	5·0	5·3	5·3	9·3	9·2	9·8	..	..	..	11·1	11·3	11·0	Chittoor	Central.
	North Arcot	2·3	0·6	33·4	37·6	4·9	5·2	5·2	7·6	8·3	8·4	..	..	..	7·6	8·7	8·6	North Arcot	
	Salem	1·2	0·3	22·0	33·1	4·5	4·7	4·8	7·6	8·3	8·0	6·3	6·9	6·9	6·3	6·5	6·9	Salem	
	Coimbatore	0·8	0·5	23·9	25·1	4·5	4·9	4·8	8·0	7·9	7·9	6·9	7·0	7·0	6·4	6·3	6·4	Coimbatore	
	Trichinopoly	1·1	0·9	25·0	30·2	4·3	4·6	4·8	7·6	7·7	7·7	6·7	6·5	6·8	6·8	6·8	6·8	Trichinopoly	
South.	Tanjore	3·1	2·7	38·7	37·7	4·3	4·8	4·8	6·3	7·1	7·1	..	..	..	9·2	11·0	11·0	Tanjore	South.
	Madura	..	0·7	..	23·1	4·2	5·0	..	7·5	8·1	..	7·5	7·7	..	6·2	6·5	..	Madura	
	Ramnad	0·3	1·3	24·9	20·7	4·4	4·5	4·5	8·4	7·9	7·7	8·4	8·2	7·9	7·4	7·0	7·0	Ramnad	
	Tinnevelly	2·9	2·4	29·5	22·3	4·7	5·2	5·2	8·9	8·4	8·4	7·1	8·0	8·5	8·6	6·8	6·8	Tinnevelly	
West Coast.	Malabar	1·3	0·6	127·1	116·2	5·2	5·4	5·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malabar	West Coast.
	South Kanara	0·6	0·3	171·7	141·8	5·7	5·6	5·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Kanara	
Hills, The Nilgiris		1·1	1·0	52·6	69·3	4·2	4·2	4·4	6·2	6·5	6·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hills, The Nilgiris.	

(a) Revised figure

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Part IV—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature

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REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE MADRAS LOCAL AUTHORITIES ENTERTAINMENTS TAX BILL.

BILL No. 9 OF 1924.

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

WE the members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to enable local authorities to impose a tax on amusements and other entertainments have the honour to submit the following report.

2. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English on 15th July 1924; in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese on 12th August 1924; and in Hindustani on 19th August 1924.

3. The Committee met on the 15th of October and the 2nd December 1924, and on the 2nd of February 1925 The following are the main changes made in the Bill.

4. *Clause* 3—(i) *Sub-clause* (2).—Provision has been made to exempt from the tax payments for admission not exceeding four annas.

(ii) *Sub-clause* (1).—This sub-clause has been recast so as to provide for the laying down by local bodies of conditions upon which composition may be allowed The limit of twenty per cent imposed by the Bill on the power of local authorities in compounding the tax has been removed.

(iii) *Sub-clause* (5)—The distance of three miles has been altered into five miles, and the sub-clause has been redrafted so as to benefit *any local authority* not necessarily a municipal council

5. *Clause* 6.—A fine of five hundred rupees seemed excessive. It has therefore been reduced to two hundred.

6. *Clause* 7—(i) *Sub-clause* (1)—Item (*a*) has been omitted as being superfluous. The other items have been rearranged and redrafted so as to make the intention clear.

(ii) *Sub-clause* (2).—Power has been reserved to Government to decide whether an entertainment is eligible for exemption. [In this regard the power specified in item (*c*) of sub-clause (1) has been generalized.]

(iii) *Sub-clause* (3).—This sub-clause has been redrafted so that a general order may apply to all classes and a special order only to specific entertainments. Provision has also been made for the issue of a special order only in consultation with the local authority concerned.

7. *Clause* 8—(i) *Sub-clause* (1).—This sub-clause has been redrafted so as to allow the tax to be collected in the same manner as a tax leviable by the local authority under the Act constituting it.

(ii) *Sub-clause* (2).—This sub-clause has been redrafted so as to include the tax and to provide that the

tax and the fine be credited to the funds of the local authority concerned—vide section 318 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920.

8 The Committee were of opinion that provision should be made for the levy of a tax on Betting and on Totalisators and for the proceeds of such levy to be credited to the funds of the local authorities. But it was pointed out to them that the Local Government were unwilling to allow such proceeds to be made a source of local revenue.

9. A copy of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee is appended. The Committee recommend that the Bill as amended be published in English, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese before it is taken into consideration.

P. RAMARAYANINGAR.
T. R. V. SASTRI.
M. RUTHNASWAMY.
M. KRISHNAN NAIR.
S. VENKATACHALAM CHETTY.
A. S. KRISHNA RAU.
M. ABDULLA GHATTALA.
C. NATESAN.
ABBAS ALI.

25th November 1925.

(Note.—The alterations made by the Select Committee are printed in clarendon type.)

BILL No. 9 OF 1924.

A Bill to enable local authorities to impose a tax on amusements and other entertainments.

[*As amended by the Select Committee.*]

WHEREAS it is expedient to give power to local authorities to impose a tax on amusements and other entertainments AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Madras Local Authorities Entertainments Tax Act, 1925.

(2) It extends to the City of Madras and to all towns in the Presidency of Madras which have been or may hereafter be declared to be municipalities under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, or any other

Madras Act V of 1920.

enactment for the time being in force and the Local Government may, from time to time by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, extend it, at the request of any district board, either permanently or for a time or for specified occasions and from such date as may be specified in the notification, to any other local area in the Presidency of Madras and may cancel or modify any such notification.

Provided that no such notification shall be issued in respect of any area included in a cantonment without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) 'Admission' includes admission as a spectator or as one of an audience and admission for the purpose of amusement by taking part in an entertainment;

(2) 'Admission to an entertainment' includes admission to any place in which the entertainment is held;

(3) 'Agriculture' includes horticulture and breeding of animals of every description;

(4) 'Entertainment' includes any exhibition, performance, amusement, game or sport to which persons are admitted for payment;

(5) 'Gazette' means the *Fort St. George Gazette* in relation to the Corporation of Madras and the District Gazette in relation to other local authorities;

(6) 'Local authority' means the Corporation of Madras or a municipal council or a local board constituted under any enactment for the time being in force. Madras Act V of 1920. Madras Act XIV of 1920.

(7) 'Payment for admission' includes any payment made by a person who having been admitted to one part of a place of entertainment is subsequently admitted to another part thereof, for admission to which a payment involving a tax or a higher rate of tax is required; and any payment for seats or other accommodation in a place of entertainment;

(8) 'Proprietor' in relation to any entertainment includes any person responsible for the management thereof; and

(9) 'Society' includes a company, institution, club or other association of persons by whatever name called.

3. (1) Any local authority in whose local area this Act is in force may levy a tax (hereinafter referred to as the entertainments tax) at a rate not less than ten per cent nor exceeding twenty-five per cent on all payments for admission to any entertainment.

(2) The entertainments tax shall not be leviable where the payment for admission is not more than four annas.

(3) The rate of the entertainments tax in the case of payments for admission to any theatre, cinematograph, exhibition or circus or any other class of entertainments to which the Local Government may apply this subsection shall not exceed the following scale :—

Where the payment excluding the amount of the tax—

(i) is more than two annas but is less than six annas	Half an anna.
(ii) is six annas or more but is less than twelve annas	One anna.
(iii) is twelve annas or more but is less than one rupee eight annas ...	Two annas.
(iv) is one rupee eight annas or more but is less than two rupees eight annas	Four annas.
(v) is two rupees eight annas or more but is less than three rupees eight annas	Eight annas.
(vi) is three rupees eight annas or more but is less than four rupees eight annas	Twelve annas.
(vii) is four rupees eight annas or more but is less than six rupees eight annas	One rupee.
(viii) is six rupees eight annas or more but is less than nine rupees eight annas	One rupee eight annas.
(ix) is nine rupees eight annas or more but is less than ten rupees ..	Two rupees.
(x) is ten rupees or more—for the first ten rupees and for every ten rupees or part of ten rupees over ten rupees	Two rupees.

(4) On the application of the proprietor of any entertainment, the local authority may, subject to such general rules as may be framed in this behalf, compound the tax payable in respect of such entertainment for a consolidated payment.

(5) Where the place of entertainment is situated in the local area of one local authority but within five miles of the local area of another local authority where this Act is in force, the Local Government may, on the application of the latter authority and if satisfied that a substantial portion of the income is derived from its local area, direct that the entertainments tax be collected by either authority and the proceeds thereof be apportioned between them in such proportions as the Local Government may determine by general or special order or by rules made in this behalf.

Provided that if the Act is not in force in the local area in which the place of entertainment is situated the local authority of such area shall not be directed to collect the tax.

4. (1) No person shall be admitted for payment to any entertainment where the payment is subject to the entertainments tax except

(*a*) with a ticket stamped with an embossed or adhesive stamp (not previously used) issued by the Local Government and indicating the proper fee for such ticket ; or

(*b*) in special cases with the approval of the local authority through a barrier which, or by means of a mechanical contrivance which, automatically registers the number of persons admitted,

unless the proprietor of the entertainment has made arrangements approved by the local authority for furnishing returns of the payments for admission to the entertainment and has given security approved by the local authority for the payment of the entertainments tax.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to preclude the local authority from requiring security from the proprietor of an entertainment for the payment of the entertainments tax in any other case.

5. (1) The entertainments tax shall be charged in respect of each person admitted for payment and, in the case of admission by stamped ticket, shall be paid by means of the stamp on the ticket and in the case of admissions otherwise than by stamped ticket, shall be calculated and paid on the number of admissions.

(2) Where the payment for admission to an entertainment is made by means of a lump sum paid as a subscription or contribution to any society, or for a season ticket or for the right of admission to a series of entertainments or to any entertainment during a certain period of

time, the entertainments tax shall be paid on the amount of the lump sum, but where the local authority is of opinion that the payment of a lump sum or any payment for a ticket represents payment for other privileges, rights or purposes besides the admission to an entertainment or covers admission to an entertainment during any period during which the tax has not been in operation, the tax shall be charged on such an amount as appears to the local authority to represent the right of admission to entertainments in respect of which the entertainments tax is payable.

6. If any person is admitted for payment to any place of entertainment and the provisions of section 4 are not complied with, the proprietor of the entertainment to which such person is admitted shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be liable in respect of each such offence to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and shall in addition be liable to pay any tax which should have been paid.

7. (1) The entertainments tax shall not be charged on payments for admission to any entertainment—

(a) which is of a wholly educational character; or

(b) which is provided partly for educational or scientific purposes by a society not conducted or established for profit; or

(c) which is provided by a society established solely for the purpose of promoting public health or the interest of agriculture or a manufacturing industry and not conducted for profit, and which entertainment consists solely of an exhibition of articles which are of material interest in connexion with questions relating to public health or agriculture or of the products of the industry for promoting the interests of which the society exists or of the materials, machinery, appliances, or food stuffs used in the production of these products; or

(d) the whole of the net proceeds of which is devoted to philanthropic religious or charitable purposes.

(2) Any dispute as to whether an entertainment is of the character referred to in any of the clauses of sub-section (1) shall be referred to the Local Government whose decision shall be final.

(3) The Local Government may by general order exempt any class of entertainment from liability to entertainments tax, and may, in consultation

with the local authority concerned, by special order exempt any particular entertainment from liability to the tax. The local authority shall also have power to grant exemption in any other case subject to the sanction of the Local Government.

8. (1) Any amount due on account of the entertainments tax may be recovered by the local authority in the same manner as the profession tax payable to such local authority.

(2) Any fine imposed under this Act or rules or by-laws made thereunder shall be recovered in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure for the recovery of fines and shall on recovery be paid to the local authority concerned to be applied for the general purposes of such authority. Act V of 1898.

9. (1) Any officer authorized by the local authority concerned for the purpose may enter any place of entertainment while the entertainment is proceeding, and any place ordinarily used as a place of entertainment at any reasonable time, with a view to seeing whether the provisions of this Act or any rules made thereunder are being complied with.

(2) If any person prevents or obstructs the entry of any officer so authorized he shall, in addition to any other punishment to which he is liable under any law for the time being in force, be liable on conviction before a magistrate to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

(3) Every officer authorized under this section shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code. Act XLV of 1860.

10. The Local Government may, by notification, authorize any person to exercise any one or more of the powers vested in them by this Act and may in like manner withdraw such authority.

11. (1) The Local Government may make rules to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act not inconsistent therewith.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power they may make rules:

(a) for the supply and use of stamps or stamped or embossed tickets or for the stamping or embossing of tickets sent to be stamped or embossed and for securing the defacement of stamps when used;

(*b*) for the use of tickets covering the admission of more than one person and the calculation of the tax thereon and for the payment of the tax on the transfer from one part of a place of entertainment to another and on payment for seats or other accommodation;

(*c*) for controlling the use of barriers or mechanical contrivances (including the prevention of the use of the same barrier or mechanical contrivance for payments of a different amount) and for securing proper records of admission by means of barriers or mechanical contrivances;

(*d*) for the checking of admissions, the keeping of accounts and the furnishing of returns by the proprietors of entertainments to which the provisions of section 3, sub-section (4), are applied or in respect of which the arrangements approved by the local authority for furnishing returns are made under section 4;

(*e*) for the renewal of damaged or spoiled stamps;

(*f*) for the keeping of accounts of all stamps used under this Act;

(*g*) for the presentation and disposal of applications for exemption from payment of the entertainments tax; and

(*h*) for the apportionment of the tax between local authorities.

(3) In making any rule the Local Government may provide that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

12. (1) Any local authority may make by-laws not inconsistent with this Act or any rules *thereunder* made—

(*a*) for the regulation of the time and place of holding an entertainment and supervision thereof;

(*b*) for the regulation of the time and mode of collecting the tax under this Act

and, in general, for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In making a *by-law* the local authority may provide that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and in case of a continuing breach with fine which may extend to fifteen rupees for every day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach.

(3) All such *by-laws* shall have effect when they have been approved and confirmed by the Local Government and published in the Gazette.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE MALABAR TENANCY BILL.

BILL No. 7 OF 1924.

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

WE, the undersigned members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Malabar Tenancy Bill, have the honour to submit the following report. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English on 22nd April 1924, and in Malayalam on 3rd June 1924.

2. We met on the following days :—

15th October 1924.
7th February 1925.
11th May 1925 to 17th May 1925.
22nd August 1925 and 11th September 1925.
7th and 8th October 1925.

We also held a meeting to consider and pass our report and the Bill as amended in accordance with our decisions. We met again on the 7th November 1925.

3. We have considered the principles of the Bill and subjected it to a detailed examination, clause by clause, and have suggested changes, the more important of which are referred to below :—

4. *Definitions.*—We have shortened the definition of "kanam tenant" and substituted the word "kanamdar" *for* "kanam tenant". We have also slightly altered some other definitions without changing their meaning. As, in the body of the Bill, we have used the words "cultivate" and "kuzhikanam" we have added definitions of these words.

5. *Occupancy right.*—We have decided that all kanamdars except the non-cultivating kanamdars whose rights originated in melkanoms, all kuzhikanam tenants and all cultivating verumpattam tenants with the exception noted below should have permanent rights in their holdings. The exception referred to is that occupancy right should not accrue in respect of lands which are cultivated by jenmis on the date on which this Bill becomes law and may thereafter be let to verumpattam tenants, and lands which may be reclaimed by jenmis after this Bill becomes law and cultivated by them continuously for

a period of twelve years and thereafter let to verumpattam tenants.

We have decided that tenants who were actually evicted or ejected from their holdings after 1st January 1923 should have the option of recovering and holding the same on the original tenure, provided they repay to their landlords the kanam amount or value of improvements paid to them or credited in their favour at the time of such evictions. We have also resolved that kanamdars whose rights were converted to mortgages with possession after 1st January 1923 should also have permanent rights in their holdings.

6. *Michavaram and rent.*—We have proposed that landlords should have the power of raising their michavaram or rent after this Bill becomes law, in accordance with the principles mentioned below and that until it is so raised they should be entitled to receive only the michavaram or rent that is now being paid to them. The principles which we propose for regulating the raising of michavaram or rent are as follow. Where the michavaram or rent payable by a cultivating kanamdar or kuzikanam tenant is less than twice the Government revenue on the land the landlord should have the right of raising it to an amount not exceeding that amount. The kanamdar or the kuzhikanam tenant is in such cases liable to pay also the Government revenue on the land. Where the michavaram or rent payable by a non-cultivating kanamdar or kuzhikanam tenant is less than one-third of the net produce of the land the landlord should have the power of raising it to an amount not exceeding one-third of the net produce. In such cases the interest on the kanam amount and the Government revenue should be deducted from the one-third payable to the landlord. Where, after this Bill becomes law, lands are let on verumpattam the rent payable by the tenant should not exceed one-third of the net produce and the Government revenue on the land.

7. *Enhancement and reduction of michavaram and rent.*—We have decided that enhancement and reduction of michavaram or rent in future should be governed *mutatis mutandis* by same principles as those laid down in the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, and have accordingly incorporated these principles in the Bill with appropriate changes.

8. *Renewal fees.*—We have decided that jannis are not entitled to renewal fees and have therefore deleted all

the provisions in the Bill, relating to the payment and enforcement by suits of such fees.

9. *General.*—We have exempted from the operation of the Bill the jaam lands of persons who own ten acres and less in jaam, and kanams in North Malabar except the nominal kanams which are in reality kuzhikanams. We have removed clause 4 about the saving of customs and customary rights and obligations as they are indefinite.

10. As some of the changes introduced by us are important, we think it necessary that the Bill should be republished in English and in Malayalam.

11. We append a copy of the bill as amended by us.

C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR.*
T. R. V. SASTRI.*
K. PRABHAKARAN.*
V. MADHAVA RAJA.*
T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR.*
K. P. RAMAN MENON.*
P. RAMAN.*
P. N. MARTHANDAM.*
P. V. GOPALAN.
K. UPPI.*
S. SATYAMURTI
T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI.
C. NATESAN.
C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.*
T. A. RAMALINGAM.*
C. R. REDDY.
J. A. SALDANHA.*
C. GOPAL MENON.*
P. T. RAJAN.*
R. VEERIAN.*
P. SUBBARAYAN.*
ABBAS ALI.
M. KRISHNAN NAIR.*
O. M. NARAYANAN NAMBOODIRIPAD.*
K. SITARAMA REDDI.*
U. RAMA RAO.*
S. MUTHIAH.*
T. M. NARASIMHA CHARLU.*
R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR.*
P. PEDDIRAJU.

* With Minutes of Dissent.

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

I

I regret very much that I have to differ from some of the conclusions of my honourable colleagues of the Select Committee.

For instance, the Select Committee have decided that non-cultivating verumpattam tenants are not entitled to fixity of tenure. There are many verumpattam tenants under *Kovilakams* or families of Rajahs, who are not actual cultivators of the land. Their tenure is similar to that of kanamdars, the only difference between the two being that kanamdars have a pecuniary interest in the land while these verumpattam holders do not have such right. All the reasons for giving fixity of tenure to non-cultivating kanamdars apply with equal force to the cases of these non-cultivating verumpattam holders also. There is no valid ground, therefore, for deciding that non-cultivating verumpattam holders under *kovilakams* should not, like non-cultivating kanam tenants, have fixity of tenure.

The Select Committee have further decided that, when lands are let on verumpattam leases after this Bill becomes law, the rents payable by the new tenants should be only one-third of the previous rents in addition to the Government revenue on the lands. There is no justification for this decision also. This decision will have the effect of violently disturbing the economic conditions of the district. For example, a landlord who till now has been framing his annual family budgets on a calculated income of three hundred rupees a year will be compelled hereafter, according to this decision, to reduce his family budget, for no fault of his own, by two-thirds. This will work considerable hardship. This decision of the Select Committee will also result in the gradual wiping out of the class of verumpattam tenants in Malabar. For, landlords will in future, to prevent the great reduction in their income, begin to cultivate their lands themselves instead of leasing them on verumpattam. Again, in some cases where the lessors happen to be kanamdars, the rent which they will be getting in future from their new lessees will not, after payment of michavaram to janmis, leave a sufficient margin even for enjoyment of interest on their kanam amounts. There has also been no demand for this change

effected by the Select Committee. For these and other reasons I cannot approve of this decision.

There are some other resolutions also of the Select Committee of which I do not approve. I intend moving amendments with reference to them when the Bill comes for consideration before the Legislative Council.

18*th November* 1925 M. KRISHNAN NAIR.

II

I approve of the principle adopted by the Select Committee that only two classes of tenants should be protected, viz., those who hold land directly under the janmi and those who actually cultivate it.

The effect of this arrangement would be to eliminate a large number of intermediaries in course of time—a result which every one interested in the development of agriculture would very much long for. But, in following this principle, the Committee seems to have made a very serious omission. Non-cultivating verumpattamdars who hold their land directly under the janmi are not granted any permanent rights over their lands. This should not be so I consider that there should not be any partiality and therefore all classes of tenants should be treated alike.

2. The provisos to clause 12 allow the janmi to enhance rent immediately up to a certain maximum in the case of kanam and kuzhikanam tenants. This is very hard From certain reliable statistics that I have been able to gather, I find very many tenants will have to pay 10 to 15 times the rents they are paying at present. The result would be that occupancy right would become worthless in such cases. This is another way of driving away the tenant from the land. Even if enhancement is thought to be necessary, it can only be effected within a reasonable period, say, in the course of five periods of ten years each.

3. Clause 27, sub-clause (*a*) provides that a landlord can evict a tenant for cultivation and building purposes. This is the most dangerous provision in the whole Bill. It practically defeats the very purpose of the measure. There is no doubt that many landlords will freely avail themselves of this provision to get rid of their tenants Sir Charles Innes in his minute on Malabar Tenancy says that the conferring of these rights on the janmi is

opposed to the custom of the country. We do not find any such extraordinary provisions in the Travancore Janmi Kudian Regulation or the Estates Land Act. I cannot therefore see any valid reason to incorporate these clauses in this Bill. *They should therefore be deleted entirely.*

4. Clause 33 provides that the Local Government could frame rules for the appointment of assessors. I do not find any necessity for the appointment of such assessors. It will surely lead to many irregularities, and so this clause also may be omitted.

16th November 1925. R. VEERIAN.

III

In the consideration of this Bill some of us have been handicapped by our ignorance of the conditions actually obtaining in Malabar and it was therefore unfortunate that at the very first meeting of the Committee it was decided by a majority that no evidence should be taken and no witnesses should be examined. It was no secret that many of the members wanted to favour their tenants if they could do so without inflicting any undue loss on the jannis. To me it looked inexplicable that all the tenants from Malabar should have voted against taking evidence and letting in light and all jannis should have remained neutral. Such of the members of the Committee as had no personal knowledge of conditions in Malabar had to depend on the answers received from people whose views the Government called for with reference to this Bill and circulated to the members of the Committee and the statements made by their representatives of the several interests concerned in the Committee itself. Even the statements as regards facts made by the representatives of the several interests varied and we had to accept them or reject them as our inclinations led. Under these circumstances I cannot but record my view that it would have been more satisfactory if evidence were taken and witnesses were examined, preferably in Malabar itself.

2. In the circumstances in which we were placed we had to approach the problems that had to be solved more or less on the analogy of conditions we were familiar with. Notwithstanding the totally dissimilar conditions in Malabar our want of personal knowledge has made this inevitable and, unconsciously, if not consciously, we have

imported into the consideration of problems in Malabar the conditions existing elsewhere. For example in the discussion of several matters, the idea of the zamindari tenure existing outside Malabar was prominently present before the minds of the members of the Committee and several proposals and decisions would show that the position of the jenmis was sought to be approximated to that of the zamindars. It is a mystery to me how the representative of the jenmis himself agreed to give occupancy rights to all cultivating verumpattam tenants, not only to those who are already in occupancy but even to those who may be let in hereafter. This is a very big change and it affects the whole of Malabar. The possible explanation for the jenmis agreeing to this is that the rent paid by the verumpattam tenants at the present moment is very high and the jenmis stand to gain by perpetuating the present arrangement. From *a priori* grounds it seems to me that it is not quite just to make the arrangement proposed in the Bill, namely, to give permanent occupancy rights to all verumpattam tenants already in occupancy or to be let in hereafter. I have heard from several sources that the agreement of the jenmis' representative to give occupancy rights as proposed was probably intended partly to spite the kanamdars. Even in the Bill as originally drafted by Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar, it is only tenants that have uninterruptedly held their holdings for a period of not less than six years that were proposed to be given the right of permanent occupancy. I think some such limitation will be necessary if we are to do justice to all.

8. As regards permanent tenure rights to be given to kanamdars it seems to me that the fact that in Travancore and in Cochin such rights were given to them raises a presumption that the kanamdars in British Malabar also should ordinarily have the same rights. But since the *Sadr Adalat* Court decision of 1853 the British Courts have consistently held the view that the kanams were mere mortgages and they were not permanent tenures. Even the Cochin Regulation gives permanent tenure rights only to kanams thirty years old on the date of the Regulation. So whatever we may think was conveyed by the kanams created before the said decision of 1853, all kanams created after that date ought to have come into existence on the distinct understanding that

they conveyed only the rights recognized by the Courts as conveyed by them. So it seems to me that it is very unfair to import into kanams created after 1853 any permanent rights of occupancy or tenure. So I proposed all kanams created before 1853 should carry with them rights of permanent occupancy or tenure, and all those created after 1853 should be treated only as mortgages as they are treated by the British Courts at the present moment. This was defeated by a very small majority. It was after this proposition of mine was lost, that the jenmis in this Committee left in a body declining to participate any further in the discussions of the Committee.

4. The question of renewal fee is another important matter about which I cannot be quite clear. It was represented to us by the tenants' representatives that the renewal fee is an exaction by the jenmis and it was generally the result of undue advantage taken by the jenmi of his position and that the renewal fee did not form part of the rent and did not bear any proportion to the rent that was paid. On this basis we agreed to the renewal fee being abolished and gave instead the right to enhance rent on the same conditions as in the Estates Land Act. But it is strongly represented on the other side that the renewal fee is only a portion of the rent paid in advance and it is not an exaction. It is also said that it forms a definite share of the rent or the kanam amount as the case may be. From the report of the Manager of the Zamorin's Estate it is seen that the renewal fee is a recognized item of revenue. Even in the Bill as originally drafted by Mr. Krishnan Nair provision was made for the payment of the renewal fee. This is a matter that will have to be considered again in the Council.

5. With reference to the rent payable and the immediate enhancement of rent so as to approximate to the standard fixed in the Bill as now amended there is difference of opinion. Here again in the absence of personal knowledge of conditions in Malabar, I for one, find it very difficult to say whether our decisions have been all correct. I myself made several suggestions with reference to these matters in the Committee in the light of what was stated by the representatives of the several interests concerned to be the conditions prevalent in Malabar and some of these were accepted by the

Committee. I ought to say in fairness to all concerned that my suggestions were made on the basis of what I heard and not with any personal knowledge of conditions in Malabar.

6. Clauses 8 and 9 were introduced at the last stage of the Bill in the Committee. They propose to revive old relationships, which have ceased to exist either by consent of parties or by the due process of law and closed them with the additional rights which are proposed to be given to them by this Bill. This is clearly unjust and will also create complications, where other relationships have come into existence.

16*th November* 1925. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTI.

IV

The Bill as amended by the Select Committee confers occupancy rights on the cultivating verumpattam tenant without reference to the period for which he has been on the land. As a consequence, even a verumpattam tenant who has been let into the land for a season becomes entitled to an occupancy right. However much this may seem natural to persons brought up in the notions of the Estates Land Act, I have no doubt the idea is revolting to the sentiments of the Malayalee. A certain amount of attachment to the land, I feel, should always be a pre-requisite to the granting of an occupancy right. I would therefore prescribe possession for a minimum period of twelve years as a condition for the verumpattamdar to qualify himself for an occupancy right. This principle has been followed in some other provinces in India where tenancy legislations have been passed.

The Committee has thought fit to deny any permanent rights to the non-cultivating verumpattamdars. I do not understand why. Especially so when the non-cultivating karamdars and kuzhikanam tenants have been secured their rights. This decision will also render precarious the position of a very ancient class of tenants called koriagam lessees who really deserve consideration at the hands of the Committee. I would therefore vote strongly for occupancy rights being granted to non-cultivating verumpattamdars as well.

The Select Committee has abolished renewal fees altogether and has proposed in its place a kind of

immediate enhancement of rent. I think this is a violent disturbance of a time-honoured custom. The right of a janmi to get renewal fee from the kanamdar at the end of a stipulated period can never be denied. To me it appears that the effect of legislation should always be to cause the minimum disturbance to existing conditions. I am therefore strongly of opinion that renewal fees should be restored. When once the renewal fee is restored, it necessarily follows that the occupancy right should be conferred on the kanamdar on the existing basis of michavaram. I am, therefore, for the entire deletion of the two provisos to clause 17. At the same time it is essential that the rate of the renewal fee should also be fixed in view of the fact that the arbitrary levying of renewal fees has ever been a source of discontent and suffering among the Malabar tenantry. Here again, I would follow ancient custom and fix the renewal fee either as 20 per cent of the kanam amount or one year's net verumpattam rent whichever amount is less. Net verumpattam means rent after deducting the interest on kanam, michavaram, Government revenue and cess.

These observations apply also to the kuzhikanam tenant with this difference that as there is no kanam amount here, the renewal fee can only be one year's net verumpattam rent.

Clause 14 of the Bill says that when lands are let on verumpattam after the date of the passing of the Act, the landlord would be entitled to only a third of the net produce as rent. This provision is grossly unfair and would cause serious economic dislocation in the district. In cases where there is a kanamdar in the middle (as there would be very often) this provision will have the effect of reducing him and his family to actual destitution. I will explain how. Here it must be remembered that the term 'landlord' also includes the 'kanamdar'. Now, if a kanamdar evicts his verumpattam tenant after the passing of the Bill and re-lets it on verumpattam, he would get only one-third of his former income from the land. At the same time, the proviso to clause 12 fixes the michavaram payable by the kanamdar to his janmi as a third of the net produce and this is all that the kanamdar would get from his new verumpattam tenant. So the function of the non-cultivating kanamdar would in such cases be that of a del-credere agent without any

profit to himself, i.e., to transmit the amount from the verumpattam tenant to the janmi. The absurdity of this clause will become more evident when we read it along with clause 27, sub clause (*b*). According to the sub-clause (*b*) only a verumpattam tenant who keeps two years' rent in arrears can be evicted from his land. Necessarily, after eviction, many lands will have to be re-let on verumpattam on account of the peculiar conditions in Malabar. But here, clause 14 comes into play. The kanamdar who evicts his defaulting tenant and re-lets the land is penalised by clause 14 by being deprived of two-thirds of his previous income. This strikes me as very curious and therefore the clause will have to be substantially modified.

Clause 27, sub-clause (*b*), also requires change. It says that a kanamdar or a tenant can be evicted from the land only if he keeps two years' rents in arrears. So far as the kanamdar is concerned, this provision would not work any hardship to the janmi; for the kanamdar's interest in the land would invariably be a substantial one, he having sunk his capital in it. But not so in the case of the verumpattamdar. The verumpattamdar is not ordinarily a man of any means and if he keeps his rent in arrears, there is no way of realizing it. With him, fear of eviction from the property could alone operate as a sanction for the proper payment of rent and so, I would suggest that the keeping of one year's rent in arrears by the verumpattamdar should be sufficient cause for eviction.

15*th November* 1925. C. GOPAL MENON.

V

I subscribe to the report subject to the following remarks:—

(*a*) The provision for enhancement of rent to one-third of the net produce and to twice the Government revenue may work great hardship on the tenants as it does not take into consideration the fact that most if not all the improvements on land in Malabar and which have made land capable of yielding rent have been made by the tenantry of Malabar and the provision practically takes away a large part of the income they derive on the capital outlay they made for making improvements.

(b) Provisions for speedy realization of rents from verumpattam tenants should be inserted in the Act when passed into law as otherwise the landlords may not be able to realize anything as the vast majority of verumpattam tenants are very poor.

(c) A large body of non-cultivating verumpattam tenants, viz., kovilagom lessees who have been on the land for very long periods of time and who occupy a position analogous to that of kanamdars, have been excluded from the benefits conferred by the Bill. Their case also will have to be considered by the Council.

I do not want to press these points and other minor matters now because that may further delay the Bill and I propose mentioning these matters when the Bill is taken up for discussion in the Council itself.

With these remarks I sign the report.

14*th November* 1925. K. P. RAMAN MENON.

VI

1. Subsequent to 1852 the High Court of Madras has clearly laid down in a series of decisions without a single dissenting voice that kanam is a redeemable tenure and legislature by implication recognized the same principle by Act I of 1887 and Act I of 1900 by providing compensation only to the evicted kanamdar. The necessity or reason for granting fixity of tenure to the detriment of their long recognized vested rights of the janmi in favour of non-cultivating kanamdars that came into existence subsequent to 1852 either by assignment from kanamdars that were in existence previous to 1852 or by the creation of new kanams subsequent to 1852 is not at all convincing. Even the humanitarian considerations advocated by Dr. Mathai in favour of non-cultivating kanamdar in the Cotacamund sittings of the committee do require compensation to the janmi or a compromise of their respective claims.

2. Even in the case of cultivating kanamdar and verumpattamdar a restriction that they should not alienate their occupancy rights to any person other than a cultivator ought to have been adopted in order to prevent their rights being acquired by middlemen in future as was done in the case of Punjab land legislation.

3. A measure which for the first time creates fixity of tenure in favour of kanamdars and occupancy rights in favour of cultivating kanamdars and verumpattamdars ought not to have been made retrospective in effect. No information was furnished to the committee as to the number of eviction suits instituted or evictions effected subsequent to 1st January 1923. The evictions might have taken place subsequent to 1st January 1924 on account of decrees obtained or suits instituted previous to that date, and the inclusion of all these cases is not justifiable. Even in the case of City Tenants' Protection Act protection was given to the tenants only in the case of pending suits and executions. It is not at all desirable to interfere with the evictions already effected

4. The provision regarding kuripanayams or mortgages with possession is formulated in the form of an irrebuttable presumption not giving even room for the proof of the bona fide nature of such transactions.

5. Michavaram is taken as the basis for fixing the rent. Michavaram always denotes the jannapattam minus the interest payable to the kanamdar by the janmi on the kanam fee received by him. From this it is clear that michavaram is a variable quantity depending upon the amount of kanam fee received and the rate of interest. Jannapattam ought to have been the basis instead of michavaram for fixing the rents. No machinery is set up in the Bill to apportion the michavaram when a tenant cultivates a portion of the holding and leases out the rest which appears to be a common feature as per report of Mr. Thorne (vide Appendix VI, page 31 of his report).

6. A jenmi is at present entitled to evict the kanamdars and also to receive renewal fee once in 12 years. Both these rights are taken away in the Bill without any compensation being awarded to the jenmi and the provisos to clause 12 which are intended to be a sort of compensation may work hardship to the tenant in some cases and to the jenmi in most cases. Instead of these provises the renewal fee ought to have been continued and regulated as was done by the Court of Wards in the case of Zamorin's estate and by a method in vogue in Pumullimana estate (vide pages 20 and 21 of Mr. Thorne's report). This renewal fee may be divided into twelve equal parts and added on to the michavaram or purappad. It may be noted that the question of compensation does not arise in the case of the

cultivating kanamdar or verumpattamdar as Mr. Thampan the jenmi representative has conceded occupancy rights in their favour without claiming any compensation.

7. It was stated that the enhancement and reduction of michavaram or rent should in future be governed *mulaṭṭi matandis* by the principles laid down in the Estates Land Act. But it may be noted that the rules as to enhancement of rent on the ground of a rise in prices, on the ground of landholders' improvement, on the ground of fluvial action as provided for in sections 31, 32 and 34 respectively and the power to order enhancement to be gradual under section 36 and the provision for the reduction of the rent on the ground of permanent failure of supply from an irrigation work on which an irrigated land depends are not embodied in this Bill.

8. Clause 5 is defective inasmuch as it does not provide against subsequent parcelling out of land by sale or otherwise after the passing of this Act.

9. One of the grounds for the eviction of a tenant under clause 27 is when the landlord requires the land for bona fide cultivation by himself. This is a novel feature not to be found in any of the tenancy legislations which recognized or granted occupancy rights and this provision may work hardship for the tenants.

C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU

15*th November* 1925.

VII

I regret to find myself unable to subscribe to the principles underlying the Bill which in my judgment are of confiscatory character. The withdrawal of the jenmi representatives from the Select Committee as a protest against its attitude has placed a serious handicap on us and compelled us to shoulder greater responsibility and bestow much care and attention than their participation would have entailed. There are no compelling reasons to justify a measure of this kind which at every turn breathes a spirit of spoliation. There is little warrant to deprive the jenmis of the proprietary right and ownership possessed by them for these years which has been recognized by the courts. A legislation which seeks to transfer this right from the jenmis and vest it in the kanamdars and others absolutely must be deemed to be ex-proprietary in

character for which there is neither political nor economic necessity. The Bill, if passed into law, will considerably lower the market value of the janmam right. To that extent the janmi community will be rendered poorer and the tenant class will get an advantage which in my opinion they are not entitled to. The kanam holder did not expect or pay for any permanent tenure while the janmi fully believed that he could re-enter on the expiry of the term granted by him. To deprive the janmi of this valuable right without a show of compensation and to enrich the tenants, as it were, by a legislative windfall is akin to robbing Peter to pay Paul. The principles of the Bill if pushed to logical extent and extended to the other parts of the Presidency will, I feel sure, revolutionize the country upsetting agelong vested interests and produce unrest and discontent making existence intolerable.

2 The Bill as amended by the Select Committee is worse than the original Bill in very many particulars. Without making any provision for compensation to the injured community, the Bill straightaway seeks in Chapter II to confer a permanent right of occupancy on kanam tenants, kuzhikanam tenants and other tenants. While the original Bill fixed a minimum uninterrupted period of six years as a condition precedent to the tenant acquiring the right of occupancy, the revised Bill knocks out this provision. Clauses 6 and 7 confer rights of occupancy on a kuzhikanam or other tenant in possession under a demise or lease made before or after the date of the passing of the Act and places him on a footing with a cultivating or non-cultivating kanamdar in possession. These provisions are in my opinion highly objectionable. Before one thinks of conferring new rights on certain classes of persons he ought to take care to see that no injustice is done to those from whom the bundle of rights now vesting in them is sought to be taken away. The Bill fails to view the situation in its true perspective.

3. There can be some meaning in conferring occupancy rights on kanamdars and their descendants in cases where the kanam originated about 1852 In their cases continuous possession creating in them a belief that they will not be disturbed and on the strength of which much labour and money might have been expended may be urged as a sufficient justification for conferring right of occupancy. Similar considerations cannot with reason be

urged in favour of others. Clause 6 confers the permanent right of occupancy on other tenants let into possession after the passing of the Act. The effect of this clause will be to compel the kanamdar to cultivate the lands either personally or by means of hired labour, lest letting them out to verumpattam tenants might deprive him of the right of occupancy, and clause 10 excepts only cases of lands cultivated by a janmi on the date of the passing of the Act and those reclaimed by him thereafter and cultivated continuously for twelve years. Is this a desirable state of things? Has anybody any right to emasculate the kanamdar in this manner? An impecunious kanamdar will find himself at the mercy of the tenant stripped of his vested rights. There is no reason why a cultivating verumpattam tenant who is in possession at the date of this Act should be given the permanent right of occupancy especially when he did not bargain for it nor let into possession on that basis. In my opinion these provisions are highly objectionable in their import, scope and operation.

4. The Bill introduces, if I may say so, a long chain of tenure-holders, viz., (1) jaumis, (2) cultivating or non-cultivating (*a*) Kanamdars, (*b*) sub-kanamdars, (*c*) kuzhikanom tenants and (*d*) verumpattam tenants. Each in his turn gets under the Bill permanent rights of occupancy which in practical operation may lead to confusion and complication.

5. I fail to understand why when under clause 12 a cultivating kanamdar or kuzhikanam tenant is made liable to pay the Government revenue without any deduction being made from the melvaram payable, the non-cultivating kanamdar or kuzhikanam tenant should be placed in a more advantageous position in respect of this item. The reason for deducting the Government revenue from the share payable to the janmi as clause 12 prescribes is not quite apparent.

6. Omission of the provision in the original Bill relating to renewal or renewal fees is a drastic step calculated to benefit the tenant at the expense of the janmi. Clause 5 which prescribes an extent of 10 acres or less in the possession of janmi so as to exempt him from the operation of the Act is too low. I would fix the extent at 50 acres or less. Moreover clause 5 in its practical application may lead to difficulties. What is to become of a janmi who

after the date of the passing of the Act gets the extent of lands under wet cultivation reduced to 10 acres ; or less ? Can he claim the benefit of this clause in respect thereof ? Will this affect those who on the date of the passing of the Act have acquired rights of occupancy ? Take the converse course of a janmi owning 10 acres and less and acquiring larger extent thereafter ? What are to be his rights in respect of the entire holding which will attract the provisions of the Act ? There is no provision to differentiate such cases reserving exemption in respect of the original extent and applying this Act in respect of the excess.

7. The provision to apply the Bill with retrospective effect from 1st January 1923 has nothing in its support save misplaced sympathy for the tenants. This will upset evictions made after January 1923 and lead to unrest. I regard this provision as absolutely unjustifiable calculated to inflict on landlords an unmerited harm beyond repair. This will not unnaturally create an impression that the legislature is trying to be unduly harsh, if not, actually vindictive on the landlord and I refuse to be a party to any such sequestration.

8. It seems to me that it is but reasonable to compensate the janmi if it is proposed, as the Bill does, to vest occupancy rights in others, in which case there may be no need for any renewal fee. As it is, I think it is necessary to make provision for renewal fee. In the matter of compensation to janmis, there ought to be differentiation between kanamdar or their descendants who have been in possession for 60 years and upwards and those that come into existence within the past 60 years.

9. On the whole I am of opinion that the Bill far from putting down or minimising economical evil will place on the verge of bankruptcy a large number of janmis who have been leading a life of ease and comfort commensurate with their holding and the income derived by them. Viewing the Bill from the standpoint of justice and equity, I feel bound to oppose it.

R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR.

21*st November* 1925.

VIII

We, the undersigned, regret that we cannot subscribe to some of the fundamental clauses in the Bill as finally

revised by the Select Committee. We shall very briefly indicate what they are.

1. The provision in Chapter II, so far as they relate to kanamdars, cannot be supported by any consideration of justice or expediency. We are opposed to the grant of occupancy rights to the kanamdar on the following main grounds:—

(a) It is too late to contend that the kanam is not a terminable tenure. Both the janmi and the kanamdar created rights under specific registered instruments on the understanding that the janmi had the right of redemption or renewal at his option. So, the right of redemption is a very valued incident of the bundle of rights known as "janm right". To take away that right without any adequate compensation is neither fair nor just. If it is said that a fair rent would be a compensation, the question will arise what is a fair rent and whether the existing rents are fair rents; we are by no means satisfied that the existing rent is a fair rent. Further a fair rent could not be treated as compensation, for rent is only a return for the use and occupation of the landlord's property by a tenant. Compensation is claimed by the janmi firstly on the ground that a long-cherished right is being taken away. Secondly he claims it on the ground that the deprivation of the right of redemption or re-entry would cause the fall of the market value of janm right and under the revised Bill it would be rendered practically valueless. This economic result will naturally follow if a valued right is withdrawn from the "janm-title." Compensation is therefore claimed on the ground of the depreciation of the market value of janm if the Bill is passed into law. It appears to us that, in any event, the janmi can fairly and legitimately ask for compensation for the deprivation of his rights. But since the Bill affords no such compensation we have come to the conclusion it would be inequitable to grant occupancy right in favour of the kanamdar unless he is prepared to pay compensation. If it is found necessary to grant occupancy right to kanamdars, it seems to us that the only just procedure would be to allow occupancy right only in favour of those who would purchase that right. In other words, we are opposed to the grant of that right as a *gift* of the legislature at the expense of the janmi. This view of the matter has the support of all writers on Political Economy, like

Mill and Nicholson; and we find from the opinions on the Bill published by Government that Mr. Ballard in 1888, Mr. Justice Sundara Ayyar in 1911, and Mr Justice Jackson, Mr. N. Macmichael, Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, Mr. E. F. Thomas, the Board of Revenue, the late Dewans of Cochin and Travancore and several Indian gentlemen are all agreed that compensation should be payable to the jenmi in the case of a legislation like the one under consideration. We must also emphasize the fact that the Bill might have a dangerously ruinous effect in the case of all modern purchasers and investors for cash. Properties worth several crores of rupees have changed hands since 1853, and we fear those purchasers would be exposed to loss and ruin.

(*b*) Another serious objection to the grant of occupancy right to kanamdars seems to us to be that the jenmi would thereby be statutorily compelled to pay a high rate of interest on the kanams for ever though he may be ready to pay off the kanams borrowed by him formerly. Even in cases where individual kanam amounts are said to be nominal, the aggregate of the kanams becomes a very large amount so far as the jenmi is concerned. We are not satisfied that the amounts advanced by way of kanams are only nominal. Assuming that there may be some cases of nominal kanams we are led to believe that there must be a considerably large number of substantial kanams. It certainly seems to us to be opposed to all sound principles of legislation to say that the jenmi should for ever be compelled to pay interest on the kanam amount, without giving him an opportunity to pay off the kanams.

(*c*) We look with disfavour on any proposal to give occupancy right to the non-cultivating kanamdar. Admittedly he is a middle-man. We see no reason why he should be perpetuated. Mr. Logan observed as early as 1881 that the kanamdar does not contribute to the wealth of the State. As Mr. Thorne (P. 25 of the opinions) has recently pointed out even if all the kanamdars disappear from the district, the lands "would be cultivated by the same classes (in most cases the same individuals) as before, and the output of paddy would not fall by a grain. The prosperity of the cultivating classes would not suffer at all."

(*d*) It appears from the past history of legislative attempts at tenancy legislation for Malabar that most of

the authorities were against the proposal to give occupancy rights to all kanamdars. Mr. Logan in 1882, Sir Charles Turner in 1885, Mr. Master's Committee in 1886, Sir C. Sankaran Nayar in 1911 and Mr. Evans in 1915 were totally opposed to any such measure. Sir T. Madhava Rao's Commission proposed to protect kanamdars of 30 years' standing at that time, and Sir Charles Innes gave a grudging support to kanamdars of 40 years' standing in 1915. Mr. Krishnan Nayar himself proposed in his first Bill to give occupancy right only to kanamdars of 25 years' standing in 1922. It appears that nobody till now has ever suggested to give occupancy right to all kanamdars indiscriminately.

2. *Renewal fee.*—We are opposed to the abolition of what is known as the renewal fee as the Select Committee has proposed. The renewal fee is the customary fee payable by a tenant to his landlord on the grant of or the renewal of his demise. This seems to be a time-honoured incident of the tenures themselves. It is remarkable that not even the champions of the legislation have demanded its abolition till now. Mr. Krishnan Nayar in his draft Bill recognized its validity and existence—vide clauses 7, 11, 21 and 26 of his Bill. Section 26 of the Cochin Tenancy Regulation and sections 13, 16 and 17 of the Janmi Kudiyan Regulation of Travancore show that the system of renewal fees exists throughout the West Coast. After all the fee or premium for a lease is not a peculiarity in Malabar; it exists throughout India—vide section 105 of the Transfer of Property Act.

We have no doubt that the abolition of the renewal fee would be a sudden and even calamitous blow to the landlord. It would dislocate all family budgets and family settlements. People from the earliest times in the district have regulated their lives and habits on the expectation of this income. The temples and religious endowments would also be seriously handicapped. We understand that the income under this head from the Zamorin's property alone would be over Rs. 50,000 a year and other janmis would suffer proportionately. Since nobody intends merely to spite the janmi, it is unnecessary to abolish the renewal fee when no advocate of the tenant class has asked for it.

3. *Additional kanam.*—We are opposed to the deletion of clause (*d*) of section 8 of Mr. Krishnan Nayar's Bill.

That clause provided that the landlord could evict the kanam tenant if he refuses to pay additional kanam not exceeding 12 times the michavaram. The result of the deletion would be that it would be impossible for any Malabar landlord to raise money on the security of his property even to meet his most pressing necessities. What the Transfer of Property Act has allowed to every landed proprietor in British India, viz., to raise loans by way of second and subsequent mortgages, is totally denied to the proprietor in Malabar. Ownership in immovable property is rendered useless and valueless. Sections 14 and 23 of the Travancore Regulation and section 23 (*e*) of the Cochin Tenancy Regulation allowed eviction in such cases. Mr. Krishnan Nayar seems to have followed the Cochin Regulation on this point. We find absolutely no reason for entirely deleting this provision, unduly restrictive as it is of the jannis' rights. The principle seems to be clear. When you give a statutory right of occupancy to the kanamdar against the will of the landlord, the former should have a corresponding obligation to meet the monetary needs, within due limits, of the landowner who is debarred from raising money elsewhere.

Michavaram or Rent.—The provisions in Chapters 3 and 4 are unsatisfactory. The limit of twice the revenue, it seems to us, is too low especially when we remember we are taking away valuable rights from the janmi. We are led to think that the supposed right conferred on the janmi under the sections in these chapters are illusory and unsubstantial. It would further be unworkable and lead to constant interminable litigation to the ruin of all parties. We find from Mr. Evans' note in 1915 that "For the Presidency as a whole it is shewn that in wet lands without wells the average rent is five times the assessment; and it is to be remembered that theoretically in Malabar the assessment is two-fifths the net, and not half as in other districts". (Paragraph 10 of his note) We think therefore the limit of twice is not fair to the landowners of Malabar. And there can be no doubt that considerable number of persons who have invested earnings in janm property would be very hard hit by the provision. The clauses dealing with the enhancement of michavaram once in twenty years seem to be more illusory than real. In particular, the provisions in these two chapters would work serious inconvenience and hardship in municipal areas where assessment is revised frequently. Nor does any

sufficient reason appear why we should change the time-honoured period of twelve years for agricultural leases and their adjustment as now current in Malabar into twenty years. This is an innovation not supported by any reason. Again when the jammi owns all the cocoanut trees or other fruit trees, and he has but recently for temporary reasons let the property to a tenant, it would be manifestly unjust to say that he need be paid only one-third the income or twice the revenue. Every man should be guaranteed the income from his toils or his property and confiscation of the income from jammi's trees and properties in favour of a casual occupant or squatterer seems a proposition which we cannot accept.

4. *Kuzhikanam tenants.*—Mr. Krishnan Nayar and those who fully support him are agreed that the kanams of North Malabar should be excluded from the Bill. The question arises whether the sub-tenants holding under such kanamdars should have occupancy rights. The final draft of the Bill gives them rights of permanency. Both on grounds of expediency and principle, we are opposed to this course. If the North Malabar kanamdar can be redeemed, surely all subsidiary interests created by him should also cease. Nobody can create rights higher or more secure than what he himself possesses. Would it be expedient or safe to foist a tenant on the landlord? The jammi had no hand in creating the sub-tenancy and a kanamdar on redemption should restore the land to the jammi free of all encumbrances. It seems extremely anomalous and opposed to all sense of fair play to legislate that the outgoing kanamdar can force the legacy of a sub-tenancy on an unwilling jammi.

5. *Ten acres jammi.*—It seems to us the exemption of small jammis to be really useful and effective should not be confined to the limit of ten acres. An ordinary small family in Malabar owing to the want of partition, would generally consist of more souls than its prototype of a Mitakshara family in the East Coast and therefore we would increase the limit to 50 acres of janmam land.

6. *Standard measure.*—No sufficient attention seems to have been given to a clause in Chapter VI, clause 30 of the Revised Bill which provides that "Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, in all cases where michvaram or rent is payable in kind, the measure shall be the standard measure of the locality recognized by the

Government." We are certainly agreed with the author of the Bill that the standardization of measures is highly desirable. But this clause hardly seems to be the proper way to set about it. In the first place the clause seems to be very obscure. In the second place, if it means that irrespective of the contracts already entered into between parties, future payment of rent need be only according to Government standard measure, we can hardly support it since it would be a most unwarranted inroad to the domain of existing freedom of contract. Thirdly, if it means that, for example, if a tenant had paid 100 paras of paddy according to the measure of the jannmi he need pay only 100 Macleod pari or other local paras, we cannot conceive of a more spoliatory piece of legislation. Nobody can say that the land has ceased to produce the same output of paddy or that we should diminish the quantity of paddy agreed to be paid by the tenant. But the above provision would cause an automatic fall in the income of the jannm No doubt grain measures in Malabar are bewilderingly varied as the Gazetteer says (page 282) but the desire for standardization should not cause ruin. Therefore we would propose that the above clause should be entirely deleted.

7. *Retrospective character.*—We strongly object to the legislation being given any retrospective character. The Bill is undoubtedly of a drastic nature Some of its provisions in the absence of compensation are confiscatory. Complicated rights in property have been created during the last two years. Numerous eviction decrees have been executed, and innocent strangers for good value might have acquired new rights. It is therefore opposed to all sound canons of legislation that new laws relating to immovable properties should be given retrospective effect. It would hardly be proper to efface rights and liabilities created since 1923. Divesting of rights already vested would create more heartburning and discontent than the doubtful contentment and peace which might follow from a retrospective legislation.

P. T. RAJAN.

23rd November 1925 K. SITARAMA REDDI.

IX

I entirely dissent from the principles—if principles they may be called—of the Bill and from every provision in it.

(2) Methinks, with great respect, that the Government ought not to have yielded to artificial agitation and accorded their sanction to this measure. Their action is liable to be misunderstood as due to lack of firmness. Nothing fosters such agitation or breeds discontent more than State countenance. This legislation fraught with far-reaching consequences ought not to have been permitted to be undertaken by a private member. If it was thought desirable, the Government ought to have shouldered the responsibility, after ascertaining the correct facts by means of a commission. Their real attitude towards this Bill is unfathomable. Most of the members are ignorant of Malabar conditions.

3. The Bill is simply socialist and Bolshevik in its aim, confiscatory in its object and subversive of all principles of justice and fair play. Vested rights are sought to be taken away and new rights created without any shadow of reason.

4. There is not the slightest justification for this legislation either political, social or economical. Tenants in other parts of India are not better off than those in Malabar. Fanaticism is not the monopoly of Mappillas alone and society in Malabar is not less civilized, industrious or thrifty than elsewhere. On the other hand, if the Bill passes into law, the result will prove disastrous in every respect. The jenmis, always a loyal and influential class, will be deprived of their power, prestige and property without any justification or compensation. It will create discontent, confusion and insecurity of property rights and above all will serve as a pernicious example to other agitators of the kind, for they will have only to agitate to get what they want. In this way discontent will be the rule in the land and confidence in the Government, which is essential to its stability will be shaken. Already I see similar agitation set on foot on behalf of ryotwari tenants, this side of the ghats.

5. If the course of this Bill is looked into, it will be seen that it was originally intended to benefit kanamdars alone, for in the original draft verumpattamdars were not even thought of. In the next draft those of six years standing were included and now the time-limit is taken away by the Select Committee. In spite of this, the kanamdar reaps more benefit than the verumpattamdar under the provisions of the amended Bill.

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(2) Methinks, with great respect, that the Government ought not to have yielded to artificial agitation and accorded their sanction to this measure. Their action is liable to be misunderstood as due to lack of firmness. Nothing fosters such agitation or breeds discontent more than State countenance. This legislation fraught with far-reaching consequences ought not to have been permitted to be undertaken by a private member. If it was thought desirable, the Government ought to have shouldered the responsibility, after ascertaining the correct facts by means of a commission. Their real attitude towards this Bill is unfathomable. Most of the members are ignorant of Malabar conditions.

3. The Bill is simply socialist and Bolshevik in its aim, confiscatory in its object and subversive of all principles of justice and fair play. Vested rights are sought to be taken away and new rights created without any shadow of reason.

4. There is not the slightest justification for this legislation either political, social or economical. Tenants in other parts of India are not better off than those in Malabar. Fanaticism is not the monopoly of Mappillas alone and society in Malabar is not less civilized, industrious or thrifty than elsewhere. On the other hand, if the Bill passes into law, the result will prove disastrous in every respect. The jannis, always a loyal and influential class, will be deprived of their power, prestige and property without any justification or compensation. It will create discontent, confusion and insecurity of property rights and above all will serve as a pernicious example to other agitators of the kind, for they will have only to agitate to get what they want. In this way discontent will be the rule in the land and confidence in the Government, which is essential to its stability will be shaken. Already I see similar agitation set on foot on behalf of ryotwari tenants, this side of the ghats.

5. If the course of this Bill is looked into, it will be seen that it was originally intended to benefit kanamdars alone, for in the original draft verumpattamdars were not even thought of. In the next draft those of six years standing were included and now the time-limit is taken away by the Select Committee. In spite of this, the kanamdar reaps more benefit than the verumpattamdar under the provisions of the amended Bill.

6. Kanamdars are mostly middlemen and their kanam is a mere security for rent. It may be that the same kanamdars continued for generations to hold under their jammis but that was never intended to confer any permanent occupancy rights on the former. It is inconceivable on what grounds they can now lay claim to permanent occupancy rights, except that their voice is loud and their purse heavy.

7. The only class of cases that deserves any sympathy and consideration are homesteads and verumpattam cultivating tenants. If the former are secured to the tenants and if the latter are assured fair return for their trouble and expense, that is all that is needed for the present in addition to the benefits conferred by Compensation for Improvements Act (I of 1900 M).

8. In no case, whether kanam or verumpattam, should permanent occupancy rights be conferred on any tenant without compensation. It should be 75 per cent of the present value of the properties minus the kanam and the value of improvements, if any. In the case of verumpattam tenants this may be commuted to yearly equated payments for twenty years or to enhanced rents.

9. *Section* 6.—Why should a cultivating kanamdar who got in by a melkanam have permanent occupancy rights? Melkanam was a red rag among Malabar tenants. Suppose a melkanam is given over a non-cultivating Kanamdar and the melkanamdar cultivates his kanam land. Is the melkanamdar entitled to evict the non-cultivating kanamdar? Is this the real intention and is it desirable?

10. *Section* 7.—This is the most objectionable section That a non-cultivating kanamdar, etc., should have permanent occupancy rights is a contradiction in terms. How can a non-occupant be occupying? It is difficult to see why such a kanamdar gets this right nor is there any consistency in denying to a sub-kanamdar such rights under this section. The anomaly and difficulties in granting occupancy rights to non-cultivating kanamdars will be more and more apparent when Chapter V of the Bill regarding surrenders and evictions comes to be applied to them. Suppose there are the jammi, a non-cultivating kanamdar and a cultivating verumpattamdar in respect of a land. This kanamdar either surrenders or is evicted under Chapter V. Is the verumpattamdar also who holds under such kanamdar evicted for no fault of his? If so, by

what law? If not, what is the benefit to the janmi by such eviction or surrender; and what is the legal relation between the janmi and the unevicted cultivating verumpattamdar? Again as between the kanamdar and the verumpattamdar, whose is the occupancy right? How can the same right exist in two separate persons at the same time? How is it to be regulated as between them? Take another instance. Suppose a janmi and a cultivating kanamdar under him and the latter purchases the janmi's rights. Then he becomes full owner of both kudivaram and melvaram rights. Will this result follow in a case where there is a janmi, a non-cultivating kanamdar and cultivating verumpattamdar and where the kanamdar or the verumpattamdar purchases the janmi's rights? Surely not for, in either case there is either the verumpattamdar or the kanamdar to be reckoned with. Take again another instance of a janmi, a non-cultivating kanamdar under a melkanam or a verumpattamdar under him and a cultivating verumpattamdar under the second. The last has occupancy rights but not either of the intermediate holders. Is it not absurd that a derivative title-holder should have more rights than his transferor? Such instances can be multiplied.

All these difficulties arise only on account of section 7. It is therefore necessary that this section should be deleted from the Bill.

11. *Sections* 6 *and* 7 deal with demises or leases made before or after the date of the passing of this Act. What is to become of those made on the date of the passing of this Act?

12. *Section* 10.—It is difficult to see on what principle a kanam is excepted under this section or why alone verumpattam tenants should not have such rights? Does verumpattam tenant mean in this section a cultivating verumpattam or non-cultivating or both? Why should a period of twelve years continuous cultivation be insisted on?

13. *Sections* 8 *and* 9 are additional blows dealt against landlords on certain vague and imaginary grounds. It is also difficult to see why no option is given under section 8 as in section 9.

14. *Chapters III* and *IV* are wholly inadequate to meet the justice and requirements of the case. The

are taken and made over to the other party, it is but reasonable that the benefiting party must pay full compensation to the other. The janmi can redeem his kanamholding on payment of the kanam and the value of improvements and can convert it into a verumpattam by which he can secure for him the full benefits of his proprietorship. If he is to be precluded from doing it, it is necessary to assess the loss he would be put to thereby and pay full compensation for that. I must strongly object to a Bill without any provision for compensation for that kind of restriction.

The Select Committee has decided to abolish the system of renewals and the payment of renewal fees. That is the main income of the janmi without which I find many janam families in Malabar will find it difficult to get on. The Travancore and Cochin Regulations and all previous proposals for legislation in Malabar contain provisions regarding it. It is a kind of rent in advance and as it has been the custom of the land for centuries I cannot support the proposal to abolish it. The clauses of Chapters III and IV which deal with michavarams and rents and their enhancements and reductions also do not meet with my approval. It is very unfair to the janmi to fix double the assessment and one-third of the net produce as the maximum that can be levied from the cultivating and non-cultivating tenants respectively. The provisions of the Estates Land Act cannot be made applicable to a place like Malabar where the janmi has been recognized as the absolute owner of the soil. Those sections must be amended to suit local conditions. If the rents of lands let in after the passing of this Act should be reduced to one-third of the net produce, persons who have invested large sums in janmam lands—and I understand their number is not small—will be hard hit.

Before concluding my remarks which I am afraid are confined to the main issues, I must express my opinion that in the interests of all people concerned the best solution of the question will be for the Government to appoint a committee of competent men to go into the question and submit their proposals for further action without leaving it to a private member like Mr. Krishnan Nayar to introduce a Bill of this kind.

19th *November* 1925. U. RAMA RAO.

XI

Clause 4—Sub-clause.—There are several paddy land cultivators who hold lands on simple leases from kanamdars and lessees under kovilagoms and other big janmis, and the landlords of such simple lessees receive one or two years' rents in advance from the lessees, chiefly by way of security for payment of rent, and charge them as kanam in the lease of such lands. Such kanams are known as 'kuzhikanams' and such leases are analogous to kuzhikanams in respect of garden lands. They are not expressly covered by the clause. Hence I would propose to substitute the following for the sub-clause in the Bill:—

"Nominal kanams or any sum charged over kuzhikanams and in leases of paddy lands by the landlords shall not be deemed to be kanams for the purpose of this clause",

Clause 5.—Many of the gardens in North Malabar are less than one acre. If the extent of janm lands is not reduced the benefits of the Bill will be denied to a very large number of tenants, especially in the Kurumbranad taluk and in municipal towns. There is also another point to be considered in connexion with this matter. Suppose a janmi owns 10 acres of janm lands composed of several items. Nothing in the Bill will apply to any of the items. He sells one item to another janmi who owns 10 or more than 10 acres. Under the principle of the Bill the character of the holding of this one item will be changed immediately after sale, as the purchaser would be out of clause 5 of the Bill. It is necessary to minimize the evil. I would reduce the extent to 5 acres and suggest the insertion of "on the date the Act comes into force" at the end of the clause. The clause would then read as follows:—

"Nothing in this Act shall apply to the janm lands of janmis who own 5 acres or less of such lands under cultivation on the date the Act comes into force".

28*th November* 1925. P. RAMAN.

XII

1. A number of expressions have been defined which do not occur in the body of the Act and these may be omitted.

(*a*) Sections 5 and 3 and proviso to section 27 (*a*) (2) have to be recast so as to bring out the meaning clearly.

(*b*) The word 'eviction' has been defined and not 'ejection' and so the use of the latter may be omitted.

(*c*) Section 27 (*b*). It must be made clear whether the clause is intended to apply in all cases where there is *any* arrears of rent or *whole* arrears of rent for two years.

(*d*) Section 27 (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) must be so modified as to make it clear that they entail forfeiture, otherwise the use of the word 'forfeiture' in section 28 for the first time is abrupt

2. Once permanent rights of occupancy are conferred on the tenants of Malabar, both kanamdars and verumpattamdars, I think we have done all we could and ought to, and we should not lightly interfere with other existing engagements between the jenmi and the kudians. Whatever the past history may be, it is an accepted fact that the jenmis have acquired and perfected their title as against the kudians in the course of the last 50 years. It may be that the ignorance of non-Malayalee Judges have contributed largely to it. But the fact remains, when all is said and done that the jenmis are to-day recognized as the full owners of the soil. It is not with a light heart that we sign away the rights of the jenmis. I am conscious that to-day we are depriving the jenmi of what he is in law entitled to. It may be 'a pound of flesh' but it is a pound of flesh to which he is entitled and which the courts of the country recognize. And it is because of this consciousness perhaps that I feel that no more than what is absolutely necessary to give permanent rights of occupancy should be attempted on the part of the legislature. On the other hand, everything should be done to conciliate the jenmis for the loss of what they naturally cherish as their full rights in land. I at one time thought that the renewal fee might be done away with, provided an enhanced rent be charged on the land—to decapitalize the renewal fee, if I may so put it. Theoretically this may be alright, but at a time of excitement, when the jenmi feels and feels actually that his rights are interfered with, nothing should be done to accentuate that feeling. I am firmly of opinion that the renewal fee should be retained, and in a country where people are slaves to tradition and mamul, a great deal is gained by following the mamul. I am of opinion that *the renewal* fee must be retained for the kanam.

8. In fixing the rent an arbitrary proportion fixed by the legislature without reference to the actual existing conditions is likely to lead to great hardship either to the one side or the other. A machinery can be employed to determine the fair rent in cases of dispute, the present rents being presumed to be fair until so settled

4. Clause 9 has been introduced at my suggestion. I have since heard strong criticisms against that portion of the suggestion which will operate retrospectively even in cases where decrees of courts have been executed or possession handed over. Since I am persuaded that the number which may come in under those limited classes of cases will be very few, I think it is enough to make the provisions of the Act applicable only to pending cases.

5. And lastly I do not believe any useful purpose will be served by the introduction of assessors in the trial of cases. It will lead to delay and will be a source of weakness rather than of strength to the presiding Judges. I am against introduction of assessors.

29*th November* 1925. P. N. MARTHANDAM.

XIII

I regret very much I am not able to subscribe my name to the report of the Select Committee on the Malabar Tenancy Bill. This does not mean that I am not in favour of a Tenancy Bill for Malabar, as I feel sure that tenancy legislation giving rights of occupancy to the cultivator on the soil is necessary not only in Malabar but in all ryotwari areas. I feel that what is good for the zamindar under the Estates Land Act with its very stringent conditions of occupancy right to the holders of ryoti land and the right given to such tenants to demand a settlement is good enough for the ryotwari landholder also who does not cultivate his land ; and who is as much an intermediary landlord as the zamindar or proprietor under the Estates Land Act is.

I do hope that when such legislation comes to be passed the legislature will keep in mind the point that freedom of alienation ought not to be given to such ryots. It is my experience under the Estates Land Act that such freedom has only gone to leave the tenant at the mercy of the money-lender who has generally sold up the occupancy tenant, and the lands have generally been

purchased by a person who has eventually become an intermediary landholder between the zamindar and the cultivator on the soil. So the situation that has been brought about by such legislation has been worse than the one it sought to remedy. The zamindar at least had a landowner's tradition which made him have a certain amount of consideration towards his tenants because they owed fealty to him which is entirely absent in the intermediary landowner who views his ownership of the soil merely from the point of view of an investor.

To such a class I feel the kanamdars of Malabar largely belong It has been shown not only by the majority of the opinions that the Government obtained from various officers and public men on Diwan Bahadur Mr. Krishnan Nayar's Bill but also by such an ardent and sympathetic tenants' man as Mr. Kodanda Rao of the Servants of India Society that these people do not deserve any consideration for protection by legislation, because they are a powerful and able class in Malabar who can well take care of their rights. Mr. Krishnan Nayar himself, I think, has given up his historical argument and entirely bases his present Bill on an economic argument. I am afraid under such conditions he has no legs to stand upon with regard to giving the right of occupancy to kanamdars. From the very beginning of this agitation, all persons who favoured tenancy legislation from Mr. Logan downwards have said that there is no case for giving occupancy rights to kanamdars. Even Sir Charles Innes in his minute on tenancy legislation only speaks of giving rights of occupancy to the cultivating tenants, and is against occupancy rights being given to kanamdars. Mr. Kodanda Rao, in his three articles in the *Hindu*, which were written after the resolutions on which the Bill is framed had been carried by the Select Committee, has shown clearly that the kanamdar is a big enough man to freely contract with the jenmi on equal terms. Under such circumstances I do not see that a case has been made out for depriving the jenmi of a right which he has enjoyed for the last 125 years and investing the kanamdar with occupancy right.

Even if the historical argument is granted, there is no case for investing every kanamdar with occupancy right. The Travancore and Cochin Legislation has placed a stringent time limit for such occupancy rights, and I believe

Sir T. Madhava Rao recommended occupancy right to kanam tenants who had held their holding for 60 years. I was surprised when the Select Committee carried the resolution that all kanamdars ought to have occupancy right even though such kanams were created after 1904, because from 1854 it has been a settled fact that all kanams were redeemable and whoever invested his money in kanam lands well knew that such lands could be redeemed by the jenmi if he chose to pay the kanam amount. Mr. Krishnan Nayar who ought to have known better grasped this resolution with both hands. This shows clearly in whose favour Mr. Krishnan Nayar is legislating. There is only one possible and irresistible conclusion that this piece of legislation under the cloak of tenancy reform transfers the ownership of land from the jenmi who after all has a tradition of land-owning to that of the kanamdar who is a mere investor. Under the term kanamdar I am also speaking of the kuzhikanam tenant of North Malabar.

I do not include in the above category the cultivating kanamdar, for I feel he deserves occupancy right as much as any other cultivating tenant. I do not also include the case of homesteads as I am in favour of giving permanent rights of occupancy in such cases. It is only right that a man should own his home, and whereas in Malabar there is no such land as common house-site poramboke as obtains in the rest of the Presidency such a right becomes imperative.

Before I conclude this part of my argument I would like to say that I was surprised at the way Mr. Krishnan Nayar accepted the resolutions that have been now embodied in the Bill as clauses 8 and 9. I am one of those who believe in what the American constitution provides that there ought to be no *ex-post facto* legislation. I do not think that a case has been made out for such a drastic provision specially in the case of the kanamdar whom these sections will largely benefit. If it is the object of these sections to stay the hand of jenmis, I think this ought to have been done by a Stay of Proceedings Act rather than by a retrospective provision as is contained in the present Bill.

With regard to michavaram being fixed as fair rent here again an injustice has been done, because now the Committee has given up the sections with regard to renewal fees, it was for Mr. Krishnan Nayar to have

pointed out that in many cases michavarams were too low because the amount of interest that a janmi would get for the sum he received as renewal fee and the consideration of the interest on the kanam amount made him receive a very small amount as michavaram. Here again one can easily detect the object of Mr. Krishnan Nayar's legislation which is to exalt the intermediary landholder to the position of the jaumi.

With regard to provision in section 14 fixing one-third the net produce as rent when new lands are given to cultivation I am afraid the amount that will be given to the janmi is too little, especially in the cases of people who have bought jammam property at enormous prices, now that no compensation is provided for the loss of such valuable rights.

In the case of the cultivating tenants as I have said above I am in favour of legislation giving them occupancy rights. I think this must be done by the Government after a careful inquiry into the economic conditions obtaining in Malabar I hope when such legislation comes to be passed the Government will not allow freedom of alienation to such tenants as get rights of occupancy and so place the lands in the hands of middle men and money-lenders who will look to it from the point of view of investment and not from that of landholding and agricultural traditions. I do hope it will also be provided that if the tenant wishes to sell his occupancy right a right of pre-emption will be vested in the landholder or the janmi as he is the person who is interested in the land next to the tenant. I hope also in such legislation some method will be found, by which division of land into very small parcels will be effectively stopped, as this really prevents any radical improvement in agriculture.

I also hope that when such legislation comes to be passed there would be adequate compensation to the landholder, the value of whose property is sure to be depreciated by granting of occupancy rights to cultivators. Such compensation may be fixed in the Act itself. There ought to be also provision made in the Act itself for the starting of land mortgage or other co operative banks which would help the new occupancy tenant to pay the compensation that he would have to pay to the landlord under the Bill.

I have not taken the trouble to criticize the Bill clause by clause as I am entirely opposed to it.

In conclusion I would state that no case has been made out for the passing of a Bill as the one which has been adopted by the Select Committee, and the Bill amounts to nothing but confiscation of valuable property rights, which is sought to be done by a mere stroke of the pen without any consideration, and without adequate compensation for such a drastic step. This, I am afraid, augurs ill for the working of the Reforms in this Presidency.

30th November 1925. P. SUBBARAYAN.

XIV

Any legislation of the kind under consideration can be taken up only when (1) the administration of laws is in conflict with the custom of the country and (2) dominant political, economic or other factors warrant such interference. It is therefore obligatory on the part of the mover of this Bill and his supporters to prove either the one or show the other. That obligation is all the more great when it is attempted to undo what eminent statesmen and jurists of the first rank deliberately decided after careful study and investigation. I am distinctly of opinion that no case has been made out for this legislation and in adopting the revised Bill the Select Committee was actuated more by impulsive sentiments, I can hardly call democratic, than by considerations of fairness, equity and justice to either parties In so doing it has taken upon itself a serious responsibility which I am constrained to say it has little cared to realize.

2. *Custom of the country.*—It cannot but be conceded that the janmi is the absolute owner of the soil and that he has been exercising the right of redemption of his kanam lands. In my speech opposing the introduction of the Bill in August 1924, I have quoted all the early authorities in support of this and I do not propose to repeat them here. It is still persistently urged by the tenant advocates that the early European visitors and the host of British administrators were prejudiced by the janmis and that the law as outlined by the Proclamation of 1793 and administered by judicial officers, entirely recruited from the tenant class, was against the custom of the country. Sir Charles Turner has successfully met that theory in his learned minute which with the kind permission of the Hon'ble Law Member I have reprinted and made available for all the Honourable Members of the Council.

Sir T. Madhava Rao, the pioneer of tenancy legislation in Kerala, felt it necessary to record his dissent that he did not agree with his colleagues on the commission in holding that the jannis were not the absolute owners of the land. The Master Committee by a majority came to the conclusion that "it was untenable and that there was evidence to show that so long as a century ago the kanam had been a renewable and consequently a terminable tenure, while it was admitted by the exponents of the theory that it was impossible to produce proof that the tenant was at that period legally entitled to a fixed share of the produce." The Master Committee consisted of such eminent jurists as Sir T. Muthuswami Ayyar, Sir S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Sir T. Madhava Rao, Mr. Sheppard and others whose integrity and judgment were above cavil. If, against their findings, the author of the Bill still persists on old custom and past history it is up to him to produce evidence to substantiate his case. Obviously he could not do it and was content during the debates in the Council and the Committee with harping on old and exploded theories and empty assertions. On the other hand I was able to collect from the records of some janmi families a few documents which are sufficiently illuminating and conclusive of proof that the custom was the other way. Their genuineness cannot be questioned as most of them were exhibited as evidance in civil courts. The decrees extracted are all certified copies and, as desired by Mr. Krishnan Nayar, have been deposited with the Hon'ble Chairman of the Committee. I have printed them in original and in English and distributed among the members of the Committee. The first set of documents called 'the Emaks' are notices given by the vendor of janm lands to the kanamdars under him to intimate that he has sold away his lands and that they must either surrender them to the vendee on receipt of their kanam amount or attorn to him. The language employed in them is very clear and shows that kanams were treated only as mortgages and were redeemable. The set of surrender deeds also bear out this. Kanem deeds (Nos. 17 and 18) prior to the British occupation of the district are nothing more than ordinary mortgages with possession. If there was no provision for renewal or resumption, it was because the law as administered was clear—vide Decrees in the Select Documents. In the report of the Proceedings of the Committee in 1886 it is found that Sir T. Muthuswami Ayyar said "that while

sitting with Sir Charles Turner kanam documents of 1760 and 1780 had been produced before them which expressly provided for renewal and Sir Charles Turner in open court drew Mr. Sankaran Nair's attention thereto." Decree No. 586 of 1825 in the Calicut Munsif's Court is for redemption of a kanam land demised in 1824. It was decreed on the ground *that kanam tenants have no other remedy but to surrender the land when the jenmis demanded surrender*. The main ground for eviction in Suit No. 122 of 1840 on the file of the Palghat Munsif's Court was that "the plaintiffs were not willing to allow the defendant to retain possession of the said lands." It is apparent therefore that the Sudder Court in 1854 not only did not extinguish the ancient privileges of the kanamdars but in their zeal to safeguard tenants' interest went out of the way in ruling that the tenure was to last twelve years. Mr. Wigram, an authority on Malabar, said in the course of a finding reported in 6 Madras 140 at 143: "In ancient days, the kanam was simply a lease for three to six years, with a year's rental paid in advance and, at the end of the term fixed on, the rent was readjusted into what was practically a fixity of tenure at a low rent, and the practice sprang up of levying a second year's rental by way of fine or premium at the end of twelve years . . . . . he had only possession for two or three years from the date of his last renewal. The courts when called upon to decide between landlord and tenant at first introduced the rule that the tenant ought to have the option of making further advances, and finally settled the matter by holding that the tenant was entitled to twelve years' quiet enjoyment." Mr. Krishnan Nayar declares that it was not usual for jenmis to turn out tenants in those days and from 1792 till 1852 there had been no decrees for eviction by courts of law. I have been able to get decrees of more than 52 such suits for eviction and hundreds more are available from the records of old families. Yet it is on such argument as would hardly stand the test of scrutiny in an impartial inquiry that the other side bases the claim of ancient custom. It is entirely opposed to facts and should be brushed aside.

3. *Political and economic expediency.*—Sir T. Madhava Rao's commission said that "we fully recognise that before we interfere with the jenmi's right as declared by the court, it is incumbent on us to show some political

necessity for interference." What is the political necessity? It is not seriously suggested that the Mappilla outbreaks are the outcome of janmi oppression and their remedy lies in a measure of this kind, though the mover of the Bill and Sir K. Venkata Reddi would fain like to draw the inference from the burning of the sub-registry offices that it was directed against the jannis. The idea is far fetched Messrs. Innes, Thomas, Evans and Thorne, who have all put in many years of service in the district, would not entertain it for a moment. Mr. R. Sekhara Menon, a leading vakil and Municipal Chairman, Palghat, and an enthusiastic advocate of tenancy legislation, says: "In my humble opinion religious fanaticism is the root cause of an ordinary Mappilla outbreak and no Mappilla tenant with any large interest in landed properties takes part in it. I do not support tenancy legislation on this ground." It is an honest statement. The Master Committee reported "that the legislative recognition of an occupancy right in the tenants of Malabar was not justified either by historical considerations or in view of political necessity." That finding still holds good. In the words of Mr. Innes, once a staunch advocate of the Tenancy Bill, "if this principle (political necessity) still holds good, the case for legislation disappears. In short, if there is a case for legislation, it rests now on economic rather than political grounds." It is in the interests of the State and the community in general to safeguard the big landlords of the country. "The jannis of Malabar," says Mr. Innes, 'are a political force on the side of Government and personally, though I consider some curtailment of their rights and privileges essential, I deprecate any measure which might have the effect of destroying their power and influence." It is well known how readily and magnanimously the Zamorin Maharaja, Munkada and Kizhake Kovilagams rose to the occasion during the recent Mappilla outbreak and discharged their self-imposed traditional duty of giving shelter and food to thousands of refugees in their palaces for months together. A second-grade college and nearly a dozen high schools, besides innumerable elementary schools, are maintained by the jannis in relief of the burden of the State in this direction. To expatiate would seem vain. I ask is it wise statesmanship to impoverish a class of people with such good record? In the interests of public weal it would be suicidal. It is then said that the Improvement

Act of 1900 has not served the purpose for which it was enacted, that the number of arbitrary eviction suits are steadily on the increase and that a Bill of this kind is necessary to ease the situation. I cannot do better than refer to the G.O. No. 9, dated 2nd January 1914, on the subject. On a reference to the Honourable Judges of the Madras High Court on the operation of the Improvement Act of 1900 and also on the desirability of undertaking any further legislation, Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, who had taken up the cause of the tenants in Sir T Madhava Row's Commission and in the Master Committee and who was the most competent to advise the Government on the subject, gave his opinion in categorical language. He said : "As to conferring occupancy rights, things have altered considerably from 1880 when myself and others who shared my view pressed for it. Then the lands were held by men, no doubt called tenants, but who fully believed that so long as they fulfilled the customary obligations they would never be evicted and they were men who had been holding their lands for long periods of time. . . . . The only legislation that I am prepared to recommend is that no person should be turned out of his homestead by his landlord except where that is absolutely necessary for the landlord for the cultivation or enjoyment of his other lands in which case the tenant should receive liberal compensation." If there was any one else who could have spoken with equal weight on the subject it was the late Justice Mr. Sundara Ayyar, another eminent son of the soil. He said on the same reference that "the situation has become much more complicated than it was 30 years ago, as many persons have purchased jaanmi lands in the belief that it would be unfair to deprive them of that right except by expropriating them on payment of compensation." Earnest appeal is made by the mover of the Bill on the economic condition of the people and the salvation it promises to bring. I agree it is on the economic ground that the Bill must stand or fall. The radical alterations made by the Select Committee have altogether changed the economic perspective envisaged by the Bill as originally drafted. It will be made clear when the several sections of the revised Bill are dealt with. I have tried my best to show in my speeches in the Council and the Committee that there was hardly any economic justification even for the original Bill which, its author claimed, only aimed at legalising what has been the practice of the good jaanmis.

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It has been proved from the statistics published by Government that in Malabar agriculture is not deteriorating but is improving: land is not going out of cultivation but that the extent of cultivation is increasing; ryots are not impoverished but getting better. Nor did the Bill tend to improve the economic prosperity of the district. It only deprived the jenmis of their rights and made them over to tenants. The revised Bill is much more drastic, much more revolutionary and much more confiscatory and it is idle to try to find any justification from an economic point of view. I am convinced the consequences of this legislation are bound to be serious and disastrous.

The Select Committee.—In proposing that the Bill might be referred to the Select Committee Mr. Krishnan Nayar stated more than once in the Council that the unanimity of opinion with regard to giving occupancy right to the Varumpattamdar *per se* was sufficient ground for a reference. When the Hon'ble Law Member accepted the chairmanship of the Committee he insisted he must be given full liberty to include in the Bill matters that were indicated in his speech and Mr. Krishnan Nayar readily agreed to it. The idea was, in the opinion of the Council, that the principle of giving occupancy right had to be restricted and limited only to certain classes of tenants mentioned in the Bill and not applied to all. What have the Committee done? They have extended it to every conceivable class of tenants. The right of enhancing michavaram and rent has been restricted. Renewal fees and the customary dues have been abolished. The present rents are to be reduced by two-thirds when land has to be let out again after the passing of the Act. The jenmi has been reduced to the position of a mere rent-charger. No compensation has been provided for the rights extinguished or transferred from one class to another. And last, but not least, retrospective effect has been given. In doing all these, I must protest that the Committee has exceeded its powers and gone beyond the scope of its reference. I must also take exception to the procedure adopted by the Committee at its sittings. No doubt, at Ootacamund there was a kind of general discussion on the main principles involved in the Bill. The details were purposely left over to be dealt with after the settlement of the main principles. The sittings there came to an abrupt close. At the meeting on the 11th

September 1925, four months later, after some desultory discussion the tentative resolutions framed by the Advocate-General were all put to the vote one after another without any debate on them. There was an outcry of "vote, vote" and in less than half an hour the whole thing was over and the Committee practically finished its labours. The Committee arrogated to themselves the function of arbitrator, and played the rôle of dictators. Very generously it awarded what the suppliant had not dreamt of in his wildest dreams. Mr. Krishnan Nayar, too, entirely forgot himself the interests of his Bill and of his constituents and the pledges he had given at his election time for enlisting the support of some of his janmi friends. If he was the statesman that he is reputed to be, he would not have taken advantage of the ignorance of the Committee, but should have refused to accept those provisions which, I am sure, he thought and still thinks in his heart of hearts, are revolutionary. The janmi is after all an important element in the body politic of the district and certainly deserves more than the scant courtesy that the Committee meted out to him. I felt that no useful purpose would be served by continuing to be there to participate in its further deliberations and came out with my two friends who believed with me, by way of our humble protest. I owe it to the Council and my constituents whom I have the privilege to represent, to offer this explanation.

5. *Occupancy right.*—I have always said that in the interests of agriculture I have no objection to give to the actual cultivator a security of tenure in his holding by way of legislative protection. So long as he pays his dues regularly and satisfies the conditions imposed by law there is no need to disturb him. He has taken up the land for purposes of cultivation which I agree is a paramount national service, and whatever is good for carrying out that purpose efficiently he must be granted, reserving to the janmi all the legitimate and reasonable benefits of the ownership of his land. If this is the principle that is accepted the task of legislation becomes easy. The janmi must be given the freedom of determining, if he chooses to exercise it, every kind of intermediary tenures and to secure for himself the full benefit of his ownership without at the same time disturbing the actual cultivator whether he be a kanomdar or any other tenure holder. A measure of that kind I shall warmly welcome.

It was with that end in view that I placed before the Select Committee certain points regarding the conditions under which occupancy rights might be given to the cultivating Varumpattamdars when the question of giving them that privilege was decided upon. They were (1) Surrender for the bona fide cultivation of the landholder or members of his family; (2) Surrender of such portions of the lease as are required for improvements such as making single crop into double, irrigation and planting teak, coconuts, etc., in parambas; (3) Right to cut irrigation chal, footpaths, roads and ways into adjacent holdings; (4) Payment of munpattam or security for rent to cover one year's rent; (5) Right for working out laterite and other quarries; (6) Enhancement and reduction of rent under certain conditions—low rent to be increased; (7) Exclusion of buildings and pathayapuras included in the lease which belong to the landholder —his trees and their usufructs; (8) Holdings should not be divided into small fragments that would not maintain a small family; (9) Janmi's share of the value of teak, jack and other trees when they are cut; (10) Share of fugitive crops raised occasionally in parambas included in the lease; (11) Exclusion of homesteads belonging to others. I was told that all matters of detail might be deferred to a later stage after the main issues were disposed of when, however, they were lost by default.

It is the proposal to give occupancy right to the non-cultivators among whom there are the kanamdars, old and new, and the kuzhikanamdars that has met with universal objection and raised a storm of protest from the janmis. I have already referred in my speech to the position they occupy in the agricultural and economic activities of Malabar, and why they make such a tremendous agitation for legislative protection. No one has a good word to say about them. From Mr. Logan's report extracted in my speech it will be found he was strongly against giving them any help. Mr. Innes says in paragraph 60 of his report: "I am entirely opposed to tenancy legislation wholly or mainly in favour of the kanamdars. It is too late to follow the example of either Travancore or Cochin. The Travancore Durbar passed its Janmi and Kudiyan Regulation (mark the words) in order to secure the customary rights of the kanamdar, but those rights have long been destroyed in Malabar and there is no justification either political or economic for any attempt to restore them as they existed when we took over the country.

. . . The kanam has become far more a form of investment for professional men, for money-lenders and for the non-agricultural class generally. . . . . I am quite certain that we cannot confer occupancy rights on kanamdar wholesale without running a great risk of benefiting the middleman at the expense of the janmi. . . . . In Malabar the danger would be that we should be conferring occupancy rights in a class of middle men many of whom, looking only to profit and desirous only of gain, would regard their holdings merely as an investment, and who would have even less consideration for the cultivators than the jaomis, and I am entirely opposed to any legislation which might have this effect." That is a true description of the kanamdars and coming as it does from Mr. Innes I can safely commend it to those who wish to be enlightened. Mr. Thorne also says more or less the same in paragraph 20 of his report on the condition of tenants under the Zamorin's estate. It would be extremely interesting and disillusion many an enthusiastic tenant advocate if an enquiry was instituted in a few villages in every taluk in Malabar, to report on the total number of kanam holdings, how the kanamdars came into possession, what value they paid, what share of the profit they and the jaomi get, whether they themselves cultivate the land or have let it out to others and how long they have been in possession. It would be extremely difficult for any private agency to collect the necessary particulars and the Government themselves will have to undertake the task. The trouble will be more than repaid as an investigation of that kind alone can supply the necessary data for the solution of the various questions that arise in the consideration of this Bill. The Statement of Typical Kanams and the effect of the present legislation on them which I placed before the Committee and to which I shall have to make reference later on gives one a fair idea of the situation. An enactment that helps an investor to enjoy in perpetuity an annual income of Rs. 1,362 on an investment of Rs. 3,784 (vide No. 12 in Typical Kanams as altered in accordance with the decisions of the Select Committee) is certainly an alluring prospect. But it has to be borne in mind that by so doing the janmi is robbed of Rs. 42,712. A detailed examination of this aspect of the Bill is made in paragraph 7 infra. "No sentiment need be wasted on his attachment to the soil" and I must entirely rule out the proposal to give any legislative protection to the non-cultivator.

The case of the old kanamdars who have for generations been in uninterrupted possession and have built their tarawad houses in their holdings and formed hallowed associations and traditions is quite a different one. They do deserve sympathy if they are turned out of their holdings for no fault of theirs. But it has to be said that the old kanamdar also "renewing his engagement every 12 years has been aware on the occasion of all recent renewals that he entered into a contract determinable at the option of the janmi on the expiry of 12 years." I am therefore prepared to give him only the option of purchasing the janmi's rights when he is either asked to quit or is unable to take out a renewal on the conditions offered by the janmi. The consideration for such purchases might be either in cash if he can afford it, or in the form of equated rentals by which the value of janmi's interest will be appraised by deducting the kanam and value of improvements due to the tenant from the market value of the land and dividing the rent in proportion to his share and making it a charge on the land. That is the only fair and equitable way that can be devised to solve the problem without being unjust or hard to either party.

6. Having expressed my views on the principle of giving occupancy right to the various classes of tenants I shall now proceed to examine the provisions of the revised Bill.

Preamble.—The preamble is, to say the least, vague. The object of the Bill is not only to define, and declare the law relating to landlord and tenant in Malabar but also to give kanamdars and other tenants a privilege they have not been enjoying hitherto, viz., permanent rights of occupancy, and restrict the quantum of rents and michavarams due to the janmi It must be expressly stated what is sought to be done.

Section 1.—I am of opinion that the Wynad taluk and Attapadi must be exempted from the operation of this Bill. Conditions there are altogether different. There the population is sparse and there are large areas of Government lands available for occupation. Most of the holdings are tea and coffee which are held on terms of special contract. If restrictions are imposed, the janmis are likely to let the lands run into waste.

Section 2.—It is advisable to define the terms 'Nominal kanam', 'Net produce', 'Government revenue' and

'Verumpattamdar', as otherwise it would lead to misapprehension and consequent troubles.

Section 3.—It is not clear. Large forest lands and extensive waste parambas are now included in the kanam demises along with paddy lands. More often than not it is done to maintain the jenmis' title and to prevent the neighbouring owners, from making inroads into them. My own Puthukad estate, which is held under my uncle, consists of 35 acres of paddy land and 350 acres of forest land. Dharmoth Panikkar has a large forest belonging to the Raja of Walluvanad included in his demise of paddy lands. Kelu Kurup in Kalladicode holds about 20 square miles of unsurveyed forest lands and mountains along with extensive paddy lands under one and the same demise. If the Committee is satisfied that such waste lands are to be excluded, there ought to be a provision to enable the jenmi to resume or liberate them from a consolidated demise. Forest lands having kanams are often leased on special terms of contract for rubber and tea estates. It is therefore better to widen the scope of the section and make the meaning clearer.

Section 4.—The Committee thought that kanams in North Malabar are large sums received as loans and the holdings themselves are treated more or less as usufructuary mortgages and so decided to exclude those tenures there. If nominal kanams and large kanams are to be differentiated and protection is sought to be given only in favour of the former class, I cannot understand why that principle should not be extended to South Malabar as well. Large kanams are not a peculiarity of North Malabar. There are thousands of such cases in the south also. The kanams under poor jenmis are invariably large and in certain cases include what are known as puthukanams. In my recent investigations, I was surprised to find that large kanams do occur even among rich and well-to-do jenmis. The kanams in the Palghat Raja's family are comparatively very large. So also Ekanath Kaymal's and Kenath Achan's. I found Kizhake Kovilagam, the richest jenmi in Malabar, had raised a kanam of Rs. 14,000 on a holding. Kariakar's land held under Kallu Nambudiripad in Chirayu has a burden of more than Rs. 15,000 in kanam. Kattilamittath Nambudiri's land demised to Thachangot family in Mannarghat has a kanam of Rs. 18,000. They hold another kanam of Rs. 12,000 under Pathayakara

Nambudripad. I can give many instances from memory of large kanams varying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 20,000. Most of the Moosad families in Ernad have raised enormous sums as kanams on their lands. The section has therefore to be amended to bring within its scope the large kanams of the south also.

Section 5.—Obviously, it is intended to protect the small janmi. On account of the social laws peculiar to Malabar, the average number of members of a janmi tarawad is not less than 60 and the life they lead is by no means enviable. Even if all the ten acres are held on simple lease without any encumbrance, it is hardly sufficient for their bare subsistence. The lands in certain parts of the district are notoriously poor in their yield and if the object aimed at is to afford relief to poor janmi families, the limit must be raised to 100 acres. The late Mr. Krishnan Menon, the father of the tenant expert member and an experienced judicial officer, provided in section 4 of his draft Bill—vide Appendix 13, page 106, Malabar Land Tenure—"that this restriction shall not extend to janmis whose jannam property, inclusive of ulu parambas (dry lands periodically cultivated) and kadu (forest lands), shall not exceed 100 acres" Mr. Krishnan Menon intimately knew the condition of the poor janmis and was the most competent to speak on their behalf.

If once it is conceded that ten acres are sufficient to maintain a janmi family who has rightly or wrongly notions of great traditions, and a status (false I admit) to keep, does it not follow that for the maintenance of an ordinary Kudiyan's family even less is sufficient? If so, the operation of the Act should be restricted to kanamdars holding in all ten acres and less. There is no necessity to fatten the big kanamdar at the expense of the janmi. The Palghat Karnakars, Puthiyakovilagam, Pakaravur Nambadri, Kalladi Moidutty, to name a few—I hope I will not be misunderstood by my friends in mentioning their names—are all wealthy people owning extensive kanam lands bringing in every year not less than Rs. 25,000. Do they stand in need of, or care for any legislative protection? Better make the Bill a poor man's affair.

Section 7.—I have already said I do not approve of a legislation to benefit the non-cultivators. If, however, the legislature thinks—I hope it will not—that they also

might be given occupancy right, I would request that as stated in paragraph 5 supra only old kanamdars who have been in long possession might be helped. It will then be necessary to decide what period of continued and uninterrupted possession should be the guiding factor to enable one to get it. In the draft Bill prepared by the Master Committee in 1886, the period laid down was 60 years. In Madhava Rao's commission it was 30 years. Mr. Innes thought 40 years was necessary. Cochin and Travancore Regulations fix 30 years and 25 years respectively. Mr. Krishnan Nayar himself wanted help only to those kanams created prior to 1864—vide his notes given to the Select Committee at Ootacamund. My own opinion is that kanamdars put in possession before 1853, may fairly be treated as old kanamdars for our purpose. I would insist either they or their tarawad descendants must have been in uninterrupted possession to be entitled to this privilege. I will not extend it to their assignees. While advocating protection for the old kanamdars, if the practice of evicting them is proved to be common (of which he was convinced), Mr. Thorne was against giving it to those who came by way of assignment from such kanamdars—vide paragraph 19 of his opinion. In the 13 assignment deeds referred to in my Statement of Typical Kanams which have been deposited with the Hon'ble Chairman of the Select Committee it would be seen clearly stated that the assignor had received only the kanam amount and the value of his improvements to which alone he was entitled. That and the mesne profits to be accrued before the expiration of the demise are generally the basis in calculating the market value of a kanam holding. In no instance can the value paid be found to exceed six years' purchase, unless the kanam and value of improvements are heavy. Many an assignee have come by their holdings without payment of full purchase value by using coercive influence on the kanamdar. Document No. 12 is an old assignment executed before the Proceedings of the Sudder Court when kanams did not enure for twelve years and so the consideration in it was only the kanam and nothing more. The transactions are transfers of well-known and recognized rights and the assignee can have no claim to occupancy rights or anything more than what they bargained and paid for. I will also restrict that privilege to the natives of Kerala who alone have a claim to the ancient customs and privileges of the land, if

any. Recent settlers and emigrants from the East Coast and other places have captured 60 per cent of the kanams in Palghat and Walluvanad taluks. They have come by their lands more often than not through questionable means and may very well be trusted to take care of themselves. If the Bill aimed at conferring occupancy rights only on Nayars and other indigenous Malayalis, I would probably sacrifice anything and accept it. Mr. Krishnan Nayar is doing a distinct disservice to the community to which he belongs by depriving them of their privileges and making the Kongans or outsiders the lords of the soil in Malabar. The Travancore Regulation makes a racial difference between Malayali and non-Malayali Brahmans and I do not see why something of that kind cannot be done here also.

The proviso to this section is a glaring instance of the chief characteristic feature of this Bill which penalises the good janmi and lets off scot free, those that were oppressive and rack renting. I heartily congratulate the latter class on their escape.

Sections 8 *and* 9.—These are the unkindest cuts of the Bill. If the janmis are to be hanged why call them names? How did those who were responsible for the introduction of this clause know that after the agitation began in 1920 the janmis have become more anxious and eager to redeem their lands and instituted more eviction suits? Were the statistics called for and the Committee satisfied it was so? Absolutely nothing of the kind. It was nothing but another instance of the many plausible assertions on which this unhappy measure was conceived and shaped by the Select Committee. On the other hand, if my information is reliable, every janmi has been finding it hard even to get on after 1920 on account of one calamity or other, the Mappilla outbreak, drought and floods each following in close succession. Where was then the money to come from to deposit in Court? If he borrowed the lender would insist on getting the land demised to him. With the wolf at his door it could not be possible for him to think of the morrow or look ahead. I am sure the number of executions of ejectment decrees are bound to be very much less after 1921 than before It has to be said also that the three years' retrospective period will in effect extend the period very much. I know an instance of execution in 1923, of a decree in an ejectment suit

which was filed nearly sixteen years ago Eight years is the normal period for a case to go through its three stages. Surely there is no justification for a sweeping provision like this. Further, complications and difficulties are bound to arise in the working of it. Suppose the janmi has altogether alienated his interests in favour of a third party after redemption, what will be the effect? A janmi in poor circumstances in Walluvanad recently redeemed his kanam lands fetching 800 paras of paddy paying Rs. 1,200 to the kanamdar for his kanam and improvements. After taking possession he sold his janmam right to another for nearly Rs. 18,000 If the Bill becomes law the old kanamdar can get back his land on depositing in Court Rs. 1,200 which he had received at the time of his surrender. The author of the Bill has given short shrift to the new purchaser who is made to lose Rs. 16,800 for no fault of his. There must be any number of such alienations in the district. It is a pity Mr. Krishnan Nayar in his enthusiasm for the cause he has espoused failed to reckon with these troubles and hardships.

Section 10.—I am against this. If the actual cultivator has to be protected it does not matter when and where he is let in as a cultivating tenant. It is no use restricting a broad principle in its application and make it halting. There is a provision enabling the janmi to resume any land if he wants to cultivate it himself. If he cannot do it at any time and seeks the help of another, the incoming tenant must be given all the privileges which his class get and be protected from rack renting and arbitrary eviction. The accident of the janmi cultivating his own land on the date of the passing of the Act or some time prior there to does not invest him with any new right which he did not already possess as a full proprietor. The provision ought to go.

Section 12.—It is but proper that when the tenure undergoes such radical alterations there should be a new and fair adjustment of rent. 'Fixity of Tenure', the Rosborough Committee says, "without fair rent is an absurdity." Though the Select Committee accepted this principle they were groping in the dark while called on to give a decision on this point. There were no data of any kind placed before them; nor were they inclined to call for any and find out in what proportion of the produce the

present rent, michavaram and the Government revenues worked out. It has to be borne in mind that at the time of granting a demise both the contracting parties are fully aware of the rent and the letting value of the land demised. In many cases it is mentioned in the document itself. Certain people fix the share of the janmi calling it janmapattam which is generally 60 per cent of the rent and leave the balance called cherulabham to the benefit of the kanamdar. Liberal provision is allowed for the interest of the kanam and the Government revenue out of the janmi's share and the rest measured to him as michavaram or purapad. The richer the janmi, the more liberal the provisions set apart. In the statement of my typical kanams the rate of michavaram is quite nominal although mention is made of the verumpattam in the respective documents. It is varying and becomes arbitrary if any definite test is applied. This nominal sum is always made up in the shape of renewal fees at the time of renewal every 12 years and thus a fair distribution of rent is maintained. That is why the michavarams of ethanis and others, who have only a life interest in the estate and are therefore anxious to get more in the shape of renewal fees to enrich their wife and children, remains stationary at this low rate and are seldom revised. The michavarams of other janmis are comparatively larger. Whatever rent a land was capable of fetching at the time of the demise is solely the janmi's and he must be entitled, if he chooses to do so, to raise the michavaram to that limit, less the interest on his kanam and the Government revenue. I do not care how it is paid. It must be left entirely to the contracting parties. If the janmi is anxious to get more in the shape of renewal fees let him, by all means, leave a wider margin of profit for the kanamdar. If he wants to increase his annual rent-roll let him do so. The incidence of the Government assessment is notoriously low in Malabar and there is no meaning in laying down the revenue as the standard to regulate the enhancement of a janmi's michavaram. There need be no difference in this respect between a cultivating and non-cultivating kanamdar as both stand in the same relation to the janmi. In the absence of the renewal, the limit must be the verumpattam or the full letting value and nothing short of it. If, however, the Council restores it, the janmipattam less the interest on the kanam and revenue, must be fixed as the maximum to which the michavaram could be raised.

This is the practice followed by the Cochin Darbar in respect of their Devaswom lands in Malabar—vide No. 32 Select Documents. Section 30 (2) of the Cochin Regulation enables the janmi to raise the michavarams of low rate to the level of current pattams prevailing for similar lands in the same locality. The draft Bill prepared by the Master Committee provides in section 7 to have "regard in fixing a customary rent to (1) the letting value of the land, (2) the rent payable under the contract, (3) the amount of renewal fee payable". The late Mr. K. R. Krishna Menon also provided in sections 8 and 9 of his draft Bill "to readjust by ascertaining the rent of naighbouring lands and other just means". These suggestions should have given the Committee sufficient guidance in deciding what michavaram and rent could be imposed on a holding. But nobody cared to take the trouble While laying down a common principle in the whole district for fixing the rate of michavaram it is essential also to standardize the rate of interest for the kanam amount. In ancient times each nadu had its own rate of interest. I have seen documents providing interests varying from 10 to 30 per cent in kind. The value of paddy is now more or less uniform and investments on land are considered to be the safest and become the order of the day. The benefit of the revision of interest also must be given to the janmi.

Section 14.—Having fixed one-third of the net produce as the michavaram payable by a non-cultivating kanamdar to his janmi the Committee evidently wanted to be fair also to the actual cultivator under him. What the effect of this proposal would be, it is not for me to say. But I am glad it is there. It shows more than anything else what little care the Committee has bestowed upon a problem of such vital importance to the welfare of three millions of people. It also demonstrates more than anything else that "the fate of Malabar cannot be left to a body which is irremediably incapacitated from accurate knowledge of the facts and from forming sound conclusions from them". I also foresee the moment this section is put to the vote and declared carried in the Council Mr. Krishnan Nayar quietly getting up in his place and asking the leave of the House to withdraw his Bill!

Sections 16 *and* 17.—These are provisions of the Estates Land Act incorporated into this Bill. It is a blunder to treat conditions in Malabar in terms of that

Act. While the Estates Land Act contemplated only to codify the rights and privileges which the ryots under the zamindars were enjoying for a long time the Bill under consideration aims at restricting and extinguishing certain customary rights of the jannis and transferring them to the tenants. Local conditions also are not the same. There is no michavaram or rent in Malabar payable in money where staple food-crops are raised. The provision does not help to raise the rents of holdings that grow pepper, coconuts and arecanuts, betel and other produces that are not staple food-crops The janmi does not spend any money in improving the land let out to the tenants. Increase of the productive powers of the land by fluvial action is not so common in Malabar as to be seriously considered. The ground covered under the three sub-sections are never suitable to Malabar and will never operate.

Section 19.—It is supernumerary if there are no renewals. No more new kanams will be created if the Bill passes into law.

Section 24.—The janmi must be given the right of veto on an objectionable tenant. Section 12 of Sir T. Madhava Row's draft Bill provides that "no instrument of transfer shall be valid unless the janmi has given previous consent to or has subsequently ratified, the transaction in writing". It ought to be one of the basic principle of every tenancy legislation to provide restrictions on the tenants' right to sublet or sell his holding. Otherwise the land will easily pass off from the hands of those people for whose protection the legislation is made. In the case of partial assignments the janmi's ratification is indispensable. There are different kinds of lands, good, bad and indifferent and old and new lands brought under cultivation by the tenant to which he is entitled to get full compensation at the time of eviction, all held under one and the same demise and judicious care ought to be bestowed in splitting up such holdings. The apportionment of kanam, rent or michavaram ought to be fair and proportionate to the yield of the lands divided lest it should work to the prejudice and ruin of the janmi. I have known many such instances of partial assignments which have practically expropriated the janmi. I would also provide against the fragmentization of lands into small pieces that would not maintain a small family.

Social conditions in the district also do not permit of full freedom to be conferred on the tenants. A Muppilla or depressed class man will not be allowed to occupy a land in front of or near a temple or Nambudri's house or kovilagam. It is too early in the day to trample down social customs and sentiments. The section requires considerable alterations to restrict its scope.

Sections 27 *and* 28.—The Committee has restricted the scope of this section by deleting sub-section (*d*) of section 8 of the original draft Bill. I do not know if a vote of the Committee on this specific subject was taken. If not the Sub-Committee who were responsible for re-drafting the Bill were not justified in dropping it altogether. Under the circumstances it would not be possible for a janmi to raise a loan on his lands for a necessity. If the kanamdar or mortgagee who is already in possession of the holding will not give a loan or additional kanam and he cannot be displaced, what is the remedy open to him? Cochin and Travancore Regulations make the necessary provisions for such cases. Sub-clause (*d*) must be restored. When the janmi wants to make use of a holding or portion of it for any other purpose than the one for which it was originally leased he must be entitled to get back his land. It is also necessary to provide for surrender whenever the janmi wants to sell his janmam. It is only a security of tenure in his holding that is given to a kanamdar and not the proprietary rights which are still vested in the janmi. The inherent rights of the janmi cannot be extinguished without giving him sufficient compensation which the Bill does not provide for. Therefore if the janmi's circumstances force him to the necessity of selling his janmam rights he must not be made to lose anything on account of this legislation. The kanamdar may be given the right of pre-emption and if he does not care to close in with the janmi's terms he must be made to surrender the lands

Section 29.—From the report on the working of Act I of 1900 which was published in G.O. No. 9, dated 2nd January 1914, it is seen that in certain cases it operates to the prejudice of the janmi. The committee should have made suitable provisions to meet these defects so far as the principles adopted in this Bill go. Probably the remedy lies in amending Act I of 1900 itself and therefore such considerations may be left out here.

Section 32.—I would like that statutory provisions are made in the Bill itself in regard to the Summary Procedure to be adopted for the recovery of rents, etc., instead of asking the Local Government to frame the necessary rules for that purpose. It is a serious matter and the legislature itself should undertake the responsibility of doing it. Cochin and Travancore Regulations contain the necessary provisions and it is a pity that the Committee did not give the subject the consideration that it deserved at their hands.

Confiscation.—It will be seen from my criticism on the various sections of the Bill, in what directions and to what extent the rights of the janmi has been interfered with. Most of the modern kanams have not originated on the basis of any business transaction from the janmi's point of view. In other words, no regard is paid to the interests of the janmi in fixing up the michavaram of a holding. Very often, it is to a dependent, the nearest relation in one's own branch, wife and children or a vakil who has been of some service that a kanam land is given. It is done by way of help and advancement. Agents under big estates like those of the Zamorin, Natuvil Madhom, etc., are known to have got possession of large number of such kanam holdings. From the very nature of these transactions it could be seen that there was no motive to bargain for the maximum benefit to the janmi. On the other hand the motive is to secure the maximum benefit to the kanamdar. Indeed, in many cases, the terms might even be detrimental to the estate. So long as the old michavaram is not reduced, the demise cannot be questioned by an anandaravan in a Court of Law and it is legally presumed fair. If a demise is given to a relation, the janmi often foregoes the renewal fee also. I paid my uncle hardly anything besides the old kanam and value of improvements due to the outgoing tenant to get a demise from which I get annually a net profit of about Rs. 1,400. I am paying only a michavaram of Rs. 30. Number 31 in the Select Documents is a demise in favour of the karnavan's children for which no consideration worth the name was paid. The demisees get more than an annual net profit of Rs. 2,000 out of the estate while the janmi is paid only 25 paras of paddy. I should be loth to import these personal matters into a criticism of this kind if they did not show more than anything else that it would be dangerous to treat the present

michavarams and other things as fair when the relationship between the janmi and the kanamdar under him undergoes such radical alterations. Look at my statement of typical kanams and see the ridiculously low rate of michavarams and their proportion to the net profit derived by the kanamdar in each. In item No. 5 the kanamdar's net profit in a year is Rs. 225 while the janmi gets only close on two paras of paddy or something equivalent to Rs. 1-8-0. I ask in all humility how the Committee's decision of fixing the michavaram at twice the Government revenue and one-third the net profit can be considered fair in any of these cases. For what earthly purpose or reason is the janmi deprived of his right to raise his michavaram to the level of the net profits of the holding, viz., Rs. 225. It was only during the pendency of the demise that he undertook with the kanamdar to receive and be satisfied with Rs. 1-8-0. At the end of the demise when the relationship between the parties ceases, and new circumstances arise it must be open to the janmi to seek the maximum benefit of his property.

If the annual michavaram due to the janmi was light and nominal and the proportion of the net profit was more in favour of the kanamdar it certainly used to be made up by way of the renewal fee once in twelve years. The renewal fee is as much an essential part of the kanam tenure as the kanam amount and the michavaram. Where there is no renewal fee, full rent will be insisted on by the janmi as renewal fee is nothing but an advance payment of rent. It began with the very inception of the system. Jacob Canter Visscher who visited the Malabar Coast in the first half of the 18th century speaks of it in connection with our land system. Messrs. Warden, Farmer, Thackeray and all other early British administrators have borne testimony to the prevalence of the custom. Mr. Logan, Sir T. Madhava Rao's Commission, Mr. K. R. Krishna Menon, the Master Committee, and Mr. Innes, all those who had advocated tenancy legislation in Malabar did not for a moment think of doing away with it. Mr. Dance in his Melcharth Bill proposed to maintain it. The Travancore and Cochin Regulations have both made provisions for the payment and collection of renewal fees. Mr. Krishnan Nayar also thought it necessary and made provisions in the Bill. He was only anxious to prevent the levy of exhorbitant fees and regulate the rates. Each janmi has his own rate of renewal fees. Certain people

impose a fixed sum per acre; others demand a fixed share of the net income of the holding; while there are others who levy a certain percentage of the kanam besides some customary dues. It is the renewal fee that is the main source of income to many a janmi. To take my own family, we have 2,290 kanam holdings. If an average fee of Rs. 150 is realized from each holding which is never high, considering there are holdings ranging from ½ acre to 100 acres of cultivable land, we must be getting an average annual income of more than Rs. 28,000. There are 235 janmis according to the Voters' list who pay an assessment of Rs. 1,500 and more. There are thousands of smaller janmis besides The aggregate income of the janmis in the shape of renewal fees in a year will be enormous. The Select Committee has condemned the renewal fee altogether and there are to be no more renewals in Malabar. It might as well have abolished the michavaram also and recognized only the kanamdar and the State. Such a measure would at least have the merit of being honestly Bolshevic.

It is said by the advocates of the tenancy legislation that reasonable grounds for eviction and the raising of michavaram have been provided for in the Bill to safeguard the janmi's interest and that the opposition to the Bill is nothing but sentimental. It may seem convincing to those who are not acquainted with the incidents of the system. They forget the disastrous effect of the disability to redeem the kanam. In No. 8 of my Typical kanams, the janmi can, if he is minded to do so, redeem the land on paying the kanamdar Rs. 300 (because it contains no improvement) and get a net profit of Rs 420 a year, more than ten times the present income. Similarly in No. 6 on paying the kanamdar Rs. 97-13-0 the janmi can easily raise his income from Rs. 10 to Rs. 150. In the demise under No. 31 of Select Documents there is only a nominal kanam of Rs. 142-13-9 and the compensation value of a small building to be given to the tenant to enable the janmi to increase his purappad from Rs. 30 to Rs. 2,000 by redemption. It is this right of the janmi to redeem and come into his own that the Bill deliberately deprives him of. If his condition was once very prosperous and he did not care to raise the michavaram then, there is no justice in asking him to be content with that for ever. People who have recently purchased janmom properties

form a different class. It will be seen from the Administration Report of the Registration Department that the aggregate value of the lands that have changed hands, excluding gifts, etc., during 1922, 1923 and 1924 in Malabar is more than three crores of rupees This has been going on for years. Those who have purchased janmam lands have done so on the distinct understanding that they would be in a position to redeem the kanams and would have paid the value of their lands on that basis. I have myself recently purchased janmam lands that are now in the possession of kanamdars who have to be redeemed before I can get any fair return for the Rs. 32,000 I have paid. Is there any justification in preventing these new janmis from exercising their legitimate rights by subverting all on a sudden the law under which they purchased their properties and making them lose heavily? I am not competent to say anything more than that it is very very hard and that any legislature or Government who cares for the stability and welfare of the community under its care should seriously think of its responsibility before launching on a measure of this kind.

I have said elsewhere that the value of the jenmis' right in land will be considerably reduced the moment the Bill passes into law. My statement of typical kanams was prepared with a view to show the effect of this legislation on the value of janmam and kanam lands. It has now to be revised in the light of the decisions of the Select Committee regarding the fixing of michavaram as provided in chapter III of the revised Bill. The janmi wants to sell his property or it is acquired by the Government for a public purpose. At present the market value of a janmam land is about 25 years' purchase. Out of this the kanamdar who holds the land under him is entitled to his kanam and the value of his improvements. It is more or less on the same basis of calculation that lands are acquired by Government for public purposes. The additional benefit of 15 per cent for compulsory acquisition also goes to the janmi. After the passing of this Act which reduces the janmi to the position of a rent-charger he can claim only the capitalized value of his michavaram. The difference would be enormous. I have already shown it in my Statement of Typical Kanams I have taken three or four items in it and worked out the figures according to the provisions of the revised Bill. These are non-cultivating kanamdars, and their michavarams have

been raised to one-third of the pattam or rent. Here is the statement.

Number.	Value of janmi's share in land acquisition.		
	Before legislation.	After legislation.	Difference or loss.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
4	4,082 2 8	844	3,138 2 8
8	13,160 0 8	3,231	1,024 8 8
11	28,536 11 6	5,313	23,223 11 6
19	56,518 13 6	13,804	42,712 13 6

The difference will be shared between the kanamdar and his tenant. In the case of lands held by cultivating kanamdars, the janmi stands to lose more. This is only in respect of 4 out of 2,290 kanam holdings under my family. The magnitude of the confiscation can hardly be realized until every one of them is carefully analysed. How many janmis are there in Malabar and what would be the aggregate value of the loss that this legislation gratuitously inflicts upon the whole janmi community?

There is yet another point to which I am afraid the author of the Bill and the Committee have not paid sufficient attention. Almost every kanam holding contains some parambas besides the paddy lands. They are classified as occupied dry and unoccupied dry in the Settlement Register. An unoccupied dry land is brought under occupied dry and permanently assessed if any kind of fugitive crop is raised continuously for three years on it. The michavaram of a holding is fixed mainly for the cultivated land in it and the janmi hardly gets even a pepper corn rent for the paramba. If the extent of paramba is in proportion to the paddy land under a holding and a reasonable rent is also fixed for it, it is something. There are several demises in my family which contain 50 to 60 acres of parambas and the most we get for them is a few dangalis of gingelly oil as purappad. According to the Malabar District Gazetteer there are 213,000 acres of occupied dry and 1,193,000 acres of unoccupied dry land in the low land taluks. The forest and mountains are not surveyed and are not included in it. These 1,406,000 acres represent only those that may be used for periodical cultivation or for any other purpose. They have got a market value of their own. Three-fourths of these may be taken to be in the possession of tenants

either with paddy lands or garden lands or separately. If any crop is raised on them, the jannmi does not get any share thereof. If they are not fit for any fugitive cultivation, they must be eminently suited for planting teak, jack, tamarind, palmyra, cocoanut or any other useful and valuable trees. With 120 inches of rainfall in a year if they remain waste it is the indolence of the tenant that is accountable for it. In a sweep, and without any consideration, the jannmi is expropriated and the tenant is made the owner. If an acre is worth Rs. 250, and that is quite moderate, the aggregate value of the loss inflicted on the jannmis will be above the colossal sum of 26 crores of rupees. Can spoliation go further?

8. *Compensation for the jannmis.*—I have tried to show some of the most important aspects of the confiscatory character of the Bill, in that it (1) restricts the raising of rents and michavarams, (2) abolishes renewals and renewal fee, (3) prohibits redemption, (4) reduces the jannmam value of the land, and (5) involuntarily extinguishes the proprietary rights of jannmis in perumbas. Bentham has laid down for all times: "a removal which is not an exchange—that is to say without an equivalent even if it results in advantage to the State is a mere act of injustice, an exertion of power without the alleviations necessary to reconcile it with the principle of utility." Bentham's Theory of Legislation, Volume I, page 195. It is therefore easy to understand why, when there were proposals for tenancy legislation in Malabar, many responsible administrators and jurists like Mr. Ballard and Sir Charles Turner, etc., advocated payment of compensation to the jannmi to the extent his proprietary rights are taken away from him. Even so late as 1917, after which conditions in the district have not changed, the Revenue Board in passing orders on Mr. Jones' proposal reported "The only equitable method of giving occupancy rights to the Malabar tenants would be to buy the jannmis' interests in the occupancy right at its full market price." The Government agreed with the Board and dropped the matter. In sending his opinion to the Government on the Bill under consideration, Mr. Thorne, the Collector of the district and one who has served in the district for a long time, emphatically said: "But in the absence of any recognition of a right on the part of the 'landlords' to compensation for their losses, I consider it unnecessary to examine the Bill more particularly. This is the crux of

the situation. If it turns out that Mr. Krishnan Nayar and his supporters are prepared to admit the principle of compensation, there is a basis for discussion. But until that is done I hold that the Government would be entirely unjustified in countenancing the Bill at all." I agree with Mr. Thorne and must raise my voice of protest against any proposal for tenancy legislation which does not provide for compensation to the janmis. If the legislature is satisfied with this measure in spite of all these considerations and in utter disregard of janmi's rights and interests, it may proceed with it. I am conscious that the elementary principles of political economy, which Mill and Nicholson once propounded, and are now universally accepted, have been sought to be ignored in the ebb of modern so called democratic ideas. But it is up to those who like me represent vested interests and have themselves enormous interests at stake, to outline the extent of the inroads made into our domains and render help to those engaged in the task of legislation to solve as satisfactorily and fairly as possible the many complicated questions that arise before them. If this minute, defective as it is in many respects, helps them to do it I consider my duty discharged.

28*th November* 1925. K. PRABHAKARAN.

XV

Some of the terms require to be more clearly defined.

1. *Chapter II.*—The Bill should, I think, cover all classes of landholdings and all classes of holders of lands, cultivating and non-cultivating, provided the various grades and scales of interests in land are genuine as well as old. So that fixity and permanency of tenures becomes a feature of the district land system from the highest overlord to the lowest cultivator all knit together like the layers of stones of a pyramid.

2. Assuming that the distinction between cultivating and non-cultivating tenants is to be observed, the enhancement under clause 12, proviso 2, should, I think, be calculated on the basis of the *assessment*, as in the first proviso, in order to prevent the likely litigation for fixing the 'net produce'. The real distinction ought to be between paddy and garden lands, so that in the case of the latter the enhancement in the first instance should not exceed one year's assessment without being doubled.

3. The enhancements in chapters III and IV should be distinguished, the former being by way of compensation and it should be provided that the first should be made within a fixed period after the Act comes into operation. Further I would suggest that the later enhancement or decrease should keep pace with the Government revenue assessment, the changes in which are due to the grounds mentioned in clauses 16 and 17 (among others).

4. Sub-clause (a) of clause 27 as to eviction should be omitted, giving as it does too much power to landlords capable of abuse and likely to be abused frequently with little capacity on the tenants to protect themselves against abuse.

5. The rules under clause 82, as all legislation under rule-making power, should be subject to the consent of the Legislative Council.

I reserve my liberty to submit amendments accordingly.

27*th November* 1925. J. A. SALDANHA.

XVI

I believe the main principle which prompted the author of this Bill, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar, is that legislative recognition ought to be made of the rights of persons who were generally believed to have rights in lands in spite of judicial decisions negativing such rights. I do not for a moment think that the object of the measure is a general amelioration or improvement of the condition of the tenantry and labouring classes, however desirable it may be; for that is a problem affecting the whole province, and I am not aware of any cogent reasons why Malabar should be singled out for peculiar treatment. Any general consideration of the equitable distribution of the goods of the earth between the landholder, the labouring cultivator and the intermediate holders will therefore be out of place, and the Bill has only to be considered from this view point.

2. Kanams have been held to be defeasible tenures in the middle of the last century, and this view has been adopted in the legislative measures dealing with compensation for tenants' improvements However, granting this view to be wrong, there is absolutely no reason why demises entered into with full consciousness of the binding nature of such view, however wrong it may be, should

have occupancy right engrafted by this enactment Logically, demises subsequent to 1860 cannot have occupancy right, allowing a period of 7 or 8 years for permeation of the defeasible view. But, as a compromise, I am in favour of allowing a further period of 30 years, and I would limit occupancy right to kanamdars under demises prior to 1890 and assignees under them

3 I am not in favour of making any distinction between cultivating kanamdars and non-cultivating kanamdars, especially as cultivator includes persons cultivating by hired labour. I am for the deletion of the proviso to clause 7.

4. I can see no justification whatever for granting occupancy rights to verumpattamdars and I recommend that the provisions relating thereto be omitted and the Bill amended accordingly. If, however, verumpattamdars are to have occupancy rights, I do not see why non-cultivating verumpattamdars should be denied that right. Having reference to the definitions of kanam and tenant, it is doubtful if a sub-kanamdar will get occupancy right under clause 6.

5. As regards retrospective right contemplated in clause 8, it should be limited to cases where undue influence or coercion is made out and clause 9 should be limited to cases where the tenant is actually in possession on the date of the passing of this Act.

6. The provisions of chapter III are arbitrary, and I am afraid there will be justice neither to the landlord nor to the kanamdar as it is notorious that the kanam varies from almost zero in many cases up to almost the market value of the land in many other cases. I shall further demonstrate the position by reference to the janmi, non-cultivating kanamdar and verumpattam tenant. A reference to the statement at the end of the report of Messrs. Evans and Innes will show that the verumpattam in many cases very much exceeds one-third of the net produce and the Government revenue, and supposing a janmi or non-cultivating kanamdar has the misfortune to eject a tenant under the provisions of this Bill or the tenant surrenders and a new lease has to be granted, the rent shall not exceed one third of the net produce and the Government revenue. This is not fair either to the janmi or the kanamdar. There are cases in which the kanamdar may have to be out of pocket for the misfortune of

being one, for instance case No. 2 at page 67 in the statement. The kanamdar pays Rs. 65 to the janmi, Rs. 9 Government revenue and the kanam amount being Rs. 350 at 12 per cent the interest comes to Rs. 42 and on the whole the kanamdar pays Rs. 116 per year and receives from the verumpattamdar Rs 120 and there is a small margin of Rs. 4. Suppose a new verumpattam has to be granted, the net produce being Rs. 140 the rent shall not exceed one-third of Rs 140 or Rs. 47 roughly and the revenue Rs. 9 or Rs. 56 on the whole. Thus the kanamdar will have to receive Rs. 56 and pay Rs. 116 a year for eternity; and in this calculation I have not taken into account at all the value of the improvements he might have made during the last 60 years, which will leave the kanamdar in a much worse plight. And under this beneficent measure which is intended to protect the kanamdar he cannot escape this catastrophe except at the risk of losing the kanam amount and the value of the improvements. See clause 26. Case No. 13 is another such instance.

7. It was the idea that the cultivating kanamdar should be more favoured than the non-cultivating kanamdar and the provisos in clause 12 were drafted on that basis I am afraid this may not be the effect in the actual working. The effect of the provisos is that a cultivating kanamdar shall pay a michavaram of twice the revenue and he must be deemed to pay the interest in the kanam also; that is he pays on the whole thrice the revenue plus the interest on the kanam. A non-cultivating kanamdar pays a maximum of one-third of the net produce inclusive of every thing. To carry out the intentions of the Select Committee one-third net produce must be more than thrice the revenue plus kanam interest. Reference to cases 12 and 13 again will show that it is the other way, interest being charged at 12 per cent per annum, and thus the non-cultivator is preferred to the cultivator, a situation which is quite against the wishes of the Committee. I shall not dilate pointing out other anomalies.

8. A close perusal of the statement will reveal that the provisions as to enhancement are illusory and there cannot be any except perhaps in 4 or 5 per cent of kanams in the district. Kanams are now renewed once in 12 years on payment of a renewal fee and to deprive the

janmi of this periodic payment and his full ownership of the soil in return for nothing, I trust, has not been consciously contemplated by the author of the Bill or any of the members of the Select Committee. I would therefore suggest deletion of the second and third paragraphs in clause 12 and clause 14 and substitution of a renewal fee once in 12 years, which may be 25 per cent of the kanam amount or one year's verumpattam rent whichever may be greater.

9. The powers of eviction given by clause 27 render the rights conferred very precarious and will work great hardship especially in case of purchasers for value as sales are allowed by clause 24. Any janmi may evict a kanamdar, as for purposes of bona fide cultivation by himself, cultivate it for three years and then transfer by any kind of demise, and thus defeat old occupancy rights and create new ones. Of course the janmi will have proper consideration for it.

I am afraid this measure as it is will only create unnecessary unrest and dislocation in the district without conferring any substantial benefit.

28*th November* 1925. S. MUTHIAH.

XVII

If economic contentment and social well-being are the aims and objects of Legislation, the Select Committee on the Malabar Tenancy Bill has contributed in a plentiful measure to upset the economic and social equilibrium in Malabar. It is difficult to find anywhere in India another measure that is calculated to be nearly so confiscatory in nature, revolutionary in character, or unsound in principle. One large section of the people in Malabar is deprived of its vested interests without being paid anything in the shape of compensation. The hitherto prosperous landholders of Malabar are threatened with destruction by the confiscatory provisions of this measure. In this connexion I may quote the opinion of V. A. Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retired), the distinguished Historian of India, who observes "the clearest example of absolute private property in land apparently closely resembling the English Free-hold is to be found in Malabar." According to Abbe Dubois, author of Hindu manners, Customs, etc., "Malabar is the only province in India where proprietary right has been preserved intact until the present day."

The present Bill is an attempt to take away this long-existing proprietary right. It is the law of every civilized country that before a man is deprived of a rupee worth of property, he is paid a rupee for it. Even in India under the Land Acquisition Act, if any land is to be acquired by the State for a public purpose, the owner is paid its present value with a solatium. But under the provisions of this Bill and according to the recommendations of the Select Committee a private individual for his personal benefit is given a far greater right and privilege to acquire land than is to this day enjoyed by the State on behalf of the general public, violating thereby one of the fundamental principles of law and legislation. Not only is the landholder not allowed to redeem his land, he is also deprived, unlike in the adjoining States of Cochin and Travancore in the matter of the same tenure of land, of his right of receiving renewal fee. To make matters worse, as if to put a coping stone on this supreme act of legislative blunder, the Act when it passes into law, is to have retrospective effect in all cases of eviction since the 1st January 1923. One moment's reflection will convince anyone how futile, if not productive of mischief, leading to a plentiful crop of litigation, this provision is. Since 1st January 1923, there might have been a new tenant let into the land every year. In cases like that, which of the evicted tenant should get the relief contemplated by the Bill is left unsettled by the Bill.

Again, paragraph 6 of the Select Committee's report, if anything, is unworkable, if not absurd. No doubt the janmi is intended to be benefited under this provision. But in the generality of cases it is illusory, and to my mind it is certain that it will prove a most disastrous measure to the welfare and prosperity of the landed classes in Malabar. And in a tripartite arrangement where there are a janmi, a kanamdar and a verumpatramdar, and the kanamdar has invested all the kanam amount and the cost of improvements, the janmi claims as the michavaram twice the Government assessment, but the verumpattamdar gives the kanamdar a third of the net produce out of which the interest on the kanam and the michavaram and the Government assessment have to be paid. Any one acquainted with the actual state of affairs in Malabar can prove by the aid of facts and figures that the day is not far off when the kanamdar will start a

deafening cry to be defended against his present-day friends and protectors in the Madras Legislative Council.

As against all this, while certain provisions of the Estates Land Act are incorporated into the Bill, the salutary provisions thereof calculated to avoid long and costly litigations for recovery of rent are left out. Nowhere else in the world is now seen the agency of the middlemen in the holding of land and its cultivation but in Malabar. A landlord and a tenant are the usual order. If the tenant is entitled to relief, every tenant in the Presidency is entitled to it and any Bill to relieve the peasantry should apply to the whole Province and not to a portion of Malabar district alone.

Another weakness in the Bill is the exclusion of kanams in North Malabar. It is a common knowledge that kanam, its incidents and practice, is the same in North Malabar as in South Malabar. The Courts administer the same rules of law and procedure. Why then should the legislature draw an invidious distinction and penalize the landholders of South Malabar exempting their class up North?

At best, this is a private Bill by interested persons. The best thing will be for the Government to inquire into the matter fully and bring a measure calculated to give relief to the actual cultivators to the exclusion of middlemen and money-lenders, making provision to pay anyone deprived of any right, big or small, proportionately to his loss. That way lies fairplay, equity and justice. Everything else is subversive of law and order, likely to undermine the foundations of the social and economic structure in Malabar.

I am, therefore, opposed to the present Bill, root and branch.

V. MADHAVA RAJA.

28*th November* 1925.

XVIII

I regret that I cannot subscribe to some of the fundamental clauses in the Bill as finally revised by the Select Committee. I shall very briefly indicate what they are.

1. The provision in chapter II, so far as they relate to kanamdars, cannot be supported by any consideration of

justice or expediency. I am opposed to the grant of occupancy rights to the kanamdar on the following main grounds:—

(*a*) It is admitted by all parties that ever since at least the publication of the proceedings of the Sudder Court, dated 15th February 1854, the kanam has been treated by the people of Malabar as a terminable tenure. Both the janmi and the kanamdar created rights under specific registered instruments on the understanding that the janmi had the right of redemption or renewal at his option. So, the right of redemption has become at the present time a very valued constituent of the bundle of rights known as 'janm right'. To take away that right without any adequate compensation it seems to me, is neither fair nor just. A fair rent would be no compensation, for rent is only a return for the use and occupation of the landlord's property by a tenant. Compensation is claimed by the janmi firstly on the ground that a long-cherished right—whether it originated rightfully or wrongfully does not matter now—is being taken away. Secondly he claims it on the ground that the deprivation of the right of redemption or re-entry would cause the fall of market value of janm right. This economic result would naturally follow if a valued right is withdrawn from the 'janm-title'. Compensation is therefore claimed on the ground of the depreciation of the market value of janm if the Bill is passed into law. It appears to me that, even assuming that public grounds exist in favour of the legislation proposed, the janmi can fairly and legitimately ask for compensation for the deprivation of his rights. But since the Bill affords no such compensation, I have come to the conclusion it would be inequitable to grant occupancy in favour of the kanamdar unless he is prepared to pay for that right. It seems to me that the only just procedure would be to allow occupancy only in favour of those who would *purchase* that right. In other words I am opposed to the grant of that right as a *gift* of the legislature at the expense of the janmi. This view of the matter has the support of all writers on Political Economy, like Mill and Nicholson; and I find from the opinions on the Bill published by the Government that Mr Ballard in 1883; Mr. Justice Sundara Ayyar in 1911; and Mr. Justice Jackson, Mr. N. Macmichael, Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, Mr. E. F. Thomas, the Board of Revenue, the late Diwans of Cochin and Travancore and several Indian gentlemen are

all agreed that compensation should be payable in the case of the proposed legislation. I must also emphasize the fact that the Bill might have a dangerously ruinous character in the case of all modern purchasers and investors for cash. Properties worth several crores of rupees must have passed hands since 1853, and I fear those purchasers would be exposed to losses.

(*b*) Another serious objection to the grant of occupancy to kanamdars seems to me to be that the janmi would thereby be statutorily compelled to pay interest on the kanams for ever, though he may be ready to pay off the kanams borrowed by him formerly. Even in South Malabar where individual kanam amounts are said to be nominal, the aggregate of the kanams becomes a very large amount so far as the janmi is concerned. For example if all the kanams held by numerous tenants under the janmi called the Kizakka Kovilagam (a branch of the Zamorin's family and perhaps the second biggest janmi in the Malabar district) be added up, they amount to three lakhs and a half, and I further understand that this janmi is paying annually at present an interest to the various tenants amounting to fifty-six thousand rupees. I understand that similar conditions prevail even as regards the wealthiest Nambudiri janmi in the district also. It certainly seems to me to be opposed to all sound principles of legislation to say that the janmi should or ever be compelled to pay on the kanam amount, without giving him an opportunity to pay off the kanam.

(*c*) I look with disfavour on any proposal to give occupancy to the non-cultivating kanamdar. Admittedly he is a middleman. I see no reason why he should be perpetuated. Mr. Logan observed as early as 1881 that the kanamdar does not contribute to the wealth of the State. As Mr. Thorne (page 26 of the opinions) has recently pointed even if all the kanamdars disappear from the district, the lands "would be cultivated by the same classes (in most cases by the same individuals as before, and the output of paddy would not fall by a grain. The prosperity of the cultivating classes would not suffer at all".

(*d*) It appears from the past history of the legislative attempts at tenancy legislation for Malabar that most of the authorities were against the proposal to give unqualified occupancy rights to kanamdars. Mr. Logan

in 1882, Sir Charles Turner in 1885, Mr. Master's Committee in 1886 and Sir C Sankaran Nayar in 1911 and Mr. Evans in 1916 were totally opposed to any such measure. Sir T. Madhava Rao's Commission proposed to protect kanamdars of 30 years' standing at that time, and Sir Charles Jones gave a grudging support to kanamdars of 40 years' standing in 1915, and Mr. Krishnan Nayar himself proposed in his first Bill to give occupancy only to kanamdars of 25 years' standing in 1922. It appears that nobody till now ever suggested to give occupancy to all kanamdars indiscriminately.

2. *Renewal fee.*—I am opposed to the abolition of what is known as the renewal fee as the Select Committee has proposed. The renewal fee is the customary fee payable by a tenant to his landlord in renewal of his demise. This seems to be a time-honoured incident of the tenures themselves. It is remarkable that nobody has demanded its abolition till now. Mr. Krishnan Nayar in his draft Bill recognized its validity and existence—vide clauses 7, 11, 21 and 26 of his Bill. Section 26 of the Cochin Tenancy Regulation and sections 13, 16 and 17 of the Janmi Kudiyan Regulation of Travancore show that the system of renewal fees exist throughout the West Coast. After all, the fee or premium for a lease is not a peculiarity in Malabar; it exists throughout India—vide section 105 of the Transfer of Property Act.

I have no doubt that the abolition of the renewal fee would be a sudden and even a calamitous blow to the janmi. It would dislocate all family budgets and family settlements. People from the earliest time in the district have regulated their lives and habits on the expectation of this income. The temples and religious endowments would also be seriously handicapped. I understand that the income under this head from the Zamorin's estate alone would be about Rs. 50,000 a year; and other janmis would suffer proportionately. Since nobody intends merely to spite the janmi, it is not necessary to abolish the renewal fee when no advocate of the tenant class has asked for it.

3. *Additional Kanams.*—I am opposed to the deletion of clause (*d*) of section 3 of Mr. Krishnan Nayar's Bill. That clause provided that the landlord could evict the kanam tenant if he refuses to pay additional kanam not exceeding twelve times the rent. The result of the deletion

would be that it would be impossible for any Malabar landlord to raise money on the security of his property even to meet his most pressing necessities. What the Transfer of Property Act has allowed to every landed proprietor in British India, viz, to raise loans by way of usufructuary mortgage, is totally denied to the proprietor in Malabar. Ownership in immovable property is rendered useless and valueless Sections 14 and 23 of the Travancore Regulation and section 23 (*z*) of the Cochin Tenancy Regulation allowed eviction in such cases. Mr. Krishnan Nayar seems to have followed Cochin Regulation on this point. I see no sufficient reason why we should make a departure on this point, by omitting that clause. The principle seems to be clear. When you give a statutory right of occupancy to the kanamdar against the will of the landlord, the former should have a corresponding obligation to meet the monetary needs, within due limits, of the landowner who is debarred from raising money elsewhere.

4. *Michavaram or rent.*—The provisions in chapters III and IV are unsatisfactory. The limit of twice of revenue, it seems to me, is too low specially when we remember we are taking away valuable rights from the janmi. I find from Mr. Evans' note in 1915 that "for the Presidency as a whole it is shown that in wet land without wells the average rent is five times the assessment; and it is to be remembered that theoretically in Malabar the assessment is two-fifths the net, and not half as in other districts" (paragraph 10 of his note). I think therefore the limit of twice the revenue is not fair to the landowners of Malabar. And there can be no doubt considerable number of persons who have invested earnings in janm property would be very hard hit by the provision. The clauses dealing with the enhancement of michavaram once in twenty years seem to be more illusory than real. In particular the provisions in these two chapters would work serious inconvenience and hardship in crowded municipal areas where assessment is revised frequently. Nor does any sufficient reasons appear why we should change the time-honoured period of twelve years for agricultural leases and their adjustment as now current in Malabar into twenty years This is an innovation not supported by any reason. Again when the janmi owns all the cocoanut trees or other fruit trees, and he has but recently for temporary reasons let the property to a tenant, it would be manifestly unjust to say that he need be paid

only one-third the income or twice the revenue. Every man should be guaranteed the income from his toils or his property and confiscation of the income from jenmis' trees and properties in favour of a casual occupant or squatterer seem a proposition which I cannot accept.

5. *Kuzhikanam tenants.*—Mr. Krishnan Nayar and those who fully support him are agreed that the kanams of North Malabar should be excluded from the Bill. The question arises whether the sub-tenants holding under such kanamdars should have occupancy rights. The final draft of the Bill gives them rights of permanency. Both on grounds of expediency and principle I am opposed to this course. If the North Malabar kanamdar can be redeemed, surely all subsidiary interests created by him should also cease. Nobody can create rights higher or more secure than what he himself possesses. Would it be expedient or safe to foist a tenant on the landlord? The jenmi had no hand in creating the sub-tenancy, and the kanamdar on redemption should restore the lands to the jenmi free of all encumbrances. It seems extremely anomalous and opposed to all sense of fair play to legislate that the outgoing kanamdar can enforce the legacy of a sub tenancy on an unwilling jenmi.

6. *Standard measure.*—No sufficient attention seems to have been given to a clause in Chapter VI of the revised Bill which provides that "notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, in all cases where michavaram or rent is payable in kind, the measure shall be the standard measure recognized by the Government." I certainly agree with the author of the Bill that the standardization of measures is highly desirable. But this clause hardly seems to be the proper way to set about it. In the first place the clause seems very obscure. In the second place if it means that, irrespective of the contracts already entered into between parties, future payment of rent need be only according to Government standard measure, I can hardly support it since it would be a most unwarrantable inroad to the domain of existing free contracts. Thirdly, if it means that for example, if a tenant had paid 100 paras of paddy already according to the Perintalmannavaram para he need pay only 100 Macleod para (which is the standard recognized by the Government) we cannot conceive of a more spoliatory piece of legislation, 100 Perintalmanna para is now equivalent to 150 Macleod para and therefore

there would be an automatic fall of 50 per cent in the income of the janmi. No doubt grain measures in Malabar are bewildering as the Gazetteer says (page 262) but the desire for standardization should not cause ruin. Therefore I would propose that the above clause should be made clear by enacting that where michavaram or rent is payable in kind, instead of local measures, their commutad equivalent in Macleod measures should be payable

7. *Retrospective character.*—I strongly object to the legislation being given any retrospective character. The Bill is undoubtedly of a drastic character. Some of its provisions in the absence of compensation are said to be confiscatory. Complicated rights in property have been created during the last two years. Numerous eviction decrees have been executed and innocent strangers for good value might have acquired new rights. It is therefore opposed to all sound canons of legislation that new laws relating to immovable properties should be given retrospective effect. It would hardly be proper to efface rights and liabilities created since 1928. Divesting of rights already vested would create more heart-burning and discontent than the contentment and peace that would be created by making the legislation retrospective.

O. M. NARAYANAN NAMBOODIRIPAD.

28*th November* 1925.

XIX

The Malabar Tenancy Bill is revolutionary in character inasmuch as it practically deprives the janmis of their time-honoured and vested interests. The Bill as introduced by Mr. Krishnan Nayar was objectionable in many ways and the Bill as revised by the Select Committee is far more objectionable. The tenants of Malabar would have been mightily pleased and would have considered it a triumph if the Bill as introduced by Mr. Krishnan Nayar with even certain modifications favourable to the janmi had been passed. Such being the case, there is absolutely no justification for further modifying the Bill to the prejudice of the janmi. Permanent occupancy right is conferred by the Bill upon all kanam, verumpattam and kudikanam tenants with a few exceptions. The janmis' right to renewal fees is absolutely taken away, and the janmi is not

to be compensated for the loss of his valuable rights. It will be conceded on all hands that a jenmi is the absolute proprietor and owner of the fee-simple in the land where the land is not in the holding of a kanam tenant. As a matter of ancient history, it is argued that the kanamdar was a co-proprietor with the jenmi. Historical evidence does not support this conclusion. For upwards of a century, the jenmi has been recognized as absolute owner of the land and the kanamdar has all along been treated as an anomalous mortgagee, the kanam being understood to be a redeemable tenure. The period of limitation applicable to the redemption of a kanam is the same as that applicable to an ordinary mortgage. Where the kanam amount secured is Rs. 100 or upwards, the kanam can be effected only by a registered instrument signed by the jenmi and attested by at least two witnesses; section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act has been held applicable to kanams. Similarly section 60 of the Transfer of Property Act which confers a right of redemption on the mortgagor has been held applicable to kanams which are anomalous mortgages. For purposes of court fees in redemption suits, the kanam has been held to be a mortgage. It has also been held that a kanam deed has to be stamped as a mortgage deed. In all sales of jenm land the vendee bargains for the absolute proprietary right and pays its market value. In all assignments of kanams, the transferee bargains for a redeemable mortgage interest and pays its value only. In all land acquisition cases, the compensation money is apportioned between the jenm and the kanamdar treating the former as the owner of fee-simple and the latter as a mere mortgagee. In all kanam demises and renewals of kanams the document evidences in terms only a redeemable mortgage and affirms the proprietary right of the jenmi. The Government acquired extensive jenm lands by escheat most of which was held on kanam by tenants. In subsequently disposing of those lands, the Government realized the jenm value as owner of such lands. Thus the jenmis, kanamdars, their assignees, the Government and all concerned have accepted the jenmi as owner of the fee-simple and the kanamdar as owner of a redeemable mortgage. There have been innumerable purchases of jenm lands, thousands of evictions of kanam tenants, numerous assignments of kanam rights and countless number of kanam demises and renewals, all on the footing and the only footing that the

jenmi is the sole and absolute proprietor of the land, and the kanam only a mere mortgage liable to be redeemed.

Mr. Krishnan Nayar's Bill as originally introduced while depriving the jenmi of his equity of redemption, left his right to renewal fee intact. The Bill, as revised, has deprived him of the renewal-fee also, and what is left to him now is a bare right to collect michavaram or rent which is liable to enhancement on certain exceptional grounds once in 20 years. It seems to me that no occasion is likely to arise to claim the benefit of those sections, the said provision is absolutely illusory, and even if it is struck out, the jenmis will have no grievance whatever.

It is necessary to explain the nature of a kanam. A sum of money or paddy is deposited with the landlord, the jenmi, on which the tenant, the kanamdar, is entitled to interest; the rent payable to the landlord, kanapattam will not be more than half of the net produce after deducting cost of seed and cultivation. The tenant is to be left in undisturbed possession for 12 years and is entitled to value of the improvements effected by him when evicted from the land. On the expiry of the term, when a renewal is granted, the tenant has to pay an avakasam or renewal fee.

"The renewal fee known as pothozhuthu payable under the deed, is intended as an equivalent for the tenant's profit named cherulabham which he has derived from the land. The amount of it and the frequency of its renewal seem to depend upon the quality of the soil and the quantity of cherulabham which has been enjoyed by the tenant. The latter is generally ascertained by the competition of neighbours who offer better terms, to proprietors" —vide Moore's Malabar Law, page 164. The kanapattam being 50 per cent of the real rent, is a favourable rent and the kanamdar, after deducting the interest on the kanam amount and Government revenue, pays the balance by way of michavaram and enjoys the other half of the rent for a period of 12 years. It is in consideration of the right of the kanamdar to enjoy half of the rent in addition to the interest on the kanam amount that an avakasam is taken by way of premium or renewal fee; thus the renewal fee is only a portion of the rent which the kanamdar is made to pay to the jenmi. It is not an unlawful exaction and is no penalty. At present the jenmi is the owner of the equity of redemption and is entitled to evict the kanam

tenant on the expiry of the term. He has got the right to fix the renewal fee and demand it. He has got a right to receive michavaram and to enhance the same at each renewal. These rights represent the jannis' interest in the land as owner of the fee-simple. The Bill, as revised, has deprived the janmi of all these rights except the bare right to present michavaram, without giving him any compensation whatsoever. This is confiscation, pure and simple. No civilized Government can deprive its subjects of their vested rights without adequate compensation. If there is any pressing political or economic necessity, it may do so on payment of reasonable compensation. The jannis are a remarkably loyal body and are a political force, and to deprive them of their vested rights is a political danger. By this legislation, the kanamdars become practically the jannis and the aristocrats of the land are reduced to beggary. By making the kanam irredeemable, the Bill introduces a clog on redemption which offends against the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act. The Local Legislature is not empowered to repeal any portion of the Transfer of Property Act without the special sanction of the Governor-General. It does not appear that such sanction has been obtained. The Bill is therefore *ultra vires*.

The Bill, as it now stands, is very simple and could be made much simpler by simply enacting that the kanam is irredeemable, and that the janmi is entitled to his present michavaram. One or two new provisions have been introduced by the Select Committee into the Bill which are unwarranted. I mean sections 8 and 9 of the Bill. There are no valid grounds for making the Bill retrospective. Lands from which tenants have been evicted would ordinarily have been demised or let to third parties. The result is an unwarranted interference with the rights of third parties which have come into existence after the eviction. It has further the effect of depriving the new tenant of the permanent right of occupancy which he gets under the prior sections and makes the janmi liable for damages to the new tenant. These provisions will lead to hopeless confusion and litigation.

It is difficult to see on what principle non-cultivating verumpattamdar is not given a permanent right while a non-cultivating kanamdar is given the said right. Either both of them should be given permanent right or

neither should be given. There is greater reason for giving permanent rights to the non-cultivating verumpattamdar than to the non-cultivating kanamdar. The kanamdar has to pay only the michavaram which is a small amount while the verumpattamdar has to pay a much higher rent. The cultivating verumpattamdar in Malabar is generally a pauper, and it is the non-cultivating verumpattamdar who can safely be looked to for regular payment of rent.

Melkanamdars are entitled to no consideration and the giving of permanent rights to them is opposed to all principles. Section 14 which fixes the rent payable by a verumpattam tenant whose tenancy commences after the passing of the Act will be unworkable in practice. Suppose a verumpattamdar who has a permanent right becomes a defaulter and his holding has to be sold for realizing the rent. The purchaser will have to pay the full rent to the landlord, while if he is not an actual cultivator and has to let the land to another will realize only one-third of the rent. So no person other than one who can actually cultivate the land is likely to buy the holding, and the actual cultivator being poor cannot afford to buy. Even if he buys the purchase money will not be enough to pay off the arrears. If the janmi or kanamdar as landlord purchases the holding, there will be a merger, the old lease is extinguished, and for a fresh lease he can get only one-third of the rent. So the janmi loses his old arrears and loses also his old rent. This section, if retained, is likely to work much hardship to the landlord who will find it difficult, if not impossible, to collect the rent or to bring the tenant's right to sale through court.

In my opinion the consideration of the Bill has been approached by several members of the Select Committee from an altogether wrong standpoint. It was evident that many of them were not familiar with the state of affairs in Malabar. But as they were familiar with the Estate Land Act as applied to zamindaris and zamindari ryots they began to apply the provisions of the Estates Land Act to the janmis and the kanamdars and verumpattamdars. A janmi is in no sense a zamindar. His position is exactly that of a mirasidar in the East Coast except in one or two minor respects. Not only has there been no permanent settlement in Malabar but the settlement in Malabar was exactly on the same lines as a

ryotwari settlement on the East Coast. The revenue is liable to be enhanced at the end of 30 years as in the East Coast. If it is borne in mind that a janmi is almost exactly in the same position as a mirasidar in the East Coast it will be clear that there is only as much necessity and reason for legislation in Malabar as in the East Coast. Unless and until persons who take the responsibility of legislation are fully acquainted with the real state of things they will not be in a position to do justice. The lands in Malabar have been made the subject of an experiment and it is no wonder that the result is by no means satisfactory and the Bill in its revised form is not acceptable to many.

T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR.

30*th November* 1925.

XX

The Select Committee would have done well to have heard evidence before deliberating on and settling the provisions of the Bill but unfortunately it was decided at the first meeting that no evidence should be taken. The inevitable result has been that the Committee which contained many members not acquainted with Malabar and its peculiar conditions has been influenced by the analogy of the tenure of the East Coast and the ideas derived from the Estates Land Act and by their notions of what is just and proper without much reference to the conditions of Malabar or any clear conception of how the provisions of the Bill will affect or alter the actual conditions in Malabar.

Those who complained of the Malabar Tenancy Bill as it was introduced in the Legislative Council as confiscatory in character will have greater cause for complaint against the Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee.

The creation of occupancy rights in those who hold terminable tenures or interests is pro tanto the subtraction of something valuable from the present owners full and plenary rights. If however the subtraction is of something remote and problematical, of something which might become valuable at some future time but involves no tangible loss in the immediate present, the deprivation is so imperceptible that the owner might be inclined or easily persuaded to submit to it. This is the reason why the representatives of the janmi in the Select Committee

readily expressed their willingness to give occupancy rights to the cultivating tenants subject to a just settlement of their claim to rents. If the jenmi evicted one tenant, he will have to let the land to another from whom ordinarily he can recover no more rent. The right to evict one tenant and induct another is not in itself a right of great value and the jenmi therefore readily agrees to the same tenant continuing in occupation so long as his claim to what he considers a proper rent is recognized and secured.

In the case of verumpattamdars the present rents have been secured to the jenmi and that must be acceptable to him. What in other cases would have been acceptable to the jenmi representatives we have no means of knowing as they were not present throughout the deliberations of the committee. The provisions in regard to rents in clauses 12 to 14 might lead to the incongruous result of an intermediate holder paying more to his landlord and recovering less from his tenants—a result which shows that the clauses require careful reconsideration.

The jenmi strongly objected to occupancy right being conferred on kanamdars as such. They were willing that the cultivating kanamdars should have occupancy rights on the same terms as the verumpattam tenants. This proposal does not seem to me unjust or unreasonable. It was said by those who represented the kanamdars in the committee that a large majority of the kanamdars were cultivators. If this is true, a large majority of kanamdars will obtain occupancy rights. If occupancy right is conferred only on the cultivating kanamdars and on the ground of their being actual cultivators, there is no reason to place kanamdars and verumpattamdars on different footings.

Kanamdars as such are entitled to no special treatment. As early as 1852 it was settled that the kanamdar had only a redeemable tenure and no permanent right in the lands in his possession. No kanams created after this date can, with any show of justice, claim to be put on a higher footing than redeemable mortgages. When the old kanams were transferred subsequent to this date, the transferees accepted them as redeemable mortgages and can have no just claim to a larger interest than that which they purchased. The descendants of the old kanamdars may have a case for recognition as holders of larger rights.

Even that depends on the very debatable assertion that the kanamdar was originally a permanent tenureholder subsequently deprived of his rights by the British Tribunals ignorant of Malabar tenures and their intricacies. It will serve no useful purpose to go into that question now. If the question were merely one of antiquarian interest unconnected with any present day problems, dispassionate and impartial judgment and unanimity of conclusion may be possible though even then improbable. But where the question relates to a legislative measure actually before the Council, dispassionate and impartial judgment is impossible and differences of opinion are inevitable. Each one is likely to arrive at just that conclusion which falls in with his own personal prejudices and predilections. I do not propose to express any opinion on the matter. But I consider it right to add that if I were more clearly convinced of the tenability of the contentions in favour of the kanamdar than I am, I should not on that ground alone agree to deprive those who have been so long in enjoyment of rights secured to them under judicial decisions of any part of their rights. Many present holders may be purchasers of property on the faith of these unquestioned judicial decisions. It is doubly unjustifiable that those who became owners of absolute interest on the faith of judicial decisions should be deprived of their rights to enrich persons who purchased only redeemable interests in accordance with those very decisions.

If non-cultivating kanamdars are given occupancy rights, non-cultivating verumpattamdars ought also to have occupancy rights. These latter in many cases and particularly where they are lessees under Kovilagams and Rojas have a much longer connexion with their lands and a much greater claim to occupancy rights than the kanamdars.

The Select Committee has gone further and given retrospective operation to the provision in the Act as to occupancy right. It has thrust these newly created rights on persons who had given up their rights by private bilateral transactions willingly entered into by them. If the kanamdar had become a mortgagee by choice, the Act, according to the Select Committee, is to reconvert him into a kanamdar and confer on him the rights which this Act proposes to confer on kanamdars.

If a kanamdar had been evicted after the 1st of January 1923, he is to be given a right of re-entry as one who had acquired the rights of a kanamdar under the Act. When the right of occupancy is admittedly a new statutory creation, it is too much to make the Act retrospective in its operation. If since eviction new rights have been created in favour of third parties, how this provision is intended to be worked in regard to them is not stated in the Act. It is worthy of note that the Bill did not contain any provision for retrospective operation. The provision for such operation came at the last stage of the deliberations of the Select Committee and even then it was not made by the author of the Bill.

Under the Act the jenmi is to receive no compensation for the loss of his rights. I am not aware of any case where the owner is deprived of admittedly existing rights and nothing like compensation is provided. There has been a suggestion that as some compensation to the jenmi for the loss of right involved in the creation of occupancy right, a payment of 2½ times the fair annual rent should be made to him on the analogy of the provisions of the Estates Land Act in regard to non-occupancy ryots. But neither the original Bill nor the Bill as it emerges from the Select Committee has attempted to provide even such a nominal compensation.

While thus substantial rights are taken away from the jenmi without compensation he is not left in the enjoyment of even the rights which he has had so far without so much as an objection by anybody. The renewal fee which is really a substantial portion of the rent payable by immemorial usage and which the original Bill secured to him has been taken away by the Select Committee. By the abolition of this renewal fee alone the Zamorin's Estate which under the management of the Court of Wards charges an equitable and modest fee loses something like Rs. 60,000 and there are others which will lose I am told in tens of thousands of rupees.

Since the Select Committee decided the question of permanent occupancy in favour of kanamdars, it has been mentioned to me that the jenmi should at least be permitted to pay off the kanam amount and claim the full janmapattam payable for the lands. This certainly is a fair claim and must be allowed.

Certain customary rights were conceded to exist and the original Bill secured these to the janmi by a specific provision that they were unaffected by it. That clause has now been removed from the Bill. While all necessary safeguards may be devised to secure the tenants against any unjust or oppressive exercise of the janmi's social power legal rights must be secured to him. Customary legal rights should not be abolished lest under the cover of such rights claims not falling under the category of legal rights be made by him.

The provision that the Act shall not apply to the kanams in North Malabar with the explanation that nominal kanams shall not be deemed to be kanams will be a source of doubt and litigation and it will be better to have a definite provision for distinguishing between transactions to which the Act is to apply and those to which it is not to apply.

T. R. V. SASTRI,
Advocate-General.

30th November 1926.

C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR
(subject to a minute of dissent).

XXI

1. Every one who knows something of land tenure of Malabar has expressed that the land tenures of North and South Malabar differ from each other fundamentally. The Select Committee has accepted that the kanam of North Malabar is very different from that of South Malabar and has exempted it from the Bill. Other than this very few distinctions have been made between the tenures of North and South Malabar in the Bill. But that there are similar vital differences in other tenures of North Malabar and South Malabar will be seen if only we go a little deeper into the question of North Malabar land tenures. The present Bill is more or less based on conditions obtaining in South Malabar. Therefore I am of opinion that North Malabar, viz., the taluks of Chirakkal, Kottayam, Kurumbranad and Wynad be dealt with separately and for the present those portions be excluded from the application of the Bill.

2. If North Malabar is not to be excluded from the present Bill the following factors have to be taken into

account and provided for in the Bill. There are three kinds of kuzhikanam holdings (1) the gardens, the entire improvements in which are made by the landlord or purchased by him, (2) the gardens which partly belong to janmi and partly to the tenant and (3) those lands which were recovered and made fruitful by the tenant alone.

In dealing with these three different sets of kuzhikanam holdings we shall bear in mind that every one whether he be landlord or tenant should get the benefit out of a piece of land in proportion to the capital he has invested on it. So in the first set of holdings I think it is unfair to force a man to relinquish the greater portion of the profit to which he alone is entitled in favour of another who was put in there by the former. Therefore I strongly hold that permanency should not be given to the tenants of such holdings. If at all they are to get permanent occupancy I suggest that the landlord or janmi should get half the actual income of such holdings

The same principles of profit in proportion to the capital may be applied to the second set of kuzhikanam holdings. But I suggest only that one-third of the net income and land revenue shall be paid to the janmi.

In the cases of third set that is where improvements are made entirely by the tenants the landlord or janmi shall get only twice the revenue as provided in the Bill.

3. In all the above three cases the landlord may demand a manusham or renewal fee amounting to one year's rent in every twelve years.

4. With regard to varumkozhu or leases of paddy fields in North Malabar the existing rent and customs shall stand as at present. In these parts paddy fields are generally leased out four years and six years. At the time of renewal a fixed renewal fee called sheelakash is demanded. The common rates demanded are 5, 7½ and 10 rupees on 100 measures of paddy which the tenant will have to pay to the janmi as rent according to the quality of the land. This customary right shall be allowed to the janmi. The rate of renewal or sheelakshu may be fixed.

5. Here I may mention that a renewal fee at fixed rates should be allowed to all jannis of North and South Malabar.

8. Section 9 gives an unlimited power of recovery to the tenant for unlefinite period. Therefore the right of recovering an evicted holding shall be restricted to two years after the passing of the Bill. Within that period all aggrieved tenants shall take back the properties which were taken away from their hands

7. Section 23 has given the tenants a big weapon for harassing the janmies. That power also shall be restricted in all cases. If a tenant fails to pay the rent under ordinary circumstances for three consecutive years and refuses to pay even after a registered notice from the landlord and compels the latter to go to court the tenant shall forfeit his right to permanency and he shall be liable to eviction.

K. UPPI.

(Note.—The changes made by the Select Committee are printed in Clarendon type.)

BILL No. 7 OF 1924.

The Malabar Tenancy Bill, 1925

[*As amended by the Select Committee*]

WHEREAS it is expedient to define in certain respects, amend and declare the law relating to landlord and tenant in the Malabar district; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Malabar Tenancy Act of 1925. Short title

(2) It extends to the whole of the Malabar district. Local extent.

2. In this Act unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context— Definitions.

(*a*) "Agricultural year" means the year commencing with the 15th March in any year and ending with the 14th of March of the following year. Agricultural year.

(*b*) "Cultivate," with its grammatical variations, means cultivate by oneself or by the members of one's family or by hired labour. Cultivate.

(*c*) "Eviction" means and includes redemption or recovery of possession of land demised or leased to a kanamdar or tenant. Eviction.

Holding. (*d*) "Holding" means a parcel or parcels of land held by a tenant or kanamdar under a single instrument or engagement.

Improvement. (*e*) "Improvement" means any work or product of a work which adds to the value of the holding, is suitable to it and consistent with the purpose for which the holding was let, mortgaged or occupied.

Kanam. (*f*) "Kanam" means the consideration, in money or in kind, or partly in money and partly in kind, paid to the janmi by a kanamdar for his holding.

Kanamdar. (*g*) "Kanamdar" means a person who holds land under a janmi on payment of kanam to him and includes assignee and representative in interest of such person.

Kuzhikanam. (*h*) "Kuzhikanam" means a tenancy created or continued by a landlord for the purpose of garden cultivation, by the planting of fruit trees, popper vine or other garden products.

Landlord. (*i*) "Landlord" means a person under whom a tenant or a kanamdar holds.

Lease. (*j*) "Lease" is a transfer of a right to enjoy a land made for a certain time expressed or implied in consideration of a price paid or promised, or of money, a share of crops or anything of value to be rendered periodically or on specified occasions to the transferer by transferee who accepts the transfer on such terms, but does not include the lease of the mere usufruct of trees on the land. The transferer is called the lessor and the transferee is called the lessee. The word "lease" includes a sub-lease.

Melkanam. (*k*) "Melkanam" means a transfer of an interest in a holding in the possession of a tenant or kanamdar entitling the transferee to evict such tenant or kanamdar.

Michavaram. (*l*) "Michavaram" means what is agreed to be paid annually to a janmi by a kanamdar.

Rent. (*m*) "Rent" means what is payable or deliverable annually to the landlord by the tenant in money or in kind or partly in money or partly in kind in respect of his holding.

Tenant. (*n*) "Tenant" means a person who, as lessee, or in good faith believing himself to be lessee, of land, is in possession thereof, and includes a verumpattam tenant.

Forest lands not affected by this Act

3. Nothing in this Act shall affect forest lands leased or demised for felling timber or for fugitive cultivation or for both.

Kanam in North Malabar exempted.

4. Nothing in this Act shall affect lands in North Malabar held on kanam tenure.

Nominal kanams which are charged over kuzhikanams shall not be deemed to be kanams for the purpose of this section.

Jenmis owning 10 acres and exempted.

5. Nothing in this Act shall apply to the janmam lands of jenmis who own 10 acres or less of such lands under cultivation.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.

Right of cultivating tenant or kanamdar to occupancy.

6. A cultivating kanamdar or a kuzhikanam or other tenant who is in possession under a demise or lease made before or after the date of the passing of this Act, shall have a permanent right of occupancy in his holding and shall not be evicted therefrom except as provided in this Act.

Right of a cultivating tenant to permanent right.

7. A non-cultivating kanamdar or kuzhikanam tenant of a holding under a demise or lease made before or after the date of the passing of this Act shall have a permanent right therein and shall not be ejected from the cama except as provided in this Act :

Provided that a non-cultivating kanamdar who acquired his interest under a melkanam shall not have permanent right under this section.

8. A kanamdar who as such would be entitled to permanent right under the provisions of this Act and whose right in his holding was converted into kuripanayam or mortgage with possession after 1st January 1923 shall be deemed to be a kanamdar for the purposes of sections 6 and 7.

9. A kanamdar who as such would be entitled to permanent right under the provisions of this Act or a kuzhikanam tenant or any other cultivating tenant, who was actually evicted or ejected from his holding after 1st January 1923, shall have the option within three years of the passing of this Act of recovering and holding the same on the original tenure provided he repays to the landlord any kanam amount or value of improvements paid to him or credited in his favour at the time of such eviction or ejectment.

10. The provisions of section 6 shall not apply to lands which, being cultivated by a jenmi on the date of the passing of this Act, may thereafter be let to a

verumpattam tenant, or to land which, being reclaimed by the janmi after the date of the passing of this Act and cultivated continuously for a period of 12 years, may thereafter be let to a verumpattam tenant.

No occupancy right in buildings.

11. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, the tenant of a house, shop, warehouse, or any other building constructed by the landlord, together with the garden and compound appurtenant thereto, shall not have thereon a right of permanent occupancy.

CHAPTER III.

OF MICHAVARAM AND RENT.

Payment of michavaram or rent to be under terms of engagement

12. A kanamdar or a kuzhikanam tenant or any other cultivating tenant shall pay to the landlord michavaram or rent, as the case may be, according to the terms of the engagement under which he is holding on the date of the passing of this Act.

Proviso : enhancement of michavaram or rent.

Provided, however, that, where the michavaram or rent payable by a cultivating kanamdar or kuzhikanam tenant is less than twice the amount of revenue payable to the Government for the holding, the landlord shall be entitled to charge michavaram or rent not exceeding twice that amount in addition to the amount of revenue payable to the Government.

Provided also that where the michavaram or rent payable by a non-cultivating kanamdar or kuzhikanam tenant is less than one-third of the net produce, the landlord shall be entitled to charge by way of michavaram or rent an amount which, with the interest on kanam, if any, and the revenue payable to the Government, shall not exceed one-third of the net produce.

Michavaram and rent not to be enhanced.

13. The michaveram payable by a kanamdar and the rent payable by a kuzhikanam or verumpattam tenant shall not be enhanced except as provided by this Act.

Rent payable by new verumpattam tenant.

14. Where lands are let on verumpattam lease after the passing of this Act, the rent payable by the tenant to the landlord shall not exceed one-third of the net produce and the Government revenue payable thereon.

CHAPTER IV.

OF ENHANCEMENT AND REDUCTION OF MICHAVARAM AND RENT, ETC.

Michavaram and rent liable to be revised.

15. The michavaram or rent payable by a kanamdar or a kuzhikanam or other tenant shall be liable to be revised according to the provisions of this chapter.

Enhancement of michavaram or rent.

16. The landlord may, on the expiry of a period of twenty years from the date when the michavaram or rent was last fixed, claim an enhancement of the michavaram or rent fixed under the existing kanam demise or kuzhikanam or other lease only on one or more of the following grounds:—

(1) That, where the michavaram or rent is payable in money there has been during that period a rise in the average local prices of staple food crops in the taluk.

(2) That during that period the productive powers of the land held by the tenant have been increased by any improvement affected by, or at the expense of, the landlord.

(3) That the productive powers of the land held by the tenant have been increased by fluvial action.

Explanation.—"Fluvial action" includes a change in the course of a river rendering irrigation from the river practicable where it was not previously practicable.

Provided that no enhancement under clause (1) of this section shall raise the michavaram or rent by more than 12½ per cent of the amount previously payable for the holding.

Reduction of michavaram or rent.

17. A kanamdar or a kuzhikanam or other tenant may, on the expiry of a period of twenty years from the date of the last revision, claim reduction of michavaram or rent on one or more of the following grounds:—

(*a*) that the soil of the holding has, without the fault of the tenant, become permanently deteriorated by a deposit of sand or by other specific cause, sudden or gradual; or

(*b*) that, where michavaram or rent is payable in money, there has been during the said period a fall, not due to a temporary cause, in the average local prices of staple food crops in the taluk.

Court not to decree unfair enhancement or reduction.

18. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections of this Act, the court shall not in any case decree any enhancement or reduction of michavaram or rent which is in the circumstances of the case unfair or inequitable.

Particulars to be contained in kanam demises.

19. Every kanam demise granted to a kanamdar or its counterpart executed by the kanamdar after this Act comes into force shall contain—

(*a*) the name, description and extent of the holding,

(*b*) the interest on the kanam,

(c) the amount of michavaram agreed upon,

(d) the Government revenue and all local cesses, if any.

Contents of michavaram receipts.

20. Every **kanamdar** paying michavaram shall be entitled to a receipt specifying—

(a) the date of payment,

(b) the amount paid,

(c) the period for which it is paid,

(d) the holding in respect of which it is paid, and

(e) such other particulars as may be necessary to elucidate the transaction.

Contents of kuzhikanam and verumpattam leases.

21. Every **kuzhikanam or verumpattam** lease granted to a tenant or its counterpart executed by the tenant after this Act comes into force, shall contain—

(a) the name, description and extent of the holding,

(b) the amount of rent agreed upon,

(c) the Government revenue and all local cesses, if any.

Contents of rent receipts.

22. Every **kuzhikanam or verumpattam** tenant paying rent shall be entitled to a receipt specifying—

(a) the date of payment,

(b) the amount paid,

(c) the period for which it is paid,

(d) the holding in respect of which it is paid, and

(e) such other particulars as may be necessary to elucidate the transaction.

Stamp and irrigation charges.

23. The cost of stamp and registration of **kanam, kuzhikanam and verumpattam grants and their** counterparts to be executed by the landlord and the tenant, respectively, shall be borne by the tenant.

Right of occupancy heritable and transmissible.

24. All rights of occupancy shall be heritable and shall be transferable by sale, gift or otherwise.

Priority of arrears of michavaram and rent over other charges.

25. Arrears of michavaram or rent due to the landlord shall be a charge on the holding and shall have priority over all other charges on the same, save arrears of revenue due to the Government.

CHAPTER V.

OF SURRENDERS AND EVICTIONS.

Surrenders.

26. A kanamdar or a kuzhikanam or verumpattam tenant may, at the end of any agricultural year, surrender his holding to the janmi or the landlord by a document in writing registered.

The janmi or the landlord shall not be bound to accept the surrender unless notice has been given in writing to the janmi or landlord by the kanamdar or tenant of his intention to do so three months prior to the date of the expiry of the agricultural year and unless it be in respect of the entire holding and the whole of the arrears of michavaram or rent is also tendered at the time of the surrender. Nor shall he be bound to refund the kanam or to pay the kanamdar or the kuzhikanam or verumpattam tenant, the value of his improvements.

Eviction of tenants.

27. A kanamdar or a kuzhikanam or verumpattam tenant may, at the end of any agricultural year, be evicted from the whole or a portion of his holding in any of the following cases :—

(a) If the holding or a portion thereof, not being the site of a residential house or the garden or compound appurtenant thereto, is required by the landlord—

(1) for the bona fide purpose of extending the residential house of himself or the members of his family, or for building a new and permanent house for the residence of himself or the members of his family; or

(2) for bona fide cultivation by himself, or for agricultural improvement, which requires capital outlay and which the tenant is not willing to undertake or is not capable of undertaking.

Provided that if the landlord fails to extend the residential house or build a new and permanent house or to cultivate or carry out the improvement or transfers on kanam, kuzhikanam or verumpattam the land from which the kanamdar or tenant has been evicted, within three years from the date of the eviction, the previous kanamdar or tenant shall have the option of recovering and holding the same on the original tenure.

On eviction from a portion of a holding a tenant or kanamdar shall be entitled to a proportionate part of the kanam amount and the value of the improvements on such portion. But at his option he shall have the right of surrendering the whole of the holding and

requiring the landlord to pay the kanam if any and the value of the improvements thereon.

The landlord shall give to the kanamdar or tenant notice by registered post of the intended eviction and the object thereof at least three months before the date of such eviction.

If on eviction any kanam amount or value of improvements has been paid to the tenant or kanamdar he shall, on exercising the option under the proviso of recovering and holding the land on the original tenure, repay to the landlord the amount paid to him or credited in his favour at the time of such eviction.

(*b*) If a kanamdar or tenant fails to pay michavaram or rent for two years consecutively notwithstanding a demand made by a letter by registered post at any time after the first year's arrears have become due;

(*c*) If the tenant wilfully denies the landlord's title.

Explanation.—A denial of the landlord's title under a bona fide mistake of fact is not wilful within the meaning of this clause.

(*d*) If the tenant intentionally and wilfully commits such acts of waste as are calculated to materially and permanently impair the value or the utility of the holding

Relief against forfeiture.

28. Where a tenant has incurred forfeiture on account of non-payment of michavaram or rent and the landlord sues to evict such tenant, if the tenant, at the first hearing of the suit or within such time as the court may fix in the circumstances of the case, pays into court the michavaram or the rent in arrears, together with the interest on the michavaram or the rent at 12 per cent per annum, and the landlord's costs in the suit, the court shall pass an order relieving the tenant against forfeiture and ordering payment of the amount deposited to the landlord and thereupon the tenant shall hold the land as if forfeiture had not occurred.

Act I of 1900 to apply in cases of eviction.

29. The provisions of Madras Act I of 1900 shall apply in all cases of eviction under this Act.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Measure to be standard measure.

30. Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, in all cases where michavaram or rent is payable in kind, the measure shall be the standard measure of the locality recognized by the Government.

Collector to publish average market price

31. The Collector of the district shall publish in the local official Gazette at the beginning of each official year the average market price of paddy for the twelve months preceding the date of publication.

Local Government may make rules.

32. (1) The Local Government may make rules to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, they may make rules regulating all or any of the following matters:—

(*a*) the investing of courts of original jurisdiction with powers to try summarily suits for the recovery of rent or michavaram and the procedure to be followed in such suits;

(*b*) the appointment of assessors to be associated with the court for determining questions relating to enhancement or reduction of michavaram or rent or the amount of compensation to be paid under the provisions of this Act, the qualifications of such assessors, and the mode of selecting them for each case and the procedure to be followed in case of difference of opinion between the judge and one or more of the assessors.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Law (Legislative) Dept.

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